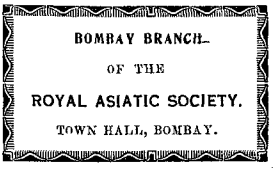
00133712



Digitized with financial assistance from

Government of Maharashtra

on 01 February, 2020

00133712

RULES AND REGULATIONS

OF THE

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

I. THAT the objects and duties of this Association shall be to encourage friendly feeling and unanimity among Millowners and users of steam and water power, on all subjects involving their common good, to promote and protect in any way which may seem best, the interests of Millowners and users of steam and water power, especially of those who may be members of this Association, to collect and classify information on all matters of general interest, to obtain the removal, as far as this Society can by all legitimate means, of all acknowledged grievances affecting Millowners and water power as a body, to receive and [illegible] disputes which may be laid [illegible]

to sign *per procuration*. That if two or more individuals representing or connected with the same firm or Joint-stock Company be present at any meeting, then only one shall vote.

IV. That the subscriptions for each member shall be—for Spinning and Weaving Companies Rs. 5 for every 1,000 spindles, and Rs. 5 for every 100 looms set up in the factories; and for other factories at Rs. 5 for every Rs. 50,000 expended on machinery, buildings or land.

V. That the affairs and funds of the Association shall be managed by a Committee of twenty members, consisting of a Chairman, a Vice-Chairman, and eighteen members, who shall be appointed annually at the General Meeting of the Association; and of whom seven members shall retire every year, but be eligible for re-election. The Chairman of the Committee shall preside at all General Meetings as well as at Committee meetings, and in his absence the Vice-Chairman, and failing both these, one of the members of the Committee to be appointed by the members present at each meeting. In the event of the [illegible] Committee, or his refusal to [illegible]

assist him in defending or filing a law-suit, or carrying on an arbitration, if, in their opinion, the principles involved in the said suit or arbitration effect the interests of Millowners as a body, and they may do all other things calculated to promote the general objects of the Associaton : Provided always, that no one sum exceeding Rs. 2,000 shall be advanced by way of loan or gift by the Committee without the sanction of a majority of the members present at a general meeting to be called to sanction such gift or loan, and that, if at any time during any year the disbursements of the Committee, after providing for ordinay expenditure, such as Secretary's salary, Printing, Stationery, &c., amount to seven-eighths of the funds remaining in hand, then the Committee shall call a general meeting and lay the accounts before the members of the Association. For every annual general meeting the Committee shall prepare a statement of the accounts of the Association, which shall be circulated amongst the members seven days prior to the date of the meeting.

XI. The Annual General Meeting of the Association shall be held at time as the Committee may appoint, and the Committee shall at any call a general meeting for the purposes referred to in Clause X., should be necessary, or if it should appear to them to do so. Seven days' e of the Annual General Meeting, and of any other meeting, shall be n by an advertise[illegible] and one or more

XIV. That Solicitors to the Association be appointed, with whom the Committee may advise in case of need.

XV. That neither the Chairman, Vice-Chairman, nor members of Committee, or Secretary, shall be answerable for anything other than his own acts or defaults, nor shall he be answerable for any act done by him for the sake of conformity only, or for any monies of the Association other than such as shall come into his own hands, or for any collector or receiver of moneys appointed by the Committee, or for any misfortune, loss or damage happening to the Association by reason of any deed done or executed by him as a Chairman, Vice-Chairman, or member of Committee, or by reason of any error in judgment or mere indiscretion on his part in the perfor mance of his duties, or otherwise on any account, except for wilful negl gence or fraud. Every person being Chairman, Vice-Chairman, or a membe of Committee, his heirs, executors, or administrators, shall at all times b indemnified and saved harmless out of the funds of the Association from against all costs, losses, damages, and expenses whatsoever, incurr sustained by him in the execution of his powers or duties: and every p having been or being a Chairman, Vice-Chairman, or member of Commi or Secretary of the Association, his heirs, executors, and administra shall be indemnified and saved harmless, out of the funds of the Associa against all actions, sui[illegible]mands whatsoever, brought or r against him o[illegible]Association

REPORT

OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

For the period from 1st January to 31st December 1891.

THE Committee have to lay before the members a report of the leading matters which have been dealt with during the year and a statement of the funds and affairs of the Association up to 31st December 1891.

Although the year under review has not been remarkable for the mber of topics discussed, it has nevertheless been to some extent an event- one in the history of the trade as the subjects dealt with have been of ng importance. An amended Factory Act for India has been passed aw which it is to be hoped, in the interests of employers and employed will prove the termination of legislative interference with the manu- ring industries of the country for many years to come; and second only importance a new Boiler Inspection Act for the Presidency of Bombay been adopted by the local legislature. An event of equal significance, ough widely different in character, has been the adoption and successful ntenance during the last three-and-a-half months of the year of the rt Time Movement rendered necessary by the depressed state of the yarn kets in China, and had the Association never accomplished any other k the results of its action in connection with these two legislative sures and the unanimity with which it originated, controlled and main- ed for the entire period agreed upon, a Short Time Movement of ex- tional magnitude would in the opinion of your Committee have amply ified its existence.

urtailment of production naturally means reduction of profits, and as neral rule the results of working during 1891 have been much less rable than in 1890. Still it is gratifying to find—and it speaks volumes he stability and soundness of the industry—that it should pass the test very trying period without disaster. So far from anything of that kind ving resulted nearly all the mills have shown profits of a more or less isfactory character and only in a few exceptional cases where special sons have existed have actual losses been declared.

A further encouraging feature is the fact disclosed by the following ures that notwithstanding all drawbacks our exports of yarn to the

further East continue to increase, the total showing a gain on the previous year of about 3¾ per cent. and this too in the face of a further serious falling off in the shipments to Japan where local yarns have largely superseded Bombay Spinnings :—

Exports of Country-made Yarn from Bombay to China and Japan.

PERIOD.	To China (Bales 400 lbs. each).	To Japan (Bales 400 lbs. each).	TOTAL Bales.
From 1st January to 31st December 1877.....	28,516	142	28,658
Do. do. 1878.....	45,933	1,745	47,678
Do. do. 1879.....	45,530	4,842	50,372
Do. do. 1880.....	63,194	4,527	67,721
Do. do. 1881.....	61,783	7,378	69,161
Do. do. 1882.....	81,434	9,854	91,288
Do. do. 1883.....	94,982	17,421	112,403
Do. do. 1884.....	127,318	13,846	141,164
Do. do. 1885.....	154,517	19,020	173,537
Do. do. 1886.....	199,407	20,543	219,950
Do. do. 1887.....	205,158	39,730	244,888
Do. do. 1888.....	234,071	52,697	286,768
Do. do. 1889.....	254,697	62,220	316,917
Do. do. 1890.....	325,060	37,722	362
Do. do. 1891.....	365,038	10,939	375

The subjoined comparative statement of the exports of Piece-G eastwards is also hopeful. Japan certainly has not bought a yar Bombay made cotton cloth during 1891, but that market has never been of any importance for our goods. China, however, is evidently stea recovering from the depression caused by the excessive shipments of 1 and the same rate of progress maintained for a few years would soon m this branch of exports a more important factor in the trade than it hitherto been :—

Exports of Country-made Piece-Goods from Bombay to China and Japan.

PERIOD.	CHINA.		JAPAN.		TOTAL.	
	Packages.	Yards.	Packages.	Yards.	Packages.	Y
From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1877.....	10	14,400	...	.....	10	14
Do. do. 1878.....	1,206	1,499,334	58	113,528	1,264	1,612
Do. do. 1879.....	296	365,640	5	8,400	301	374
Do. do. 1880.....	1,553	1,890,685	110	132,000	1,663	2,022,
Do. do. 1881.....	144	168,139	2	5,250	146	173,
Do. do. 1882.....	573	713,237	20	36,714	593	749,
Do. do. 1883.....	1,875	2,188,770	452	565,953	2,237	2,754,
Do. do. 1884.....	1,595	1,770,662	16	25,187	1,611	1,795,
Do. do. 1885.....	2,303	3,712,273	6	5,376	2,309	3,717,
Do. do. 1886.....	2,302	2,988,890	...	.....	2,302	2,988,
Do. do. 1887.....	1,963	2,584,680	3	4,560	1,966	2,589,
Do. do. 1888.....	11,320	15,751,688	96	140,321	11,416	15,892,
Do. do. 1889.....	1,302	1,985,997	26	31,200	1,328	2,017,
Do. do. 1890.....	3,148	3,660,574	21	23,800	3,169	3,684,
Do. do. 1891.....	4,564	6,102,250	...	.....	4,564	6,102,

These results are the more noteworthy as it is evident from the figures showing the exports of Cotton Goods and Yarns from the United Kingdom to China and Japan how adverse the markets of these countries were to any increase in demand. The shipments of Piece-Goods from the United Kingdom during 1891 still show well above the average of the past ten years, but Yarns for the first time since 1886 are below the average. The falling off, however, is almost entirely to Japan where the demand for English Yarns has no doubt had the same adverse influence to contend with as Bombay productions, and the cause of the diminution therefore is not the result of the favorite Lancashire that Indian Yarns favoured by the decline in the value of silver are superseding English. On the contrary both are suffering from the same cause—increased home production—and Bombay has suffered most, the decrease being 10,713,200 lbs. as compared with only 8,274,000 lbs. from Lancashire.

Shipments of Cotton Piece-Goods and Yarns from the United Kingdom to China and Japan from the Year 1877 *to* 1891.

[illegible]ARS.	Piece-Goods of all Kinds.			Yarns.		
	To China and Hongkong.	To Japan.	Total.	To China and Hongkong.	To Japan.	Total.
o 31st Dec.)	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
[illegible]	367,329,900	27,150,300	394,480,200	17,962,200	15,105,700	33,067,900
[illegible]	340,097,800	42,232,400	382,330,200	11,058,200	[illegible],409,600	36,467,800
[illegible]	462,303,800	61,617,500	523,921,300	14,343[illegible],400	24,607,700	38,951,100
[illegible]	447,271,900	61,464,500	508,736,400	19,514,200	26,911,600	46,425,800
[illegible]	523,852,300	63,325,100	587,177,400	19,149,400	28,329,800	47,479,200
[illegible]	401,958,300	52,990,500	454,948,800	15,226,700	19,144,200	34,370,900
[illegible]	370,659,800	45,006,000	415,665,800	13,370,700	20,148,500	33,519,200
[illegible]	394,583,600	45,354,200	439,937,800	15,721,300	23,134,800	38,856,100
[illegible]	523,927,000	45,412,400	569,339,400	20,373,900	12,687,200	33,061,100
[illegible]	455,823,000	34,628,500	490,451,500	10,598,200	16,332,200	26,930,400
[illegible]	552,742,700	65,403,800	618,146,500	11,882,200	23,472,500	35,354,700
[illegible]	574,547,500	77,856,400	652,403,900	17,474,000	27,168,600	44,642,600
[illegible]	474,426,100	82,578,000	557,004,100	8,828,900	26,832,600	35,661,500
[illegible]	570,297,800	63,309,400	633,607,200	14,956,900	23,100,500	38,057,400
[illegible]	534,129,400	61,120,100	595,249,500	13,144,800	14,826,500	27,971,300
years [illegible]	485,309,520	57,365,930	542,675,450	14,157,760	20,684,760	34,842,520

[illegible] tone of the industry has not been such as to encourage the erection [illegible] mills, and for the year ending 30th June 1891 the returns made up by [illegible]ociation, as shown in the Appendix, give a decrease of three mills in [illegible]owing to the destruction of two by fire and the abandonment of one

which was under re-construction. Since that return was made up two up-country mills have been destroyed by fire, but are being re-erected. There has however been a considerable increase in the number of spindles of the existing mills, 13,463 spindles having been added up to 30th June in Bombay and 77,498 for all India. The increased manufacturing power represented by these is considerably in excess of the mere numerical increase in the existing number of spindles, as the producing power of the newer machinery is considerably in excess of the old. Thus notwithstanding dull markets the quantity of cotton consumed in Bombay has increased by 1,26,328 bales and in all India by 1,70,444 bales. The addition of weaving power is but slight, only 562 looms having been erected in Bombay and 1,119 in all India during the year ending 30th June 1891.

FACTORY LEGISLATION FOR INDIA.

The subject of primary importance to the trade during the year under review has again been the question of factory legislation for India; but with the passing of the amended Indian Factories' Act, which comes into force from 1st January 1892, it is to be hoped that the question has at last reached a settlement which is not likely to be disturbed for some years [illegible]. The alterations which have been effected by the new law are m[illegible] raising of the minimum and maximum limits of age for children fr[illegible] to nine years for short-timers, and from twelve to fourteen years fo[illegible] workers; the restriction of the number of hours in which women employed during the day, to eleven hours; and the enforcement of [illegible] holiday during the week on Sundays in event of no other holid[illegible] [illegible]lterations do not go beyond the views which the [illegible] ening. These a[illegible] always favored, and there has therefore [illegible] of this Association hav[illegible]ntagonistic position with regard to the d[illegible] necessity for assuming an a[illegible]estriction in the working hours of [illegible] on the Bill. In some places the r[illegible] will, no doubt, tend to disorganize the industry for a time, but t[illegible] eventually regulate itself, and the same may be said with reference limitation of age for children.—(*Appendix B.*)

CONGRESS OF HYGIENE AND DEMOGRAPHY.

In response to an invitation from the Committee appointed to the seventh Congress of Hygiene and Demography in London, you mittee decided that the Association should be represented thereat Frank Forbes Adam, Kt., C.I.E., and the Honourable Mr. Nowr[illegible] Wadia, C.I.E., who at that time happened to be in England. Both gentlemen were kind enough to accept the nomination, but shortly the meeting of the Congress it occurred to your Committee that position of factory labour in Indian mills might be placed befor Congress in an advantageous manner by a medical man of experience could, from an impartial standpoint and actual experience, set fo[illegible] existing condition and effects of the working of factories in this

They accordingly invited Dr. K. N. Bahadhurji, M.D., who had, in the first instance, been suggested as a delegate from the Government of Bombay to the Congress, and he having accepted the invitation, made a special point before departing for Europe of visiting a large number of the mills and examining closely the condition of the work people. Owing to the restriction imposed upon speakers at the Congress, it was impossible for Dr. Bahadhurji to combat as fully as might have been wished the extraordinary statements put forward by Mr. Holt-Hallett, the advocate of the Lancashire view of factory legislation for India. He was, however, able to give his views in such a manner as to show, to a certain extent, the absurdity of many of Mr. Holt-Hallett's statements, and also that the true condition of the workers in our mills was much more satisfactory than people in England h[illegible] been led to believe. Afterwards by several able letters which appeared [illegible] leading English newspapers, Dr. Bahadhurji was able to co[illegible] distressing pictures drawn by Mr. Holt-Hall[illegible] in some of [illegible] pure fiction, while the condition [illegible] invince impartial readers [illegible] effects of the passing of [illegible] and other advocates were almost entirely [illegible] Dr. Bahadhurji [illegible] of affairs, as pictured by them, quite overlooked [illegible] the Factory Act of 1881. On his return from Europe, [illegible] received the thanks of your Committee, and on 5th Decem[illegible] meeting of all interested in factory labour in Bombay was held in th[illegible] the Association at which Dr. Bahadhurji gave an interesting accoun[illegible] in England in connection with the Congress.—(*Appendix C.*)

RULES UNDER THE FACTORY ACT.

[illegible]ccordance with Section 18 (1) of the amending Factory Act, II. of [illegible] incumbent upon Government to issue rules under the Factory Act [illegible]uidance of all concerned. The draft rules have not yet received the [illegible]ction of Government, but through the courtesy of Mr. J. M. Camp[illegible], C.I.E., the Collector of Bombay, your Committee have been [illegible] an opportunity of discussing them. With the exception of some [illegible]oints, your Committee had few suggestions to make in regard to [illegible]les, which had been drawn up with a spirit of fairness which left little [illegible]sired. For the convenience of members the draft rules, as prepared [illegible]n in the Appendix, but it is possible some alterations may be made before they are finally passed.—(*Appendix D.*)

BOILER INSPECTION BILL.

[illegible]ith the view of remedying certain defects shown by the practica[illegible]ng of the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act of 1887, the Governmen[illegible]mbay introduced a Bill, No. 1 of 1891, to amend the law for th[illegible]ction and management of Boilers in the Presidency of Bombay. A[illegible]ally introduced it was proposed to retain the permissive power give[illegible] [illegible]e old Act to authorize by notification the inspection also of prime movers, and as this was a point which had invariably been combated b[illegible] the Association, it was decided to memorialise Government against th[illegible]

retention of this power. Your Committee also took objection to the manner in which the Bill laid down that an Engineer should at all times be in direct and immediate supervision of the boilers while under steam, showing that the interpretation placed upon this had already given rise to certain inconvenience, and the Committee pointed out that it would be ample for all purposes Government might have in view if the supervision defined under the Act was that usually required of an Engineer in the usual careful discharge of his duties. The Bill having been referred to a Select Committee, a number of the points raised by the Association were thereat conceded, and the principle of abolishing the inspection of prime-movers was distinctly affirmed by the Committee. At the same time, however, by a majority, the Committee appended a clause to the proposed Bill to enable inspectors to have the opportunity of examining prime-movers and giving owners any advice which might be suggested during [illegible]mination. This permissive power your Committee [illegible]ed by such exa[illegible]e rise to a most objectionable [illegible] decided was likely to giv[illegible]stituted an Inspector of Boi[illegible] principle, inasmuch as it practically cons[illegible]ey accordingly add[illegible]ilers a Consulting Engineer for all engines. Th[illegible]ill asking that i[illegible]ressed Government before the second reading of the [illegible] retain [illegible] in event of it being ultimately decided that it was necessar[illegible] the power to inspect prime-movers, it should be provided for under the same terms and conditions as laid down in the Act of 1 suggestion was ultimately accepted, and your Committee feel con Government will never, so far as Bombay itself is concerned, hav to utilize this power.—(*Appendix E.*)

RULES UNDER THE BOILER INSPECTION ACT, I. Of

As mentioned in your Committee's report for 1890, the propos under the Act were of such a character, more especially with rega principles of construction of boilers, that your Committee deemed able to submit them to recognised experts in England for opinio Secretary availed himself of the opportunity of being in England to o advice and opinion of several of the leading Boiler Engineers in Ma and elsewhere, and their reports on the proposed rules, with your Com views, were placed before Government. As the result of this state opinion, your Association was desired to appoint representatives to the rules with the Government nominees, and the Deputy Chairman Association, Mr. George Cotton, and the Secretary were appointed purpose, aided by Mr. C. F. Jones and Mr. J. Hammett as profe experts. These gentlemen attended a meeting convened by the Colle Bombay at which the various rules as regards construction and specifi of boilers were discussed in detail and eventually passed in a form to your Committee considered no objection could now be taken.

The rules for the working of the Act have not yet been passed Government of Bombay, but the draft which your Committee have opportunity of discussing, is, with a few minor exceptions, unobjecti

As a matter of fact the actual rules have less to do with the incidence of the Act than the manner in which the Inspectors put them in force, and it is due to these officials to say that the mode in which they have hitherto conducted their duties leaves no room for objection. Every care is taken to meet the convenience of steam users as far as practicable, and in no single instance has your Committee been aware of any objection having been raised to the manner in which the Act has been administered.—(*Appendix F.*)

ALLEGED FRAUDS IN THE COTTON TRADE AND THE DETERIORATION OF THE STAPLE.

The Association having been favored with a copy of Mr. H. E. M. James' papers on the subject of frauds in the cotton trade and the deterioration of the staple, more especially in the Broach district, the subject received the most careful consideration of your Committee. After a prolonged discussion in which the various points raised by Mr. James were most carefully debated, it was resolved to address Government in the terms of a resolution passed by the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, namely :—

"*That this Association approves most heartily of Mr. James' proposals* [illegible] *Government to organise the distribution of good local seed in* [illegible]*ntities at cost price, or even gratis, in order to induce the ryot to* [illegible]*his seed from the Government depôts only, but the Association* [illegible]*cept Mr. James' views with regard to legislation in any form, not* [illegible]*ig the same desirable in principle nor conducive to the purpose* [illegible]'—(*Appendix G.*)

SHORT-TIME MOVEMENT.

exceptionally depressed condition of the market for yarn in China [illegible]veral representations being made to your Committee in favor of the [illegible] of short time with the view of reducing stocks of yarn. Your [illegible]tee having considered the matter came to the conclusion that it would [illegible]rable to ascertain, by circular, the views of the members of the [illegible]tion on the subject. They accordingly invited an expression of [illegible], and ascertaining that the owners or agents of 59 out of 66 [illegible] the town and island of Bombay were in favor of the proposed [illegible]ent the following Resolution was passed at a meeting held on 12th [illegible]ber 1891 :—

[illegible]he Committee of the Millowners' Association beg to inform members [illegible]ther millowners that the short-time circular has been signed by the [illegible]rs or Agents of 59 out of the 66 mills in Bombay. Of those who have [illegible]igned, 2 mills are stopped, 2 are owned by a firm who have referred the [illegible]tion to their senior partner who is in Europe, and the remaining three most probably sign during the coming week. Under these circumstances

the Committee resolve that short-time should commence from 15th instant and continue until December 31st, and that for the carrying out of the same the following measures should be adopted :—

1*st*.—That a Special Committee, consisting of
Messrs. G. Cotton,
K. M. Heeramaneck,
Damodhur Tapidas, and
The Secretary,
be appointed to receive and answer all communications regarding short-time and to have full power to decide all questions relating to the same and to take such measures and incur such expenses as may be necessary for insuring the effective working of the movement.

2*nd*.—That all mills in which spinning alone is carried on should stop four days from the 15th to 30th of September and 8 days in each month afterwards until December 31st, inclusive of holidays.

3*rd*.—That all mills in which there is weaving as well as spinning should either stop spinning bundling yarn as above, or, if more convenient to them, stop their entire mills for two days between September 15th and 30th and four days in each of the three remaining months.

4*th*.—All stoppages as far as possible to be on holidays or and Sundays, and the Special Committee will, on or before the this month, and the first of each following month, issue a circu ing the days for general stoppage.

5*th*.—As the object of the movement is to curtail product as little inconvenience as possible, and as it may happen that so may, for the purpose of repair or any other reason, desire to one or more month's short-time at one stoppage, the Special C may permit of such modification as in their opinion will serve t in view in any other way than the one prescribed."

The Special Committee entrusted with the task of carrying object of the resolution drew up a list of holidays to be observe 15th September to 31st December, and the Secretary was desired to in a system of inspection by which it could be ascertained whether the ing members were faithfully observing the conditions of the resoluti statement was published monthly of the manner in which the mo had been observed by the various signatories, and it is gratifying to to record that during the entire period of three-and-a-half months th of the agreement were faithfully adhered to by practically all the sign It is questionable whether such an important movement has ever b unanimously observed, and it shows most conclusively the advan derivable from the Association that a movement of this character should be so readily adopted, carefully supervised, and faithfully observed. On the

31st December 1891 the short-time agreement terminated, but by the stoppage of one day a week, necessitated by the new law, a certain curtailment in production ensues for a time at least, thereby preventing the effects of the short-time movement being quickly dissipated.—(*Appendix H.*)

STOCKS OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

At a meeting of the Committee of the Association held on the 13th June it was resolved that, in the interests of the trade, an endeavour should be made to ascertain, if possible, the stocks of cotton held by the mills in Bombay on 30th June 1891. The Secretary accordingly addressed the Agents and Owners of all the mills in the Island, asking them to be good enough to send him a return of the stocks which they held on that date and with the one exception of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., the request was unanimously and courteously acceded to. The ascertained stocks, with the exception of the quantity held by the firm already mentioned, amounted to 1,06,700¾ candies, and the information without doubt proved most valuable to the trade, enabling agents and owners to estimate with comparative accuracy the prospects of supply and demand for the remainder of the season. It also afforded a valuable check on the statistics of the trade.—(*Appendix I.*)

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT.

entioned in the Report of the previous year, your then Committee Government with respect to the rules under the Merchandise t, regarding the average count of yarn and the manner in which description thereof had to be complied with. As laid down in the average count of the whole of the yarn in a bundle, bale or ent must be neither greater nor less than the described count, or, words, it must be exactly the described count. This, your Com- ointed out was practically an impossibility, as no spinner could yarn throughout of the absolute count which it purported to be, and refore suggested to Government that the words "greater or" should d, leaving the law to be that the average of the yarn should not be n the described count, which would, in their opinion, be a sufficient on to buyers.

reply to this representation the Government of India declined to ny alteration; but so far as your Committee are aware the manner in he Act is administered has prevented any hardship arising from this ment. So far as the knowledge of your Committee goes, there has o instance of any action under the Merchandise Marks Act being with regard to the production of any of the mills in Bombay, although entations have been made to the Association from Hongkong that a ce had arisen of packing inferior qualities of yarn under previous well- n tickets. To these representations your Committee replied that the r was not one with which they considered the Association was com-

petent to deal. It would be quite impossible to dictate to members what qualities of yarn they should spin or pack under their respective tickets, and the only remedy the Committee could suggest was for buyers in China to abstain from purchasing or dealing in yarns which their experience showed could not be relied upon in the matter of quality.—(*Appendix J.*)

SMOKE NUISANCE.

In October last the Executive Health Officer of the Bombay Municipality addressed the Association with respect to the smoke emitted by the mills and asked whether any practical measures had yet been adopted for the abatement of the nuisance. In reply to this communication your Committee pointed out that during the monsoon months particularly an increased quantity of smoke was occasionally caused by the heavy firing necessitated when rain was falling; but the Committee assured him that every effort would be made to induce members of the Association to do all in their power to reduce the quantity of smoke emitted. They further issued a circular to the members of the Association directing their attention to the matter and asking that every care should be used to prevent anything approaching a nuisance. With the view of assisting the Health Officer in dealing with any cases which might come to his knowledge, [redacted] mittee asked that they should be favored with information in such [redacted] and wherever a nuisance from smoke has been reported, the C[redacted] have addressed the agents of the mill concerned on the subjec[redacted] measures appear to have had considerable effect, as very f[redacted] have since occurred where any real cause of complaint has be[redacted] and there can be no doubt that careful firing will at all times pre[redacted] emission of smoke to such an extent as would cause a nuisan[redacted] public.—(*Appendix K.*)

MUNICIPAL INSPECTION OF FIRE APPLIANCES IN MILLS.

The Chief of the Bombay Municipal Fire Brigade having addres[redacted] Committee suggesting a periodical inspection of the fire extinguishin[redacted] ances in the various mills, and also the drilling of a certain portion of [redacted] of each mill in the general use of the gear, your Committee replied [redacted] out that the rules of the Association did not permit of their tak[redacted] active steps in the matter. They, however, furnished the Chief wit[redacted] of all the mills in Bombay and their different agents and suggested [redacted] should communicate with each mill individually and endeavour to[redacted] their sanction to his proposals. The Committee understand that a n[redacted] of the mills have adopted the suggestions of the Chief of the Fire Br[redacted] and there can be no doubt that greater attention is now generally being[redacted] to appliances for extinguishing fires than was formerly the case. [redacted] satisfactory to record that no fire of any importance has taken place i[redacted] mills during the past year.—(*Appendix L.*)

RULES FOR THE GUIDANCE OF WORK-PEOPLE, FIXING OF WAGES, &c., IN THE BOMBAY MILLS.

In pursuance of a movement initiated by the Deputy Chairman of the Association, a General Meeting was convened on the 24th February last of all interested in cotton manufacturing in Bombay, for the purpose of considering the question of a general reduction of wages of mill employés, the fixing of a maximum rate of wage to be paid in each Department, and the adoption of a uniform code of rules for the observance and guidance of work-people. As the result of the discussion which took place at this meeting, the following gentlemen were appointed a Special Committee to carry out these proposals :—

Mr. GEORGE COTTON
„ CURSONDAS VULLUBDAS
„ DAMODHER THACKERSEY MOOLJEE
„ K. M. HEERAMANECK
„ D. E. WACHA
„ RUNCHORDAS NAROTAMDAS
„ S. A. NATHAN
„ GORDHANDAS KHATTAU
„ D. C. SHROFF
„ VEERCHUND DEEPCHUND
The Hon'ble Mr. N. N. WADIA, C.I.E.

Committee held numerous meetings and as the result of their
s a series of general rules and regulations with regard to attendance,
d discipline of operatives in the mills, regulations for the employ-
women and of children under the new Factories' Act, and a list of
proposed to be observed during the year 1892 were prepared and
d to members. The general rules respecting attendance, wages
cipline of operatives were, in the first instance, submitted to
Craigie, Lynch and Owen—the Solicitors of the Association—for
, and the Committee believe that the regulations embodied will be
f great service if generally adopted and observed.

ith respect to wages, it was decided to obtain copies of the pay sheets
e various mills for the month of December 1891 and to submit these
analysis of experts. Up to the time of writing this report, however,
limited number of mills have complied with this request, and it seems
hat doubtful whether anything like a general movement can be
tageously adopted with respect to the scale of wages. The condition
our at different mills are so extremely various that it would be a work
reme difficulty to attempt to reconcile them or provide for them on
xed system, and ultimately it will probably be found that the question
will have to adjust itself as hitherto by the usual operations of supply and demand.—(*Appendix M.*)

COTTON MILLS IN JAPAN.

In accordance with a resolution passed by the Committee of the Association the Secretary took steps to ascertain the position and development of Cotton Spinning in Japan, and in the Appendix will be found a full list of the various mills and all particulars connected therewith. On the 30th June 1891 there were in all 36 mills containing 377,970 spindles, employing 17,248 hands and consuming 6,156,300 pounds of cotton.—(*Appendix N.*)

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

In accordance with the sanction of the Members of Association the Committee have paid the annual donation to the funds of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, of Rs. 2,000 for the year under notice. Since then a representation has been received from the Committee of the Institute asking the Association to increase the amount of their donation for the year 1892, and this will have to be considered by the members at the annual General Meeting.

REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARKS.

Under the scheme organized by the Association in 1886, a larg of new tickets and trade marks have been registered in the bool Association during the past year. In a few cases new tickets h objected to when circulated for the inspection of members as bein able imitations of tickets already in use and the property of memb Association. These objections have been promptly met and compli and the system of registration has thus proved of the greatest l all interested in the industry, obviating any necessity for an appe law in connection with trade marks, which, at one time, was a fertil of dispute and litigation. The register of tickets and marks is carefu tained at the office of the Association where it is always open to th tion of members—a privilege which it is satisfactory to know is ext availed of.

DEATH OF MR. NUSSERWANJEE MANECKJEE PETI

At a meeting of Committee and General Meeting of the Associat on 24th November 1890, the following Resolution was unanimously p

The members of the Millowners' Association desire to place o the loss which the Association has sustained by the death, on the 21st of Mr. Nusserwanjee Maneckjee Petit, J.P., who from the beginning Association was an active member of the Committee and by his in interest and co-operation did much to promote the interests and ment of the Cotton Manufacturing Industry in this City.

STATISTICS.

In the appendix will be found the usual comparative statements of the imports and exports of piece-goods and yarns, for a series of years past, as also a statement showing the cotton spinning and weaving mills working and in course of erection in India on the 30th June 1891. The members of the Association have been regularly supplied with the monthly detailed statement of cotton yarns and goods, as also with the weekly lists of quotations, which are always carefully made up. Steps are also being taken to enlarge the monthly return issued by the Association showing in greater detail the movement of piece-goods and yarn by sea.—(*Appendix O.*)

AFFAIRS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

The number of members of the Association on the 31st December 1891 was 62. The under-noted mills have joined during the twelve months under review :—

The Bombay National Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld.
David Mills Company, Ld.
Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld.
Berar Manufacturing Co., Ld.
Union Mills Co., Ld.
Currimbhoy Mills Co., Ld.
Peroo Mahomed Manufacturing Co., Ld.
Veramgaum Manufacturing Co., Ld.
Manore Mills.
Goolam Baba Spinning & Weaving Co., Ld.

APPENDIX A.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

Funds of the Association from 1*st January to* 31*st December* 1891.

		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
To Office Rent		720 0 0		By Balance at the credit of the Association on 31st December 1890 :—		
„ Printing		2,208 14 8		General Fund	19,794 3 5	
„ Advertisements		81 8 2		Travelling Agency Fund	2,492 13 0	22,287 0 5
„ Petty charges and stationery		249 8 3		„ Subscriptions for the year ending 31st December 1891	8,898 0 0	
„ Office salaries		1,800 0 0		„ Miscellaneous receipts	216 10 2	
„ Association's contribution to the Chamber of Commerce Statistical Department		1,200 0 0		„ Interest on Government Paper	785 3 3	9,899 13 5
„ Auditor's Fee for the year ending 31st December 1891		50 0 0				
„ Association's contribution to the Victoria Technical Institute for 1891		2,000 0 0	6,309 15 1			
„ Expenses in connection with the Short Time Movement		758 12 0				
„ Charges for passage, &c., incurred by Association's representative at the Congress of Hygiene and Demography, London		3,000 0 0				
„ Expenses incurred in connection with obtaining opinion of Experts in England, on Government Rules under the Boiler Bill		407 10 5				
„ Balance as under :—			6,166 6 5			
Government 4½ per cent. (now converted into 4 per cent.) Promissory Notes for Rs. 14,000—cost	Rs. 14,251 14 0					
Cash in the Bank of Bombay	„ 1,962 4 4					
Amount due by Travelling Agency Fund	„ 790 11 0					
Do. due for Subscription	„ 99 0 0					
		17,103 13 4				
Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for Rs. 3,000 of Travelling Agency Fund Account	Rs. 2,934 6 0					
Cash in the Bank of Bombay	„ 463 0 0					
	„ 3,397 6 0					
Less—Amount due to General Fund	Rs.					
	„ 790 11 0					
				Total Rupees		32,186 13 10

JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

APPENDIX B.

FACTORY LEGISLATION FOR INDIA.

ACT No. XV. OF 1881.*

PASSED BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

(*Received the Governor General's assent on the 15th March*, 1881.)

AN ACT TO REGULATE LABOUR IN FACTORIES.

(*As modified up to the 1st April*, 1891.)

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to regulate labour in factories; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Preliminary.

Short title and local extent.

1. This Act may be called the Indian Factories Act, 1881.

It applies to the whole of British India.†

Interpretation-clause.

2. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

"factory" means any premises (other than indigo-factories or premises situated on, and used solely for the purposes of, a tea or coffee plantation) wherein is carried on, for not less than four months in the

ory;"

y one year, any process for, or incidental to making, altering, repairing, orna-
nishing or otherwise adapting for use, transport or sale, any article or part of
and

wherein steam, water or other mechanical power is used in aid of any such process; and

wherein, subject to the provisions of section 20, not less than fifty persons are on any day simultaneously employed in any manual labour in, or incidental to, any such process; and ‡

part of a factory shall be deemed to be a factory, except any part used exclu-
dwelling:

hild;"

"child" means a person under the age of fourteen§ years.

ll-gearing" includes every shaft, whether upright, oblique or horizontal, and every wheel, drum, pulley, rope, driving strap or band, by which the

ll-gearing;"

motion of the first moving power is communicated to any machine:

erson‖ who works in a factory, whether for wages or not,¶ in a manufacturing process or handicraft, or in cleaning any part of the factory used for any manufacturing process or handicraft, or in clean-

employed."

iling any part of the machinery or in any other kind of work whatsoever incidental

---

eferences to Act XV of 1881, to be read as references to that Act as amended by Act XI of 1891, of the latter Act.

Vords and figures in s. 1, repealed by Act XI of 1891, s. 2, are omitted.

'his clause was substituted for the original clause (*b*) of s. 2 by Act XI of 1891, s. 3.

'his word "fourteen" was substituted for the original word "twelve" in s. 2 by Act XI of 5.

'his word "person" was substituted for the original word "child" in the definition of the word ved" by Act XI of 1891, s. 4 (1).

The word "either" in the definition of the word "employed," repealed by Act XI of 1891, s. 4 (2), ed.

to, or connected with, the manufacturing process or handicraft, or connected with the article made or otherwise the subject of the manufacturing process or handicraft therein, shall be deemed to be employed therein within the meaning of this Act.

Inspectors and certifying Surgeons.

Inspectors.

3. The Local Government may in its discretion, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint, *by name or by office,* such persons as it thinks fit to be Inspectors or factories within such local limits as it may assign to such Inspectors, and may suspend or dismiss any persons so appointed.

†The District Magistrate shall, in virtue of his office, be an Inspector of all factories, if any, in his district.

Such Inspectors shall be deemed public servants within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code,‡ and shall be officially subordinate to such authority as the Local Government may from time to time indicate in this behalf.

XLV of 1860.

Powers of Inspector.

4. An Inspector of factories may, within the local limits for which he is appointed,—

(*a*) enter, with such assistants (if any) as he thinks fit, any factory whenever he has reason to believe that any person is employed therein;

(*b*) make such examination of the premises and machinery, and of t hereinafter prescribed, and take on the spot or otherwise such any person as such Inspector may deem necessary for carry purposes§ of this Act;

(*c*) order that any person shall not be employed in a factory when he to believe that such employment would be in contravention of t

until the age of such person has been certified in the manner provided to be above nine‖ years, or

for more than the time allowed by this Act for the emp children, until his age has been so certified to be above years.

Certifying surgeons.

5. The civil surgeon or such other person practising medicine or surgery as Government may from time to time appoint in this any local area (hereinafter called the certifying surge at the request of any person employed or desirous of being employed in a factory such local area, or of the parent or guardian of such person,** and on payment person of such fee, if any, as may from time to time be prescribed by the General in Council by notification in the Gazette of India,** examine such per grant him a certificate, stating whether his age, as nearly as it can be ascertained f examination, is above or below nine‖ years, or fourteen¶ years, as the case may be

* These words in s. 3 were inserted by Act XI of 1891, s. 6 (1).

† This second para. was substituted for the original second para. of s. 3 by Act XI of 1891, s. 6

‡ For Act XLV of 1860 see the revised edition, as modified up to 1st August, 1890, published Legislative Department.

§ This word "purposes" was substituted for the original word "provisions" in clause (*b*) of Act XI of 1891, s. 7.

‖ This word "nine" was substituted for the original word "seven" in s. 4 by Act XI of 1891,

¶ This word "fourteen" was substituted for the original word "twelve" in s. 4 by Act XI of 189

** These words in s. 5 were inserted by Act XI of 1891, s. 8.

All Operatives. a

n every factory, except a factory in which a system of employment in shifts or sets approved by the local Inspector is in force, there shall between noon and two o'clock in the afternoon be a stoppage of work for a full half-hour :

of work mstances.

led that nothing in this section shall apply to any factory of a class to which eneral in Council has, by notification in the Gazette of India, declared this pply.

*a*5B. (1) No person shall be employed in any factory on a Sunday :

s.

rovided as follows :—

ny manager, foreman, mechanic, artisan or labourer may be employed in a factory on a Sunday in examining or repairing, or in supervising or aiding in the examination or repair of, any machinery or other thing whatsoever necessary for the carrying on of the work performed in the factory ;

ny person may be employed in a factory on a Sunday if he has had or will have a holiday for a whole day on one of the three days immediately preceding or succeeding the Sunday ;

he Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, declare sub-section (1) of this section not to apply to any factory or class of factories (the factory or class being described in the notification) in which the work performed—

(*i*) necessitates continuous production for technical reasons, or

(*ii*) supplies the public with articles of prime necessity which must be made every day, or

(*iii*) by its nature cannot be carried on except at stated seasons or at times dependent on the irregular action of natural forces ; and

) the Governor General in Council may from time to time, by notification in the Gazette of India, declare sub-section (1) of this section not to apply to factories of any class described in the notification.

Women.

(1) No woman shall be employed before five o'clock in the morning or after eight o'clock in the evening in any factory in which a system of employment in shifts or sets approved by the local Inspector is not in force.

ployment of women.

No woman shall be actually employed in any factory in any one day for more ven hours.

Every woman shall be allowed an interval or intervals of rest amounting in the te to at least an hour-and-a-half in the day when she is actually employed for eleven nd to a proportionately less time when she is actually employed for less than eleven

) The Governor General in Council may from time to time, by notification in the e of India, declare all or any of the foregoing sub-sections of this section not to apply ories of any class described in the notification or to women employed in any process so described.

a This heading was substituted for the original heading to s. 6, and these ss. 5A to 11, both inclusive, were substituted for the original ss. 6 to 11, both inclusive, by Act XI of 1891, s. 10.

Children.

Employment of children.

*7. (1) No child shall be employed in is under the age of nine years.

(2) No child shall be employed in any factory before five o'clock in after eight o'clock in the evening.

(3) No child shall be actually employed in any factory for more tha any one day.

(4) Every child who is actually employed in any factory for six hours shall be allowed an interval or intervals of rest amounting in the aggr half-an-hour.

Prohibition of employment of child in certain dangerous work.

*8. No occupier of a factory shall allow any child to clean any gearing or machinery of such factory while motion, or to work between the fixed and tr any self-acting machine while such machine i the action of the steam-engine, water-wheel or other mechanical power, as t

Register of children in a factory.

*9. The Local Government may direct any occupier of a factory t form and with such particulars as such Governi time to time prescribe, registers of the children ployed in such factory, and of their respective

Women and Children.

Provisions supplementary to sections 6 and 7.

*10. (1) The occupier shall set up and maintain, in some conspicuous factory, a printed or written notice, in Engl languages of the district in which the factory showing the times at which such intervals as are section 6, sub-section (3), and section 7, sub-section (4), to be allowed to children, respectively, shall be allowed and the length of each interval.

(2) A woman or child shall not be deemed to be actually employed meaning of section 6 or section 7 during any such interval as aforesaid.

Prohibition of employment of woman or child in two factories on same day.

*11. No occupier of a factory shall emplo any day any woman or child who has to his already been employed on the same day in factory.

Fencing.

Fencing.

12. (*a*) Every fly-wheel directly connected with a steam-engine,† wate other mechanical power in any part of a factory, part of a steam-engine or water-wheel,

(*b*) every hoist or teagle near which any person is liable to pass or be emplo

(*c*) every other part of the machinery or mill-gearing of a factory which ma opinion of the local Inspector, be dangerous if left unfenced, and which he ordered to be fenced,

shall, while the same is in motion, be kept by the occupier of such factor fenced.

Any order under clause (*c*) may be set aside, on appeal or otherwise, by Government or such authority as it may appoint in this behalf.

* See footnote *a*.

† The word "or," where it first occurs in s. 12 (*a*), repealed by Act XI of 1891, s. 11, is omitted.

Notices.

Notice to be given of accidents.

13. When any accident occurs in a factory causing death or bodily injury whereby the person injured is prevented from returning to his work in the factory during forty-eight hours next* after the occurrence of the accident, the occupier of such factory, or, in his absence, his principal agent in the management of such factory, shall send such notice of †the accident† to such authorities in such form and within such time as the Local Government may from time to time by rule direct.

Person beginning to occupy factory to give notice.

14. Every person shall, within one month after he begins to occupy a factory, send to the local Inspector a written notice containing the name of the factory ‡and of‡ the place where it is situate, the address to which he desires his letters to be addressed, the nature of the work performed in such factory, the nature and amount of the moving power therein, and the name of the person§ under whom the business of the factory is to be carried on.

Penalties.

Penalties.

|| 15. (1) Any person who, in breach of this Act or of any order or rule made thereunder,—

(*a*) employs any person in any factory ;

(*b*) allows any child to perform the work forbidden by, or to work in contravention of, section 8 ;

(*c*) neglects to keep a register in manner prescribed under section 9 ;

(*d*) neglects to set up or maintain the notice required by section 10, sub-section (1) ;

neglects to fence any machinery or mill-gearing in any factory ;

neglects to maintain a supply of water for the use of persons employed in any factory ;

neglects to ventilate any factory or to keep any factory in a cleanly state and free from effluvia arising from any drain, privy or other nuisance ;

suffers any factory to be so overcrowded, while work is carried on therein, as to be injurious to the health of the persons employed therein ; or

neglects to send any notice or furnish any return,

all be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees :

rovided that—

) no prosecution under this sub-section shall be instituted except by, or with the previous sanction of, the local Inspector ; and

:) no person shall be liable under this sub-section to more than one penalty for any one description of offence committed on the same day, except where two or more persons are employed contrary to the provisions of this Act, in which case one penalty may be imposed in respect of each person so employed.

Any person who corruptly uses or attempts to use, as a certificate granted to nder section 5, a certificate granted to another person under that section, or who,

---

; word "next" in s. 13 was inserted by Act XI of 1891, s. 12.
se words in s. 13 were substituted for the original words by Act XI of 1891, s. 12.
se words in s. 14 were inserted by Act XI of 1891, s. 13 (1).
§ The words "(if any)" in s. 14, repealed by Act XI of 1891, s. 13 (2), are omitted.
|| This section was substituted for the original s. 15 by Act XI of 1891, s. 14.

having procured a certificate under the said section, corruptly allows it to be used, or an attempt to use it to be made, by another person, shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

Burden of proof as to age.

16. Where an act or omission would, if a person were under nine* or fourteen† years of age, be an offence punishable under this Act, and such person is, in the opinion of the Court, apparently under such age, it shall lie on the accused to prove that such person is not under such age.

A declaration in writing by a certifying surgeon that he has personally examined a person employed in a factory and believes him to be under or over the age set forth in such declaration shall, for the purposes of this Act, be admissible as evidence of the age of that person.

Occupier primarily liable for breaches of Act or orders or rules thereunder.

‡17. Every occupier of a factory shall be deemed primarily liable for any breach therein of this Act or of any order or rule made thereunder: but he may discharge himself from such liability by proof that such breach was committed by some other person without his knowledge or consent, and in that case the person committing such breach shall be liable therefor.

Miscellaneous.

Power to make rules.

§18. (1) Subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, the Local Government may from time to time make rules consistent with this Act to provide for—

(*a*) the fencing of machinery and mill-gearing in factories;

(*b*) the water-supply to be maintained for the use of persons [illegible] factories;

(*c*) the ventilation of factories and their cleanliness (including painting, varnishing and washing) and freedom from effluvia any drain, privy or other nuisance;

(*d*) the prevention of such overcrowding of factories, while work therein, as is likely to be injurious to the health of the perso therein;

(*e*) the inspection of factories;

(*f*) the manner in which appeals under this Act are to be presente and

(*g*) otherwise carrying out the purposes of this Act.

(2) The Governor General in Council may from time to time make rul occupiers of factories to furnish such returns, occasional or periodical, as may for the effectual carrying out of this Act.

(3) Such rules shall be published in the local official Gazette or the Gazet as the case may be, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

(4) Before making rules under clause (*b*), clause (*c*) or clause (*d*) of sub-sect this section, the Local Government, and before making rules under sub-section section the Governor General in Council, shall publish, in such manner as may in opinion be sufficient for giving information to persons interested, a draft of the rules, with a notice specifying a date (not less remote than two months from the

* This word "nine" was substituted for the original word "seven" in s. 16 by Act XI of 1891, s. 9.
† This word "fourteen" was substituted for the original word "twelve" in s. 16 by Act XI of 1891, s. 9.
‡ This section was substituted for the original s. 17 by Act XI of 1891, s. 15.
§ This section was substituted for the original s. 18 by Act XI of 1891, s. 16 (1).

of the notice) at or after which the draft will be taken into consideration, and shall consider any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the date so specified.

19. This Act shall apply to factories belonging to the Crown: provided that, in case of any public emergency, the Governor General in Council or the Local Government may, by an order in writing, exempt any *factory from this Act to such extent and during such period as the Governor General in Council or the Local Government, as the case may be, thinks fit.

Crown factories.

† 20. Notwithstanding anything in clause (*b*) of the definition of the word "factory" in section 2, the Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, declare any premises or premises of any class, which fulfil the other conditions of the said definition, to be a factory for all the purposes of this Act, or for such of those purposes as may be specified in the notification, if the number of persons simultaneously employed in the premises on any day in any manual labour in, or incidental to, any such process as is referred to in the said clause (*b*) is less than fifty and not less than twenty.

Power to Local Government to extend definition of "factory."

(2) The Local Government may, by such notification, fix any number below fifty and not below twenty as the number of persons whose simultaneous employment as aforesaid is to be held to subject premises, as a factory, to all or any of the provisions of this Act and of the orders and rules made thereunder.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,

BOMBAY, 22*nd July* 1891.

o MEMBERS of the

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

nstructions from the Committee of the Association, I beg to circulate copy ddressed by the Government of India to the various local Governments and ons pointing out the amendments and alterations made in the Indian Factories' by the new Act which will come into force on 1st January 1892.

ne of these alterations and amendments may be of interest to, and have consider- pon, the Bombay mills, the Committee would feel obliged by members of the expressing their views regarding any points to which they wish the attention rnment of India to be directed.

I am, Gentlemen,
Yours faithfully,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

THE INDIAN FACTORY ACT.

following letter has been addressed by the Government of India to the various vernments and Administrations:—

J. LYALL, Esq., C.I.E., Secretary to the Government of India.

I am directed to invite attention to the principal amendments made in the India tories Act, 1881, by Act XI of 1891, which will come into force on the 1st January 1892.

* The word "such," repealed by Act XI of 1891, s. 17, is omitted.
† S. 20 was added by Act XI of 1891, s. 18.

2. In section 2, clause (*b*), which relates to the definition of the word " factory," the limit as to the number of workmen necessary to bring a factory within the scope of the Act has been reduced from 100 to 50, and power has also been reserved by section 20 to a local Government to apply the provisions of the Act to other premises on which a number of hands less than 50, but not less then 20, are employed, provided that they fulfil the other conditions of the definition as laid down in section 2. The minimum and maximum limits of age for children to be employed in factories have been raised from 7 and 12 to 9 and 14, respectively. Under section 3 of the Act as now amended inspectors can be appointed either by name or in virtue of office, and the District Magistrate is *ex-officio* an inspector of every factory in his district, although such factory may also lie within the local limits assigned by the local Government to an inspector appointed under a notification. Section 5 provides for the payment to certifying surgeons by any person employed or desirous of being employed in a factory of such fee, if any, as may from time to time be prescribed by the Governor-General in Council by notification in the *Gazette of India*; and the fraudulent use of certificates has by section 15 (2) been made an offence punishable with fine.

3. The following sections of the Act deal with the powers of the Governor-General in Council and of local Governments to exempt factories from certain of the provisions of the Act :—

(i) Section 5A, sub-section (2), empowers the Governor-General in Council to declare by notification in the *Gazette of India*, that the provisions of sub-section (1) of the same section, requiring a stoppage of work for a full half-hour between noon and two o'clock in the afternoon, shall not apply to factories of a particular class. This exemption is, however, not required in the case of factories in which a system of employment in shifts or sets, specially approved by the local inspector, is in force.

(ii) Section 5B, sub-section (2), clause (*c*), empowers a local G declare, by notification in the official *Gazette*, that the prohibit in section 5B, sub-section (1), against Sunday labour, shall n any factory or class of factories in which the work performed-

(1) necessitates continuous production for technical reasons, or

(2) supplies the public with articles of prime necessity which mu every day, or

(3) by its nature cannot be carried on, except at stated seasons or at dent on the irregular action of natural forces.

(iii) Sections 5B, sub-section (2), clause (*d*), empowers the Gover in Council, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, to exempt any class from the prohibition as to Sunday labour.

(iv) Section 6, sub-section (4), authorises the Governor-General in C notification in the *Gazette of India*, to declare that the provis section relating to the employment of women shall not apply to of a particular class or to women employed in a particular proces

4. With reference to these provisions of the Act, I am directed to explain not the intention of the Governor-General in Council to exercise the powers co him by any of the sections mentioned above, except in cases in which the parties make through the local Government a formal application for exemption and bri convincing reasons in justification of their proposals. It will be for each local G to determine, upon the representations of those interested in the industries co and upon a review of the circumstances of each case, what industries are entitled to exemption under the powers which the Act enables it to exercise. It is the intention of the Government of India that the provision of clause (*d*) of section 5B, sub-section (2), shall be used

only in rare and exceptional cases which do not fall under any of the three heads mentioned in clause (*c*). Clause (*c*) will therefore govern all ordinary cases. It will be for the local Government to decide whether the work performed satisfies the conditions of any one of the three heads specified, but if it does, the exemption should be granted as a matter of course.

5. The power of local Governments to make rules under sub-section (1) of section 18 is now declared to be subject to the control of the Governor-General in Council. I am to explain that the object of this addition to the clause is merely to remove all doubt as to the power of the Government of India to revise any rule which they may consider to be objectionable; the rules will, however, continue to be made by local Governments, and need not be submitted to the Government of India before publication. The same sub-section also confers additional power of making rules in respect of the following matters :—

(1) The water-supply to be maintained for the use of persons employed in factories, clause (*b*);

(2) The ventilation of factories and their cleanliness (including lime-washing, painting, varnishing, and washing), and freedom from effluvia arising from any drain, privy or other nuisance, clause (*c*); and

(3) The prevention of such overcrowding of factories while work is carried on therein, as is likely to be injurious to the health of the persons employed therein, clause (*d*).

Sub-section (2) of the section empowers the Governor-General in Council to make rules requiring occupiers of factories to furnish such returns, occasional or periodical, as may be necessary for the effectual carrying out of the Act.

m to invite you to consider the question of revising the rules now in force under section 18 of the Act of 1881, so as to include the requisite provisions on points on which rules have not hitherto been made, and to meet the altered conditions under which labour in factories will now be carried on. You will observe that rules under clauses (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*) must be published in draft, and a period of at least two months from date of publication must be allowed before the draft is taken into consideration. In this connection I am to invite attention to section 4 of the General Clauses Act I. of 1887, and to request that early steps may be taken for the preparation and publication of draft rules under the abovementioned clauses. I am also to ask that a copy of each draft may be sent to the Government of India as soon as the draft has been preliminarily settled.

am at the same time to say that the Governor-General in Council will be glad to be furnished with advice as to the rules to be made by the Government of India for the purpose of giving effect to sub-section (2) of the section in question, in regard to the supply of returns by occupiers of factories.

I am further to communicate the views of the Government of India regarding the of the establishment necessary for working the Act. Her Majesty's Secretary has asked the Government of India to consider whether with the new factory law ot be necessary to appoint whole-time inspectors of factories at industrial centres ıbay and Calcutta. The Governor-General in Council has in paragraph 2 of Home ent circular of the 7th January last, insisted on the importance of securing a strict nce of the provisions of the law regarding factories, and after carefully considering ıe replies to that circular, he has arrived at the conclusion that it would be advantageous) appoint two special inspectors in the first instance, one for the Bombay Presidency, who ight be utilised in the Central Provinces, and one for Bengal, who might also be made

available for the more important centres in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. Their jurisdiction should, in the opinion of the Government of India, be limited for the present to the provinces just mentioned, but it can be extended hereafter should this be found feasible and expedient.

It is observed that a salary of Rs. 600 a month was fixed in 1882 for the appointment of a whole-time inspector at Bombay (since abolished), and the services of an inspector were obtained from England for the term of five years with no pensionary rights. Although it might be possible to procure again from the United Kingdom competent officers on these terms, the Governor-General in Council is of opinion that it be preferable to appoint to the post now to be created properly qualified persons with some knowledge of the habits and languages of the native population, if the services of such persons can be procured in India. Before further considering the matter His Excellency will be glad to learn whether your Government will be able to secure locally the services of a competent inspector, and what terms you would propose for the appointment. I am further to suggest for your consideration that the pay of the inspector to be appointed should be charged to the provincial revenues, although his duties will not be confined to Bombay (or Bengal) due allowance being made for the expenditure in the contracts to come into force from 1st April next.

When the special inspectors are appointed it will be necessary for each of the local Governments within whose territories they have to perform inspections, to issue a notification of appointment under section 3 of t[illegible]

7. The next question for decision in connection with the inspection o[illegible] whether medical officers in the service of Government, who may be appointed tors under the Act, should receive any extra allowance for the additional work thus devolve upon them. Having considered the views expressed on this s[illegible] replies of local Governments and Administrations to Home Department circula[illegible] January last, the Governor-General in Council is of opinion that in cases in w[illegible] Government considers it necessary to appoint medical officers to be joint-in[illegible] factories, they should be paid for the work, and that a reasonable scale of re[illegible] would be Rs. 10 a month for each factory to be inspected in which over 200 employed, subject to a minimum of Rs. 30 and a maximum of Rs. 100 a mon[illegible] event of this scale being accepted by local Governments, the Government of recommend it for the sanction of Her Majesty's Secretary of State.

8. Lastly, I am to invite opinion as to the amount of fee which should be[illegible] under section 5 of the Act for payment to certifying surgeons. It was for[illegible] practice in the lower provinces of Bengal, for the Government to pay to certifyin[illegible] who were medical officers in the service of Government, a fee of 4 annas for each granted by them. The practice was, however, discontinued in accordance with t[illegible] marginally noted, on the grounds (*a*) that the payment of such fees by Gove[illegible] medical officers would require the sanction of the Secretary of State in cases i[illegible] would have the effect of raising a medical officer's salary above Rs. 5,000 per ann[illegible] (*b*) that the grant of special remuneration to Government servants for duties im[illegible] the law is open to objection on principle. I am to inquire whether 4 annas wou[illegible] suitable fee for each certificate, or whether you would recommend any other rate[illegible] also to request that you will favour the Government of India with your opinion whether certifying surgeons who are Government medical officers should be allowed to retain the[illegible] fee, or whether it should be credited to Government.

APPENDIX C.

CONGRESS OF HYGIENE AND DEMOGRAPHY.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF HYGIENE AND DEMOGRAPHY,

LONDON, W., *28th May* 1891.

To

The CHAIRMAN, BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

SIR,

We have the honour to forward certain documents relating to the International Congress of Hygiene and Demography which is to be held in London from August 10th to 17th under the Presidency of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

The Congress will be an important one in Sanitary Science owing to the variety and range of subjects which have been proposed for consideration; and as it will be the first International Congress of the kind that has met in London, His Royal Highness is desirous that it should be fully representative of all parts of the British Empire.

It is hoped that the Bombay Millowners' Association will give the Congress its support by nominating a delegate or delegates who might be gentlemen at present residing in this country. Delegates have already been nominated by the Governments of India, the Chambers of Commerce of Bengal, Bombay, Kurrachee and Upper India; and the Municipal Corporation of Calcutta.

We are, Sir,
Your obedient Servants,
DOUGLAS GALTON,
Chairman of the Organising Committee.
S. DIGBY,
Honorary Secretary for India.
G. V. POORE,
Secretary General.
Honorary [redacted]

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,

BOMBAY, *3rd July* 1891.

GBY, Esq.,

Hon. Secretary, International Congress of Hygiene and Demography,
London.

directed by the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association to inform you have asked Mr. N. N. Wadia, C.I.E., to act as a delegate of this Association at national Congress of Hygiene and Demography to be held in London next month. lia is at present travelling in Europe, and it is just possible he may not be able to e Congress. As a precautionary measure in this event, the Association have arranged K. N. Bahadhurji, who has been deputed to attend the Congress by the Govern- Bombay, to read a paper on the condition of factory life in India, in answer to the u state Mr. Holt-Hallett is likely to read. I have also, by direction of the Com- asked Sir Frank Forbes Adam, C.I.E., to speak on the same subject should he o to do.

I am, dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,

BOMBAY, *29th June* 1891.

DR. K. N. BAHADHURJI, M.D.,
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

I am directed by the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association to enquire whether you would undertake to read a paper at the approaching International Congress of Hygiene and Demography on the subject of factory labor in India?

The Committee are informed that Mr. Holt-Hallett—formerly of the Public Works Department, Burma—intends to read a paper at the Congress on the subject, and the members of this Association are desirous of replying to Mr. Hallett's strictures through the medium of some one, like yourself, who, from personal observation, would be able to speak with authority on the subject.

I am, dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

2nd July 1891.

JOHN MARSHALL, Esq.,
Secretary, Millowners' Association.

DEAR SIR,

In reply to your letter of the 29th ult., I beg to inform you that I sha pleasure in reading a paper at the Congress on the subject you mention.

I am, dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
[redacted] BAHA
K. N. [redacted]

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION

BOMBAY, *20th Ju*

DR. K. N. BAHADHURJI, M.D.,
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

I have to thank you for your letter of to-day's date, and on behalf of the C of the Millowners' Association to thank you for so promptly consenting to repr Association as a delegate at the approaching International Congress of Hy Demography. In accordance therewith I have to-day telegraphed to the Secreta Congress in London informing him that you have been appointed an additional Mr. N. N. Wadia having previously been nominated by letter.

As you are doubtless aware the Congress meets on the 10th proximo, so mail would just enable you to reach London in time. If there is any information nection with the subject of factory labor which I can furnish you with in anti please let me know and I shall be happy to do so.

I am, dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,

BOMBAY, *3rd July* 1891.

SIR FRANK FORBES ADAM, C.I.E.,
Manchester.

DEAR SIR,

Having been requested by the Council of the International Congress of Hygiene and Demography to nominate a delegate, the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association have sent in the name of Mr. N. N. Wadia, C.I.E., who is at present in Europe. As it is possible, however, that that gentleman may not be able to be present at the Congress, the Committee would esteem it a favour if you would speak in answer to the paper which it is believed Mr. Holt-Hallett is likely to read regarding factory life in India. Dr. K. N. Bahadhurji, who is attending the Congress as a delegate from the Bombay Government, has undertaken to read a paper on the subject, but the Committee feel that any voluntary remarks coming from you would carry much greater weight than anything that could be said by the actual delegate from the Association.

By an early mail I anticipate being able to send you a few remarks on the leading points likely to be dealt with by Mr Holt-Hallett; but, as already mentioned, your own views, expressed in the way you deem most fitting, would probably carry greatest weight.

I am, dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

MANCHESTER, *29th July* 1891.

ARSHALL, Esq.,
Secretary, Millowners' Association.

ours of 3rd which asks me to watch the interests of the Millowners' Association
ess of Hygiene in the event of Mr. N. N. Wadia not being able to be present.
know that Mr. Wadia expects to be in London on August 10th and to attend
s. But I need hardly say that if I can assist in any way to stultify the
Mr. Holt-Hallett regarding the conditions under which operatives work and
bay, I will be happy to do so.

Yours truly,

F. FORBES ADAM.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,

BOMBAY, *3rd July* 1891.

WADIA, Esq., C.I.E.,
Glasgow.

irected by the Committee of the Millowners' Association to solicit the favour of
ing the International Congress of Hygiene and Demography, to be held in
rom 10th to 17th August, as a delegate on behalf of this Association, and your
been sent to the Honorary Secretary of the Congress at 20, Hanover Square,
W., in anticipation of your consenting to act. As a precautionary measure, should
unable to attend the Congress, the Committee have asked Dr. K. N. Bahadhurji to
read a paper on factory life in India in reply to a paper which they understand will
probably be read by Mr. Holt-Hallett, and they have also desired Sir Frank Forbes Adam.

C.I.E., to speak on the occasion if he can conveniently do so. To you it is unnecessary to forward any information, as the subject is one with which you are so thoroughly familiar, but the Committee will probably prepare a statement for the information of Dr. Bahadhurji and Sir Frank Forbes Adam. These gentlemen being already delegates cannot be nominated as representatives of this Association.

I am, dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

GLASGOW, 31*st July* 1891.

JOHN MARSHALL, Esq.,

Secretary, Bombay Millowners' Association.

DEAR SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 3rd instant, and as requested by the Committee of the Association, will attend the meeting of the 7th International Congress of Hygiene and Demography to be held in London on the 10th of August.

Mr. Holt-Hallet will read a paper under Section 4, page 29, of the corrected programme to June under the 11 Division (Demography), dealing I hear with the comparative results of factory and home labour, and in it give information as to the effec[redacted] various countries through factory legislation. I will carefully watch what he deal with the statements if they are likely to represent incorrectly the state India and more particularly in Bombay.

Yours faithfully,

NOWROJEE N

INDIAN JUTE MANUFACTURES' ASSOCIATION,
BENGAL CHAMBER OF COM
CALCUTTA, 16*th*

The SECRETARY,

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

I am desired by the Committee of this Association to enquire whether, in agitation which is being carried on in England by Mr. Holt-Hallett, Mr. J. and others in favor of more stringent factory legislation for India, you proposes to take any steps to endeavour to counteract the influence which the may bring to bear upon the authorities at the India Office.

The Committee are aware that the Viceroy, in his speech in the Legislative the time of the passing of the present Bill, said he believed that the effect of th would be to place factory labour in India on a proper footing, and that the Bill accepted here and at home, not as a prelude to still further restrictions but as a as final as any settlement of such a question can be.

They think, however, that the present position of affairs at home is sufficient to call for some action on the part of those interested on this side of India.

Yours faithfully,

S. E. J. CLARK
Sec

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *24th July* 1891.

The SECRETARY,
INDIAN JUTE MANUFACTURES' ASSOCIATION,
Calcutta.

DEAR SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th instant, and to confirm the following telegram which has this day been sent to you in reply :—

" Your letter sixteenth. This Association are sending medical man of position as " delegate to Congress there to combat from medical point of views Hallett's strictures on " factory life in India. Recommend your adopting same course."

Beyond this step, my Committee do not consider it would be advisable to take any action regarding the agitation going on in England respecting factory labor in India. So far there is no evidence that Government has any intention of breaking the promise made by His Excellency the Viceroy that the Act lately passed should be considered a final settlement of the question, and it would, in the opinion of the Committee of the Millowners' Association, be decidedly inadvisable to anticipate the possibility of any further interference by the Secretary of State. They think, also, that the representations of Messrs. Holt-Hallett, Maclean, and others are estimated at their true value by the English public, who quite appreciate the fact that they are entirely in the interests of home manufacturers.

I am, dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *24th July* 1891.

BY, Esq.,
Honorary Secretary for India,
International Congress of Hygiene and Demography,
London.

confirm the telegram despatched to you on the 20th instant as follows :—
Bahadhurji appointed additional delegate this Association."
no doubt understand this to mean that Dr. K. N. Bahadhurji, M.D., &c.,
inted to represent this Association in addition to Mr. N. N. Wadia. The
oing is that it is not certain whether Mr. Wadia will be able to be present at
and the Committee of the Association would not like Mr. Holt-Hallett to
ongress without some one being authorized to reply. This Dr. Bahadhurji
trust he will meet with a friendly reception.
you in anticipation,

I remain, dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

INDIA FACTORY LEGISLATION.

Paper read by MR. HOLT S. HALLETT, C.E., at the Congress of Hygiene and Demography.

In the census of 1881 one-twelfth of the population of India were classed as "workers" in various materials. Of these more than 8,000,000 were distinguished as females, and nearly 13,000,000 as males.

In the British Isles such workers are protected, so far as females and young males are concerned, from the exactions of their employers by our factory and workshop legislation. In India, however, where the patient endurance of the people surpasses imagination, and the sweater is master of the situation, protective legislation is refused to the great bulk of the working classes. Barely 50,000 women and children out of the 10,000,000 or 12,000,000 women and children employed in industrial pursuits have been brought within the scope of the recently enacted India Factory Act.

Under the India Factory Act all workers of both sexes and all ages who are engaged in the following works are excluded from protection :—

1. Factories employing less than 50 hands, with exceptions which may be made by local governments for factories employing not less than 20 hands.
2. Factories working not less than four months in the year, which include most of the cotton presses and ginning factories.
3. Factories on indigo, tea, and coffee plantations.
4. Workshops.

I will first deal with workshops and the minor factories which are ex Act. Owing to workshops not having been brought under regulation, childre from babies in arms upwards, may be employed in them for any number day or night, and under most unsanitary conditions. After inspecting a works in which wool and wheat cleaning was being carried on by hand, and nearly suffocating, Mr. Jones, one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Factories, were lent to the Government of Bombay in 1883 for five years, descr follows :—

"1. Room, 87 feet by 15 feet by 13½ feet. Five small openings, 3 f blocked with wood, and two doors. One hundred and four children employed in this room, 11 children under 12 yea three at the breast. Room extremely dirty.

"2. Room on the opposite side of the road, belonging to the same 84 feet by 9 feet by 10½ feet; seven windows and three doo roof very dirty. Ninety-two women and 16 children und age, three at the breast.

"3. Plenty of ventilation, walls and ceilings very dirty, and dr from adjoining yard; 90 women and 16 children, from two to age, employed.

"4. All the windows blocked by bags; room perfectly dark, exc doorway; place excessively dirty; filthy drain running betwe and the next premises. I was obliged to hold my handkerchief while taking down these particulars."

The condition of the minor factories is even worse than that of the workshop danger from unguarded machinery and untrained enginemen is added to the unsanitary condition of the premises. These factories, besides many other works, cotton presses and cotton ginning factories, the majority of which work less than months in the year.

In cotton presses and ginning factories the air is choked with cotton dust and fluff, and in the presses the work is extremely arduous. Mr. Sharpe, the engineer of the Apollo Press Company, in his evidence before the Bombay Factory Commission of 1875, declared that :—

"The coolies perspire heavily and profusely, drink much water, and get tired with their work, because they are employed continually for 12 hours per day on work 10 times as hard as that of mill operatives. Their working hours should not be more than six. The coolies are allowed no meal hours, and take their meals as they find opportunity. They suffer from the cotton dust."

Mr. Henderson, the engineer to another press, urged that : "The operatives are not "healthy, most of them suffer from asthma. The hours are too long for such heavy work. "The work kills the men. They should not be allowed to work longer than eight hours. "An enactment is necessary for the protection of the operatives. How can you expect to "make changes without an enactment ? "

No enactment was passed for the protection and relief of these operatives, so the merciless employers took further advantage of their helplessness. Before the Bombay Commission of 1884, it transpired that men, women, lads, girls, and children employed in the cotton presses and ginning factories were occasionally worked continuously for 8 and 10 and 12 days and nights at a stretch, with a rest of half an hour in the evening ; and, as a rule, from 4 and 5 a.m. to 7, 8, and 9 p.m., without any stoppage during the day. If six or eight hours a day is as long as a man should be employed in these works, it is surely abominable cruelty to allow lads, girls, women, and children to be employed in them day after day for 23½ hours at a stretch.

The case for protecting the hands in minor factories and workshops was so strong that the Bombay Factory Commission of 1884, though largely composed of persons interested Indian factories, allowed in their Report that every work employing a single member rotected classes ought to be under regulation. They said :—

e strongly of opinion that all factories—no matter what the number of hands which steam, water, or other mechanical power is used, should be under d that other places or workshops where manual labour is exercised should be r the law if 10 members of the protected classes are employed therein. We t we draw the line at 10, owing to the impossibility, without more inspectors ed, of enforcing the law in workshops employing less hands."

children, young persons, and women beyond certain limits, is to work them oint where work becomes cruel and injurious to the employed. Captain May, Majesty's Inspectors of Factories, laid a very clear statement on this subject tory and Workshops Acts Commission of 1875. He said :—

hend that it is the duty and right of a Government to restrict the hours of r as to prevent cruelty and injury to the labourer ; but that it is neither its ight to restrict them any further. I consider that this cruelty and injury e reached, unless in exceptional cases, by the Acts of 1864, 1867, 1870, and htly amended ; or, in other words, that an average of five hours of work per ren, and 10 hours for young persons and women, is neither so cruel nor so to require further legislative reduction. In the case of boys, I should not , *i.e.*, 18, for unrestricted labour, because in many instances the stripling of 16 bear excessive work than the boy of 13 or 14."

rgeons, well acquainted with the effects of factory labour, have placed the beyond which young persons between 14 and 18 years of age should not work below 10 hours a day, and have expressed the opinion that standing for five t a machine is too much for a child between the ages of 10 and 14.

atement "On the Physique of Factory Children," forwarded to the Fac of 1875, Mr. Charles Roberts, F.R.C.S., who investigated the subject fo

purposes of Dr. Bridges and Mr. Holmes' "Report to the Local Government Board on the "proposed changes in hours and ages of employment in textile factories," urged that :—

"From a physical point of view, I am of opinion that—

"A child under the age of 10 years should not be allowed to work in a factory or workshop.

"From the age of 10 to that of 14 they might be allowed to work half-time at occupations which do not require much physical strength, or a constrained position of either standing, walking, or sitting.

"From the age of 14 to 18 they might be allowed to work three-quarter time, and after that age full time in factories and workshops.

"These rules should apply equally to both sexes."*

In the course of his investigation he had found that—

"Flat-foot and a general disposition to knock-knee is very common among the factory children, and increased with age; while both these deformities are rare among agricultural children."

No less than 132·4 per thousand factory workers of 12 years of age were affected with flat-foot, while at the age of eight the ratio was only 15·1 per thousand. This shows conclusively the evil effects that standing for five hours a day has upon the framework of children. Yet the India Government has sanctioned an Act which allows children of nine years of age to work standing at a machine for seven hours a day.

In factories coming under the India Factory Act of 1891, lads over 14 years of age are classed under the Act as men, and girls over the same age are classed as women. Lads and men are only so far protected by the Act that they are allowed one day's rest in seve and in factories not working on the shift system, are granted an interval of half a for meals at noon. Lads and men engaged in factories working on the shift be employed day and night for six days in the week, or 144 hours a week and for 141 hours a week in mills using electric or other artificial light, bu on a shift system. Even in mills not using artificial light, men and lads are from dawn to dusk, a period of about 14 hours a day, or 84 hours a week, i season of the year—double the number of hours that Mr. Roberts considered under 18 years of age could be employed in a textile factory without risk of i frame and constitution.

Under the Act girls and women are permitted to work 11 hours a day, week, or 9½ hours a week longer than they may work in textile factories i In factories not working on a shift system, the period in which women taken is between 5 a.m. and 8 p.m., the same as that fixed for children, and the fact that the Bombay Factory Commission of 1884 urged that—

"Women and children should not be allowed to work before 6 a.m. or af

Only one and a half hours are allowed for a woman's meals, and only an half an hour for those of children. Owing to the loose limits in which work formed, a woman may be working 22½ hours a day on the shift system, or 13 in a factory not working on the shift system, instead of the sanctioned 11 hour may be working 14½ hours, instead of the sanctioned seven hours, without having any possible check upon, or clue to, their proceedings.

The India Factory *Commission of last year stated that* :—

"The result of the present law has been that hundreds of children be int and 12 are now daily employed in India as full-timers, doing 12, bly ork, to the great detriment of their health." ay s st on

* For the opinion of medical men in India, *see* Appendix A.

When the law is broken the operatives dare not tell the truth to the inspector, because they are well aware that if they did the manufacturer would turn them out of his works. This has been clearly proved by Mr. Jones's Report, contained in the Annual Report of Her Majesty's Chief Inspector of Factories and Workshops for 1887, where, in referring to the trial of a manufacturer in India on the charge of employing children for months over-hours, and not allowing them the legal time for meals, and deducting half the amount due to them in wages on various pretext, he stated that—

"There was no doubt in the minds of the magistrate, my own, and the police, that these children had all been frightened into making this denial of their first statements: but as their master was the only large employer of labour in the district a quarrel with him meant semi-starvation."

The shift system sanctioned for India combines the evils of loose limits with the still greater evil of allowing women and girls, as well as lads, to be employed at night. Night work is injurious and contrary to nature. Night was made for sleep and not for work. For children under the age of 21, working at night was abolished in this country by the Apprentice Act of 1802, and in each succeeding Factory Act it has been prohibited for all up to the age of either 21 or 18. In 1847 it was abolished for women in textile factories, and in 1867 for women employed in non-textile factories and workshops. At the Berlin Labour Conference it was prohibited for women and children, and for all young persons under the age of 18. In India night work is especially harmful. It is well known that more people are seized with, and die from, heat-apoplexy in that country at night than in the day. It is rather late in the century for the Government of India to pass a Factory Act sanctioning night work for young persons and women!

The India Factory Act permits protected children of nine years of age to be employed without a certificate of physical fitness for 42 hours a week, notwithstanding the enormous weight of evidence given before the Factory and Workshops Acts Commission in this country against permitting any child under 10 years of age to be employed in either factories or workshops, and in face of the fact that children between 11 and 14 years of age are, by the English Act of this session, only allowed to work 28½ hours a week in textile factories in this country, and no child under 11 years of age is permitted to work in any Factory or workshop.

[illegible]s Platt, the great machinist of Oldham, who has visited most countries where [illegible]rried on, and is an expert on the subject, has given his opinion that:—

[illegible]inners of India, with the single exception of Lancashire operatives, are more [illegible]r fingers than any other operatives in the world."

[illegible]h operative is allowed to be not only the best spinner, but also the most [illegible]r in the world. A Lancashire weaver, with his assistant, attends four looms, [illegible]nded by his Scotch rival, and runs his four looms at a greater speed. Yet [illegible] of the British Factory and Workshop Act are deemed as necessary for the Scotch as for English operatives. Why, then, should an exception be made [illegible]. To work an ill-fed and wretchedly-housed Indian operative, of far less physical [illegible]nd stamina than an English operative, for a greater number of hours, because he [illegible]out less work per hour than an English operative, is as wicked and cruel as it [illegible]g work an English child for double the hours a man is employed, on the plea [illegible]ild only turns out per hour one half of the task of a man.

To work men and lads, from 14 years of age and upwards, under the penalty of dismissal from employment if they refuse, for 14 hours a day, in a standing position, during hottest time of the year, with only half an hour's interval for meals and rest, and one two necessary intervals of a few minutes for answering the calls of nature, is a disgrace India manufacturers, and calls loudly for redress by Government legislation.

I will now treat with the statement of reasons for not applying the English Factory and Workshops Act to India, given in the despatch of the Government of India to Lord Cr ss, dated Calcutta, March 5, 1889. The statement runs as follows :—

" We desire to give expression to our view that the English Factory Acts are inapplicable to the present conditions of labour in Indian factories. It is a well attested fact that the employés in Indian factories reach a standard of comfort and content which is not attained by persons in their own ranks of life who are engaged in pursuits of a different nature. Machinery, moreover, is, owing to the comparative absence of competition, driven in the factories in India at a pace so slow that it would not be tolerated in England, and it is estimated that in many of the mills in India about twice as many operatives are employed as would be employed in mills of the same capacity in England. It follows that the work of the operative in an Indian factory is far more desultory and less exhausting than that of an operative working in England, and that provisions which are rendered necessary by the exacting nature of the labour in English mills, are not demanded in the interest of the Indian operatives, who would, indeed, be prejudicially affected by them, while they would impose a needless and uncalled-for obstacle to the development of the industries of India."

Let us see how this statement stands the test of evidence given by mill managers, factory inspectors, medical men, and operatives before Factory Commissions which sat in India in 1875, 1884, and 1890. If suffering, through cotton dust and defective ventilation, from chest diseases, inflammation of the lungs and air passages, and derangements of the stomach ; if sleeping in damp and crowded dens for part of the night, and exposed to the inclemency of the weather in the open air outside the mill for the remainder of the night whilst waiting for the doors to be opened at daybreak ; if having to rise at 3 a.m. to cook their meals, or else going to work without breakfast ; if toiling from dawn to dusk every day, a period of 14 hours during the hottest season of the year, in factories artificially heated by steam, with one single interval for meals and rest of a bare half hour, from which the rapacious masters generally manage to crib at least 15 minutes ; if risking the cripplement of their frame and deadly injury to their constitution through working in a standing position for 14 hours a day in an enervating atmosphere laden with cotton dust, fluff, and disease ; if being driven and bullied and beaten by overseers armed with canes ; if being denied all time for recreation and domestic happiness ; if being grudged their hard-earned wage-pittance, and being paid their earnings, instead of by the week as in this country, by the month, and frequently a fortnight and even two months [illegible] being thus forced, an easy prey, into the web of heartless and unscrupulous m[illegible] who mulct them in an interest, according to Mr. Factory Inspector Jones, [illegible] 75 to 225 per cent. per annum ; if all of these form " a standard of comfort [illegible] for operatives surpassing that of less favoured " persons in their own rank of [illegible] " engaged in pursuits of a different nature," in which must be included mino[illegible] workshops—nothing further can be required to prove the urgency of applyin[illegible] Factory and Workshop Act to our Indian Empire, so that these miserably [illegible] joyless toilers in dark, dirty, dusty, overcrowded, and unwholesome dens [illegible] over-tasked natives of India ; these children of children who, according t[illegible] Temple, in his speech on the address in 1888, have only one-fifth the streng[illegible] Englishman, and are naturally capable of doing only one-fifth of the labour ; these beings scramble for work at any price, knowing nothing of the real pleasures of [illegible] slaving as no slave would work, with unremitting energy, in the hope of earni[illegible] extra money at the dearly bought price of their health ; these human beings, [illegible] subjects, who are treated worse than beasts of burden, may be raised from their present [illegible] of moral and physical degradation, and rescued from the inhuman exactions of t[illegible] merciless taskmasters who are wringing the very life out of them.

The statement that " machinery is, owing to the comparative absence of competit[illegible] " driven in the factories of India at a pace so slow that it woul not be tolerated in Englar[illegible]

may have been true 20 years ago, but it is not true, in the case of mills with the newest machinery, at the present time. It was conclusively disproved by the evidence of managers of Bombay mills and people well acquainted with their working, before the "Bombay and Lancashire Cotton Spinning Inquiry" in 1888, where it was stated, without dissent, that cotton spindles are run as fast in India as in Lancashire, and that the Indian operatives are increasing in skill.

Anyone acquainted with the history and results of factory legislation in this country must know that the enactment of the British Factory and Workshop Acts in our Indian Empire could not prove otherwise than a boon to the working classes of that country. The English Legislature extended its protection to children, young persons, and women in the face of a powerful opposition on the part of the manufacturers; but it cannot be denied that the English Factory and Workshop Acts have conferred the greatest possible benefit on the operatives, without diminishing the profits of the employers in any way. The same reasons that are still put forth in India against factory legislation have been urged over and over again in this country, to prevent the passage of our Factory Acts, but in vain; and there are ample facts to hand to clearly indicate that the imposition of the British Factory and Workshop Acts in India would not impose the slightest obstacle to the development of the industries of that country.*

It is owing to ignorance of such facts, and to the consequent continued belief in the long since exploded plea of manufacturers, that all factory legislation restricting the hours of labour must tell adversely against the industries of a country that has induced the Government of India to deny due protection to the working classes of that country. The Legislative Council of India is dominated by the capitalist interest. Capitalists form part and parcel of it; but the working classes are not represented on the Council, and a deaf ear is therefore turned to their claims and entreaties for protection; and to the advice of Government of India medical officials who have urged that men should only be employed in factories for nine or ten hours a day, women for eight or nine hours, and children for five or six hours.

To ensure the enactment [illegible] of suitable protection for the Indian working classes, the [illegible]dia Factory and Sanitary Commissions that have been held, together [illegible]nd all existing reports and opinions of India Factory Inspectors and [illegible]ould be laid before the "Standing Committee on Trade and Manu- [illegible]untry, and instructions given to that Committee to draw out a compre- [illegible]ate Factory and Workshop Act for our Indian Empire, in order, in the [illegible]oss, "to secure, without fail, for the various classes of operatives in India, protection for life and limb, and an amount of security for the health of persons, and children, not inferior to that which is afforded by the law

APPENDIX A.

[illegible] Opinions upon the Hours of Labour in Indian Factories.

[illegible] Thomas Stephenson Weir, Health Officer to the Bombay Municipality, in the [illegible]s evidence before the Bombay Factory Commission of 1875, said:—

"He had been in Bombay more than four years, and had made himself practically [illegible]ainted with the mills. He had visited some of them, both privately and in his capacity [illegible]ealth Officer, at different hours and on various occasions. No child under the age of 10 [illegible]s should be employed in the mills, and children between 10 and 14 years of age should [illegible]work more than six hours. The hours of work in the mills were too long. Men ought [illegible]to work more than 10 hours, exclusive of their meals. The temperature of 98 degrees [illegible]too high for operatives to work in for long hours. He would commend 90 degrees as a [illegible]mum temperature."

* For the effect of reduced working hours in factories, *see* Appendix B.

2. Dr. Joseph Anderson, House Surgeon in a Bombay Hospital, said, before the same Commission, that—

"He had been 21 years in the hospital, and was medical officer to two of the mills, one of which had been in his charge for 18 years. There are cases now and then among the mill people of chest diseases, inflammation of the lungs and air passages, and derangement of the stomach, all due to long confinement in the mills. The atmosphere of mills is injurious to all. The temperature is too high and the atmosphere is fluffy. The present hours of work are too long for all classes of operatives. He proposed a working day of 11 hours, out of which one hour should be given for meals and rest. He would allow 66 leave days, including Sundays. He considered a day's rest, after a week's work, a physiological necessity."

3. Dr. Lumsdaine, the Sanitary Commissioner of the Bombay Presidency, who in 1878 was instructed by the Government to carefully inspect the factories and report on their condition, and as to the protection which should be given to the operatives, after inspecting 22 of the cotton mills, urged in his Report that—

"I think impartial opinion will say the hours of labour ought to be reduced. For men, I would suggest 10 hours; for women, and boys from 13 upward, nine hours; and for children, six hours; and in this time I would give one interval of half an hour in the forenoon and another in the afternoon; so the real working time would be nine, eight, and five hours. On purely physical grounds I would close the mills one day in every seven."

4. Report of the Bombay Sanitary Commission of 1884.—This Medical Commission was composed of Surgeon-Majors Lyon, Gray, and Waters. In the course of their Report they stated that—

"We think it very desirable that the daily working hours of these mills should, both in the interest of the general health of the operatives and with a view of preventing accidents from working in rooms insufficiently lighted, be defined by law; and that, further, in the interest of the general health of the operatives, it should be compulsory to allow certain periods of rest in the day, and a certain fixed number of holidays, say four, per month. Lastly, we have to state that we are of opinion that the present limit of children, 7 to 12, is too low. We think the lower limit should be raised, and The upper limit ought, we think, also to be raised, say to 14. We have have visited several of the minor factories, and that from the result of opinion—

"1. That on account of the danger to life from fires, explosions unfenced machinery, &c., every such factory employing machinery, other worked by hand or animal power, should be placed under supervision.

"2. That on account of the danger to health likely to arise from overc factory employing more than a certain number of hands should also be si under supervision."

5. Dr. Hewlett, Deputy Surgeon-General, Sanitary Commissioner for Presidency, urged, in his Report for 1884, that—

"I decidedly recommend that the provisions of the Factory Act should be extend all the small factories and workshops."

6. Mrs. Pechey Phipson, who for seven years had medically attended Indian wo in her lecture, on October 11, 1889, in Bombay on child-marriage, pointed out how gr natives of India were behind Europeans in physical development, and with reference t age of maturity in India, declared that—

"So far from Hindoo girls being precocious in physical development, they are behind in this respect; that a Hindoo girl of 15 is about equal to an English child o

nstead of the reverse, and that the statements which had been made to the contrary by Englishmen who had no opportunity of becoming acquainted with Hindoo family life were totally misleading."

Addressing the natives of India who were present she said :—

"You say, 'We marry our girls when they reach puberty,' and you take as an indication of that stage one only, and that the least certain, of the many changes which go to make up maturity. It is the least certain, because the most variable and dependent more upon climate and conditions of life than upon any true physical development. No one would deny that a strong country girl of 13 was more mature physically than a girl of 11 brought up in the close, unwholesome atmosphere of a crowded city; yet you say that the latter has attained to puberty and that the former has not. Without going into the domain of physiology for proof of assertion, let me draw your attention to the very practical proof of its truth which you have in the fact, well known to you all, that girls married at this so-called period of puberty do not, as a rule, bear children till some years later, *i.e.*, till they really approach maturity.....Does not your own experience bear out the truth of the three following conclusions?—

"1. That marriage under 13 or 14 leads generally to the permanet ill-health (if not fatal injury) of the girl, and to sterility.

"2. That where childbirth takes place at that early age no fresh effort is put forth, and no subsequent children are born.

"3. That, even if marriage is delayed till 14, where conception takes place immediately sterility follows after; but where the girl is strong and healthy there is a lapse of three or four years before child-bearing begins—a proof that puberty had not been reached until then. Of course there are exceptional cases, but does not the consensus of experience point to these as general truths?

"Another disadvantage of premature marriage is that in those cases where the young wife bears children, they are puny and sickly. Thousands of still-born children, hecatombs of dead infants, an ever-increasing number of sickly, disfigured, and deformed people bear witness to the result of this pernicious custom.....Tell me, any one of you, has it never occurred to you, when you have looked upon your young wife turned into a decrepit old woman through your doing, that she has a right to revile you as the author of all her affliction? Does it never dawn across your mind, as you look upon the sickly boy whom you tend with so much care as the sole hope of your declining years, that, instead of returning your affection, he would be justified in turning upon you and cursing you as the author of his wretched being?.....For centuries you have been children of children, and there is no surer way of becoming servants of servants."

In the face of such a scathing exposure, and of the opinion of medical men and of non sense, the Government of India maintains that puny, half-grown girls and boys of *ears of age in India should be considered* men and women and permitted to slave in an factories for far longer hours than full-grown and well-developed Englishmen and len can work in similar factories in the British Isles without injury to their frame and stitution!

APPENDIX B.

The effect of reduced Working Hours in Factories.

been proved by actual, frequent, and sustained experiments in the United gdom, the Continent, America, and elsewhere, that, for both manual labour and labour machine, there exists a reasonable limit of hours of labour, with which the maximum tive power of the worker generally corresponds, and that it is senseless, as well as l, to work a person beyond these ascertainable limits.

I will first deal with evidence given before the last Factory and Workshops Commission—that of 1875—held in this country, as to the Birmingham industries, which include nearly every process of manufacture outside the textile fabrics. Mr. Arthur Chamberlain, of the great firm of gas-fitters and brass-founders, in answer to the question, "Is there any trade in Birmingham that works more than 60 hours a week?" replied, "I should think certainly not; I should think that no manufacturer in his senses would hope "to get any advantage from working more than 60 hours." Sir Joshua Mason, in his letter to the President of the Commission, declared, "The hands under the Act work 50 hours "per week (from 8 o'clock to 6). I have had the carrying out of the Act in these "works since its application, and can testify that the hands earn as much money, and that "there is as much work done as under the old system of 59 hours."

Mr. Hopkins, wrought hollow ware manufacturer and tin-plate worker and japanner, in reply to the question, "Do the women only work from 8 to 5?" said, "Yes, only from "8 to 5, and I think they do as much work up to 5 as they used to do up to 6." Even more telling evidence was given against the system of overwork by Mr. John S. Manton, a button manufacturer, who stated that, after reducing his working time one hour a day his workpeople earned nearly one-seventh more by piece-work in the reduced hours. He told the Commissioners he worked his hands only 48 hours and 10 minutes a week, summer and winter, and said: "We have no overwork. We have found by long experience that "overwork does not pay. Increased hours cause listlessness and loss of power, and, therefore, we have abandoned them." So much had this belief grown in the Birmingham district, even as early as 1875, that Mr. Johnston, the Factory Inspector for its southern portion, stated in his evidence that, "The hours of work in summer are not, uncommonly, "8 to 6, with one hour for dinner from 1 to 2. This arrangement (nine hours' work a day) "is growing in favour with employers, who find they can get as much work done as in "longer hours, with a saving in steam."

Turning to textile factories, I find in the Report of the Select Committee of 1816 that the celebrated Robert Owen was the first to give a stalwart blow to the devil's doctrine that "the longer you can work men, women, and children the more you can get out of them." In his evidence he stated that, on reducing the hours in his New Lanark Cotton Mills from 11½ to 10¾ no reduction in the product of yarn ensued. He said, "I would recommend "about 10 hours' actual employment, or, at the most, 10½ hours. My conviction is that "no party would suffer in consequence of it, either with reference to the home or foreign "trade."

Such an enlightened idea was long in making its way into the minds of manufacturers. A fresh stroke in the cause was given in 1844 by Mr. Robert Gardner, a cotton spinner at Preston, who, in that year, reduced the running hours of this mill from 12 to 11, and at the end of 12 months reported that he had got a better quality of work and more of 11 hours than he had in the 12. Three years later, in 1847, the "Ten Hours Bill" passed for textile factories, but it was not until 1867 that the majority of the indus in this country were brought under legal regulation. The cotton operatives not long in finding that they turned out at least as much product in the 10 h daily labour as they had before done in the 12 hours; they therefore set to agitating for a nine hours' day, or 54 hours a week, in which they consider they could large an amount of piece-work as they did in 60 hours. The manufacturers, how were fearful of the possible consequences, and the 56½ hours a week were agreed the Act which was passed in 1874 as a compromise between the manufactu and the operatives. The operatives soon proved that they could do as much in the red hours as they formerly had done. In his evidence before the Gold and Silver Commis Mr. J. C. Fielden, a Lancashire cotton manufacturer, allowed that in less than 12 mo after the passing of the Act "there was not the smallest reduction of produce from "shortening, even with the same machinery."

Turning to the Continent, we find similar proof that a man, whether tied to a machine or not, is limited by his bodily and mental faculties to a certain amount of profitable work in a day, and that it is senseless, as well as cruel, to work him for more than a certain definite number of hours. Only the other day an account of an experiment with reduced hours of labour by a large manufacturer in Belgium appeared in the "Chamber of Commerce Journal." For three months, as a trial period, this manufacturer reduced his hours from 12 to 10½ a day, and found that this reduction of hours had no appreciable effect upon the production of his factory. At hand-combing the workers did the same amount of work in 10½ hours as formerly in 12; and at machine-combing, which is very fatiguing work for lads, there was a slight increase in production. Many textile factories in Germany have recently reduced their running hours considerably, owing to strikes, and, according to Mr. Oscar Hall, in no case has there been a consequent decrease in production. The reduction of the running hours in textile factories in Austria in 1889 from 12 to 11 and 10 a day, both increased the quantity and improved the quality of the output. Even the reduction of the hours from 11 to 8 in the glass works near Dusseldorf, in Germany, after a short time, caused not the slightest falling off in the output.

Only last February, in his speech at Chatham, Sir John Gorst pointed to the great waste of labour in employing men "for unreasonable and exhausting hours of work." He said :—

"A man who works longer than health and strength allow is wasting his labour, because he is expending his energy and toil when that energy and toil cannot render a proper return. It is most remarkable how you find everywhere proofs that long hours of work, so far from increasing production, actually diminish it. I will give you the last two instances I have come across. In the district of Hesse-Nassau, in Germany, 10 years ago, the glass factories used to work 14 hours a day; they now work 10 hours, and the production in those glass factories has positively increased by the reduction of the hours of labour. In the great linen factories of Plauen, in Saxony, the people work piece-work. They used to work 12 hours, but quite recently the hours have been reduced to 10, and the workmen actually earn by their piece-work more than they did before."

In the course of the discussion, Mr. Hallett in reply, charged the gentlemen who had preceded him, with being paid delegates. Upon several gentlemen rising and protesting, and calling him to order against such a statement, Mr. Hallett unhesitatingly said—"Gentlemen, I really apologise and beg your pardon for having been led to make such a statement." The Chairman and other members drew Mr. Hallett's attention to the fact that the object of the meeting was the furtherance and discussion of scientific objects with the view of promoting health, and not personalities, and that his reply should be so couched as not to lead in that direction.

Mr. Hallett's paper was so long that although the President extended the time from n minutes regularly allowed to 25 minutes, Mr. Hallett had to leave out many imnt passages and quotations printed in his paper; in fact, he did not read several parts so as to bring all within the time allotted.

TORY LABOUR IN THE INDIAN SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS.

PAPER READ BEFORE THE CONGRESS OF HYGIENE AND DEMOGRAPHY.

By Dr. K. N. Bahadhurji, M.D.

om a health point of view factory labour in the Indian mills may be conveniently red under the following heads :—

1. Hours of Work.

ıe Indian mills work from sunrise to sunset : the longest days give 12½ to 13 hours r, and the shortest 11 to 11¼. The *average* of the 12 months is 12 hours 6 minutes seconds.

One obvious advantage of working by sunlight is that the Indian operative is protected from the impurities in the mill atmosphere which are generated by the burning of gas in cold countries. Should the English system of 6 to 6 be adopted, gas light will have to be used some months in the year, and there will be unnecessary fouling of the Indian operatives' mill atmosphere by law.

The Indian operative, moreover, can time himself better by the sun than by the clock, and can avoid going to his mill too early or too late.

However, it would be to the advantage of the operatives in some of the mills in which the masters cannot distinguish dusk from dark to have the closing hours, *i.e.*, the hours of sunset during the different seasons of the year defined by law, as recommended by the Medical Committee of 1884.

The women who form only a small portion (25%) of the operatives (in England they form the bulk 75%) of the operatives, and are chiefly employed only on machinery driven by the hand with less power than is required to work a hand grind-mill, besides enjoying other special advantages, have special short hours of work, and nominally these are from 7 to 5-30. But they may come in any time between 7 and 9, and leave earlier than 5-30, as they please.

In this, as in many other respects, the women working in the Indian Mills are much better off than not only their sisters in the English mills, but also others of their own class in India who work outside the mills harder, for longer hours, and for less wages, as testified to by the mill hands themselves.—(*Vide* F. C. Report, 1884, p. 143.)

2. The Restriction under which Work is exacted and the General Freedom allowed to the Operatives.

There are no very strict restrictions. The Indian operative, who is paid by piece-work, is allowed to come in half-an-hour after time of starting work, as informed by the operatives themselves—the popular notion of sunrise varying within the limits of half-an-hour. He keeps a lien on his place by putting in substitutes. He can leave early in the afternoon, if necessary, and get his half-day's wages. There is no rule or way of seeing him constantly at his post during the working hours of the mill. He is a perfectly free agent in that regard. He feels himself at liberty to take his meals between the hours of seven and twelve, to stretch his legs occasionally, to loiter in the compound, or perhaps have his shave and shampoo under little sheds in the mill compound whenever he pleases. The youngsters may be seen having snatches at leapfrog even on the mill premises, and shampooing each other by walking over each other's body, or playing at marbles in the mill compound, a game they invariably indulge in during the recess hour.

The women have more grace allowed them as to their times of starting work, as already mentioned. Their physical condition obtains for them another grace. During their periodical sickness they are allowed to stay away without giving any notice, and without fear of losing their place. When they have to look after sucklings they have perfect freedom to go to their place and be back at intervals during the day. In fact, the Indian operatives do not work against their customs or their natural inclinations, or traditional habits. And it is but natural for the employers know but too well what a fruitless task it is to go against the traditional ways of the Indian, which have been established by centuries of habit, and which have actually become his characteristics.

3. The Amount of Rest allowed and taken during the Day.

The mill stops work for half-an-hour at mid-day, and that is the recess time when the operatives stop work simultaneously. But the Indian operative who may almost be said to be allowed to work at his sweet will and pleasure is to be seen many times during the day outside the mill either smoking or chatting with friends, and fully 10 per cent. at a time are to be seen enjoying themselves in the mill compound. Moreover, when the mill starts

the mid-day recess, the Indian operative does not hurry in, and nearly twenty or thirty minutes elapse before the working majority are at their machines. Walk through a mill at any time of the day and two out of six operatives told off for sets of machines will not be seen; they take it in turns to be out in the compound. As informed by the operatives themselves, for fully an hour, if not more, they are not actually at work during the day. So that, although he attends the mill for 12 hrs. 6 mins. 10 secs., the Indian operative's actual working hours per day are only 9½ to 10, his cumulative recess of 2½ hours or more being made up of the half-hour's grace to start with, plus an hour or more which he considers himself at liberty to spend in the compound, plus half-an-hour's stoppage at midday. The physique of the Indian operatives requires these frequent short stoppages rather than few prolonged intervals of rest after long spells of continuous work.

Hardly 1 per cent. of the Indian operatives take their meals during the recess hours. Each has his own time, and takes it during the working hours, and is not long over it from the nature of his meal. He wants no forks or knives, and does not indulge in the heavy breakfasts of his English brethren.

Should it be preferred—and it would be better for the industry itself—to prevent meals being taken during the working hours, two half-hours—one between eight and nine, and the other at midday—may be given to suit the convenience of the different classes of operatives, and to enable them gradually to [illegible] hours.

The dose is readily exceeded to a greater or less extent when there is more than the usual expenditure of physical energy in a given time. The feeling of giddiness, with prostration, and aching of muscles which is experienced after a run to catch a train must be familiar to many. The falling down dead of horses after an unusual gallop is another familiar example. A slight daily excess of the usual expenditure of energy would ultimately act like a slow poison, and like other poisons, the poison of exhaustion not only leads to deterioration of physique but points to an early grave. That this is the fact, and, moreover, that it is not so much the number of hours over which the work is spread, as the nature of the work and the actual amount of physical labour involved that tells upon the health of the labourer is proved to demonstration by the declared experience of the dockyard authorities (*vide* F.C. R., p. 172), viz., that the men in the dockyard (who, by the way, possess originally better physique than the mill hands) whose longest hours are from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., and who get four Sundays and other holidays, wear out in a very few years by *being kept at work as hard as a European would work himself. The natives cannot stand this but break down and die.*

5. The Number of Actual Holidays in a Year, and the Period of Absence from Work during a Month.

Often enough substitutes will be put in and the mill hands will take formal holidays [illegible]cial. Not even 5 per cent. attend the mill all [illegible]

ls with. His tailor's bills are not heavy, milliners have no existence amongst them. ntomimes and plays and picnics are of a very crude nature, and cost next to nothing. he Indian operative has no high rent to pay for his chawl-room, which may be about 10 et by 15 feet, and admits light and air through the only entrance into it—by the door- y; and the wonderful little room serves as kitchen, drawing-room, and sleeping-room different hours of the day. Ventilation is a thing the Indian labourer does not under- nd. In point of light, ventilation, and breathing space, the mill he works in is much erior to the little room he lives in. So that when he takes his meals in the mill he does nder not unfavourable circumstances.

HE CONDITIONS OF TEMPERATURE, ATMOSPHERIC MOISTURE, VENTILATION, AND LIGHT.

. *Temperature.—a.* The Indian mill hand is an inhabitant of a warm climate, and longs to an agricultural class that works in the open fields from sunrise to sunset, in all athers, with a temperature ranging from 110° to 160°. The mill temperature of 95° is rtainly less than what he is used to, and, moreover, he is protected from the direct heat of the sun. Many of us work with 95° in our offices during the hot months. The climate is such that in spite of the high temperature the weather is not oppressive. The mill hand has next to no clothing on him while at work. And, according to a physiological principle, he does not feel uncomfortable in the hot mill, his skin getting more active to counteract the effects of his warm surroundings. Temperatures of 50° and under would be as unnatural to him in idea and actuality as those of 95 and over are to the westerns. It is, moreover, a fact that the attendance is more regular, and the sickness less during the hot than the cold months.

b. There is not that kind or degree of difference between the mill and outside temperature in India that is to be found in the cold countries, and this serves as a natural protection to the Indian operative from the inflammatory affection of the lungs to which the English operatives often fall victims from the sudden and considerable change in the air at they breathe on leaving the hot rooms of their mills. The Indian operative can be in out of his mill all the year round with impunity. The temperature of the reeling room in which the women work is not at all raised.

ii. *Moisture.*—The mill atmosphere in India is free from that degree of moisture which is imparted to the mill air in England from the use of steam all day long. The Indian operative breathes, therefore, a purer atmosphere as regards the degree of moisture, and this is a further natural protection to his lungs.

iii. *Ventilation.*—It will not be disputed that the Indian mills are more lofty and capacious buildings, giving more breathing space per individual than the generality of English mills. Means for ventilation exist but are not properly utilized, owing to the habits of the operatives themselves. It is a peculiar habit with the Indian operative that he *will shut* the windows when he can. He will have any amount of heat but no draught, and the latter he dreads so much that he will shut all the windows as a precautionary measure, as he thinks. It is a common experience to find servants preferring to sleep out on the verandah to indoors with windows open. Should indoor sleeping be insisted upon, every window and shutter will be most sedulously shut. To prevent the mill-hand frustrating all means of ventilation, the mill owners should adopt the suggestion of the Medical Committee of 1884, that the openings for ventilation should be provided out of the control of the operatives themselves, and under the sole control of the manager of the mill, or his immediate assistants.

iv. *Light.*—The Indian operative has again the immense advantage of the Indian sun, and the sun is so essential for the health and life of all creation. Sunlight does away with the harmful effects of artificial light, and all labour work in India is universally done by no fixed hours, but from sunrise to sunset, there being longer days of work in summer than in winter. It is thought prudent not to sacrifice the natural advantages of sunlight, but to

conform to the natural conditions of the country, and work according to a system of e irregular hours according to the seasons of the year, rather than have a sentimental u formity of hours all the year round.

9. The Habits and General Condition and Life of the Class of People to which the Mill-hands belong.

As already stated they belong to an agricultural class, and the districts they co from are very liable to suffer from famines. To begin with, they do not possess in th districts any very well developed physique or stamina that is peculiar to the hill tri generally, to the Purdasee and Navganee classes. They come to Bombay to earn w which will not only maintain themselves, but also their families and their relations in districts. The mill industry has not only helped them out of the difficulty, but has vided them with the means of improving the condition of their districts generally. recently a Government resolution declared that the condition of the districts they come from has been ameliorated by the mill industry of Bombay, the periodic famine difficulty being not experienced as of old. With the general habit in India even of the Anglo-Indian, the mill-hand rises early—and so does his whole household—men, women, and children—and prepares himself to start for his mill, which is, perhaps, a mile or two from his chawl. The Indian climate makes his walk to the mill pleasant, if anything, and he is all the better for his little fresh air exercise. Arrived at the mill he changes his clothes, and spends the day as already described. At the approach of sunset he prepares himself for his homeward journey, changes his clothes, sees to his brass pots in which his meal was brought to him, and looks out for the first slackening in the speed of the machinery, when he slips the strap on to the loose pulley, and makes for the main gate, after having apparently worked for a twelve hours day. On reaching home he goes through his necessary ablutions, and partakes of his evening meal. Then he amuses himself by chatting with his friends and neighbours, or more often joins in the musical tom-tom party which does not break up till midnight. On his holidays the tom-tom party—the drinking party—and th acrobatic feats party is kept up till he has thoroughly tired himself, or as he thi enjoyed himself to his heart's content. The bulk of the operatives do not work at the mill all their lives, and hence it is that the percentage of old operatives in the mills is small, but the jobbers and muccadums, who enjoy handsome incomes, keep to their posts, and several of them, whose ages vary from 45 to 60 have seen more than thirty years' service.

10. Their Physical Condition as revealed by Medical Examination and by Hospital Experience.

The Report of the Medical Committee of the Factory Commission of 1884 most distinctly lays it down that mill operatives do not exhibit any material deterioration in health or condition, and that this fact is arrived at by physical examination, and is also supported by all that could be gathered as to their health, from the amount and nature of work, from appearances, &c., of the operatives.

Without going into detail it might briefly be stated that a great many operatives were examined during different visits, and they did not show signs of a breakdown in health or physique ; *the women were found to be particularly healthy and strong* as compared with women labourers outside the mills. This information was further confirmed by personally inquiring into the history of each of the operatives examined ; all the old operatives of fifty to fifty-five years of age were constantly at their posts ; all they suffered from now and again was malarious fever for a few days. It is well known that life is shorter in India by ten to fifteen years, and an Indian operative of fifty may well represent one of sixty and over in England. In the J. J. Hospital, the largest hospital in Bombay, where all classes of labourers, amongest other people, are admitted, I have not had, as a physician, to treat a single mill-hand within a period of three years. Very few, indeed, have to seek hospital relief, and such as do have to do it are surgical cases. What has been the ex-

perience of our Chief Surgeon, Dr. Gray, who, by the way, was also on the Medical Committee of 1884? The mill-hands are the best class of patients; they bear operations well; their progress in the hospital is satisfactory; their wounds heal quickly; and their recovery is rapid. It is healthy wounds that do well and heal rapidly, and healthy wounds require healthy flesh and healthy blood, and healthy flesh and healthy blood can only belong to a healthy and well nourished body. This one single fact more than any other truly tells the condition of the Indian mill-hand, and ought to soothe and set at rest the troubled minds and hearts of mistaken humanitarians.

The conditions of factory labour now gone into refer to the operatives of the large spinning mills that work all the year round. Most of the quotations of Mr. Holt-Hallett refer to the ginning factories which are dotted over the cotton-growing districts, and work only for a season in the year. And, although the work is sometimes hard and the hours long, the natural instincts of self-preservation prevail, and the remuneration a season's work in the ginning factory brings is more acceptable than the semi-starvation which would ensue without it. The operative knows his own feelings, and this is how he expresses himself:—"We earn enough in three or four months to keep us the rest of the year; when the season is over we return to our villages and live well till the next season begins."

There is no parallel case of such factories in England, and it is doubtful if the English factory laws would have been applied to such factories (had they existed) without modifications to suit the different circumstances and conditions of work in them.

But here it must be pointed out that Mr. Holt-Hallett's quotations are misleading, even in the case of these factories, for the harrowing tales are told without giving those facts which in a great measure tone down the apparent hardship of the twenty-three out of twenty-four hours' work.

Mr. Drewett says:—

"The women are allowed to go in and out of the factory just as they like, and their relations come in and relieve them and enable them to rest, for even three hours at a stretch. The women sit on the back of the gins, and have simply to lift up the cotton and push it forward. I have often seen them do this mechanically, three parts asleep. *There is very little dust in these ginning factories.* I have known many cases where the hands have broken down from overwork. I have frequently heard of their going away sick, but I have never heard of their death. I myself have worked day and night, without sleep, but I have never been ill through doing so. The women have worked twenty-three out of twenty-four hours. *Of course in speaking of twenty-three hours I mean that the woman was relieved by her friends or relations. The women perfer to do night work to going home.* The people are so poor that they are glad to get work at any price, although a number of them frequently break down from overwork. This is the *lightest* work they can get, and they perfer to break down from overwork than from starvation."

Factory labour, however, in the small factories which work nearly all the year round, such as the wool-cleaning, bone-crushing, and similar other factories, needs regulating, especially with regard to their sanitation.

It will be observed that in this paper no stock has been taken of abstract figures. Figures are deceptive articles. They may be permuted and combined to strike the imagination one way or the other, and build up fallacies of enormous magnitude.

It has already been seen what thirteen hours of work in the Indian spinning mills means in reality, and what the small number of printed or tabled holidays really means in practice. The armies of the native States show a very striking figure as regards their number, but the figures indicating their numerical strength has not overawed Government, nor has Government been forced to increase their standing armies by imaginative sensationalists, because of the vastness of the armies in the Native States, for thoughtful and practical men know that the numerical strength does not

represent their fighting capacity. Let Mr. Holt-Hallett study the actual facts and make himself and his friends conversant with the peculiar conditions and the circumstances of the problem, and not be simply overawed and alarmed at the large figures which he has been at some pains to extract, and build up statistics with,—statistics of things which have no actual existence in the country he ascribes them to.

No attempt has been made in this paper to appeal to sentiment or imagination, or theoretical considerations, but the solid facts, as gleaned from personal observation and inquiry, and from the everyday experiences of Indian life, are put forth for the consideration of practical and thoughtful men, and an appeal is made to their reason and impartial judgment. Identical laws can be applied to identical conditions. Are the conditions in India and England identical? Most emphatically not. Already the factory laws have thrown out of employment the little operatives they tried to protect and benefit, and who are no more the well behaved, well fed, and well clad, and well cared for little persons they were before the shadow of the Factory Act was cast upon them. Will the English factory laws better, in any way, the condition of the women who form only a small proportion (25 per cent.) of the operatives, and who work comfortably in the cool and capacious and airy rooms of the Indian spinning mill, with special freedom, both as regards the hours and conditions of their work and their attendance at the mills?

As has already been shown, the application of English factory laws to Indian mills would mean ignoring the natural conditions of the country and its people. It would mean rejecting the advantages of the Indian sun and preferring gaslight to sunlight. It would mean forcing the Indian operative, by law, to breathe impure air, for his friends in England wish that he should work with gaslight just to have uniform hours of work all the year round as in Lancashire. It would mean forcing the Indian mind to think like the English. It would mean forcing the Indian muscle to work like the English, no matter what natural laws with regard to work done by individual muscle may teach. It would mean enervating the muscle of the Indian, and with it his whole frame, by a process of slow poisoning from exhaustion. But, if the Indian muscle cannot give the work of the English muscle, more hands will be required to keep up the production, for the industry will have its life and growth in spite of factory laws; and, this will necessitate reduction in the wages of the Indian operative. This will mean reducing the Indian operative to semi-starvation with the protective application of the English factory laws to Indian mills. Thus the importing of the benign and protective factory laws of England into India would mean killing the Indian operative, either by the slow poisoning of exhaustion, or failing that, the equally certain process of semi-starvation. Their application to Indian mills is simply ridiculous, absurd, unnatural, and cruelly mischievous. Mistaken kindness from ignorance is often productive of mischievous results. I feel certain that when they have well digested the facts, and have allowed time for the exercise of their judgment, Mr. Holt-Hallett and his mistaken humanitarian friends will halt, and change their course altogether. They will, with better knowledge, denounce every attempt at introducing the English factory laws in India. And let up hope Mr. Holt-Hallett will be the first, now that he is in possession of the true facts, to acknowledge his mistake and his misconceptions, and, moved as he is by humanity and philanthropy, embrace this magnificent opportunity of doing by his reversed action, so to say, incalculable good to the Indian labourer, whose cause he has espoused, but whom, from not knowing fully, he was in imminent danger of killing by kindness. And the advocacy of Mr. Holt-Hallett and his friends and supporters *against* the introduction of English factory laws into India will have quite another far reaching beneficent influence. It will increase the class of discontented poverty stricken ryots now happily changed into contented and loyal artisans, and thus materially advance the stability and the fame of the humane British rule in the Indian Empire, and last, but not least, it will establish beyond cavil the soundness and wisdom of the principle embodied in the pregnant remark of Lord Salisbury, that there should be no "unnecessary, hasty, and mischievous interference" on the part of the home government, even at the instance of well-meaning but uninformed philanthropists.

MR. N. N. WADIA, C.I.E., said:—

MR. PRESIDENT and GENTLEMEN,

I will only occupy your time for a few moments, as it would not be possible, within the short time at my disposal to fully reply to the several points raised in Mr. Hallet's lecture, a copy of which has just been placed before me. I fully endorse what has fallen from previous speakers, and more particularly I would draw your attention to what has fallen from Dr. Cook, who I am glad to see here and to know that he still takes an interest in the Presidency in which he was for many years one of its leading physicians, more particularly so in Bombay. No man had better opportunities and better scope of judging the condition and physique of mill operatives, than he had during his long practice, and I think his experience ought to be accepted in preference to the secondhand statements made by Mr. Hallett, which are vague, and, in many instances, unfounded. If the sensational picture drawn up by Mr. Hallett were true, no doubt there would be strong grounds for a change, and I am sure that no Government would be more ready than the Indian Government, and more particularly the able and wise statesmen who have its direction at present—Lord Lansdowne, Lord Harris, and other Governors,—to deal with the question adequately. But India is essentially an agricultural country; three per cent. only of its population are employed in manufactures. Legislation in a country whose industries are young, has to be cautiously introduced; and I can assure Mr. Hallett that the subject has had the most careful attention of the various Governments within the last ten years; and the Act which is to come in force in 1892 is the outcome of a long and careful series of enquiries made by a Commission; and it is upon their recommendation after mature consideration in supreme Council, that the Act has been moulded as it now stands. England can well afford to leave to the judgment of such persons as now hold the reins of the Indian Government Legislation of this kind in India, in preference to the wild and vague statements now laid before us. If Mr. Hallett, as he states is interested in the welfare of our operatives, is desirous of helping and promoting their welfare, the best thing he can do is to come out to India, stay amongst us, and acquire, not from hearsay, but from practical knowledge and experience what are our wants, and then I feel sure if he is actuated by the motives which he has placed before us, he will come to the conclusion that the lot of the Indian operatives is not so hard as he pictures it; but on the other hand the operatives in the textile industry are far healthier, far better fed, and in better physique than their fellow-men employed elsewhere, and no other evidence is necessary than the fact that mill employment is sought and covetted in preference to anything else. I can assure Mr. Hallett that if he does favour us with a visit he will have every opportunity and facility afforded him of arriving at a true conclusion.

MANCHESTER, 13*th August* 1891.

JOHN MARSHALL, Esq.,

Secretary, Millowners' Association, Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF HYGIENE AND DEMOGRAPHY.

From the enclosed programme you will see that the reading of Mr. Holt-Hallett's paper regarding Indian factories was put down for Tuesday, August 11th. I had read up Mr. Hallett's letters to the *Times* and other papers, and had prepared myself to reply to him, and to state the case for the Millowners' Association temperately and clearly. But although I waited at the School of Mines till 5-30 p.m., Mr. Hallett's paper did not come in and its reading was then postponed till Thursday (to-day). For reasons you are acquainted with, I was not able to remain in London for Thursday, and I exceedingly regret not having had the opportunity to be of service to the members of the Association.

Yours faithfully,

F. FORBES ADAM.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *25th September* 1891.

SIR FRANK FORBES ADAM, KT., C.I.E.,
Manchester.

DEAR SIR,

I am directed by the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th ultimo, and to convey to you their thanks for the trouble you have taken on behalf of the Association in connection with the Congress of Hygiene and Demography. The Committee feel sure that had you had the time at your disposal you would have refuted Mr. Holt-Hallett's strictures on factory labour in India, and they much regret that owing to the postponement of the reading of that gentleman's paper they were deprived of your advocacy.

I am, &c.,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

DR. BAHADHURJI AND THE MILL INDUSTRY OF BOMBAY.

A meeting convened by the Bombay Millowners' Association was held on 15th December 1891 at the rooms of the Association to hear from Dr. K. N. Bahadhurji an account of his recent visit to London and his action regarding the condition of factory labour in India. There was a large attendance of the members of the Association, and of such members of the public who take an interest in the mill industry of Bombay. Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart., the Chairman of the Association, presided.

Dr. Bahadhurji, being called upon by the Chairman to address the meeting, said: Sir Dinshaw and Gentlemen,—I thank you all for the honour you have done me in meeting here to-day to hear me speak of our mill industry and our milll hands, whose cause we ar all interested in, and for which it was recently my pleasing duty to do a little work and, as I believe, a little good work. I do not consider that I stand here now to give a account of myself and my doings to the millowners only, because they offered to pay m expenses and even favour me with their deputation to the Congress of Hygiene an Demography, when Government felt disposed to make other arrangements. It is neces sary that I should once for all relieve the mental agony of those who kept themselve troubled with all sorts of conjectures in tracing my connection with the subjects of mil industry and the people who work at it. Very early in June last I was asked by Govern ment if I would represent them at the Congress, provided my expenses be paid by them Though being away from Bombay meant some personal and pecuniary sacrifice, dut and sense of work for honour and glory made me say yes. Without delay I set to worl to make a choice of subjects, for I was not inclined to act the dummy representative I thought I would choose a subject that I knew something about, and could furthe inform myself on with the help of such professional knowledge and capacity as I hap pened to possess. But above all it was to be a subject, discussion on which would lead t practical good results. The subject of Factory Legislation in India, I knew, was to b brought forward by Mr. Holt-Hallett, whose manifestoes of latter years used to amuse m very much, as I dare say it did many others, for I knew that the mill-hands, as describe by him, did not exist in Bombay or in any other part of India. Moreover, I would compar our mill-workers with the people I have seen and lived amongst, from time to time, on th outskirts of the Guzerat cities, so that I could judge of the actual condition of our mil hands by comparing their present state with their past history, *i.e.*, their condition befor they took to mill life with the help of such professional knowledge as is used by everybod in ascertaining the physical state of individuals. I could certainly pronounce upon th physical condition of the mill-workers with better authority, and that even after a brie examination, than those who tried to see and study them through blue-books and draw fanc pictures of them from the tales told therein. Moreover, I thought, I would be doing m

duty towards my fellowmen and my countrymen, by averting from them and from the industry which has given to thousands of them their best means of livelihood and home comforts, the danger which always at some time or another results from all false impressions, which in this case Mr. Hallett and his friends were creating in the mind of the British public and their representatives in Parliament. Such were the considerations that made the subject of Indian Factory Legislation the principal subject amongst others that engaged my attention. And it was long after my subjects were made known that I heard from the millowners of Bombay, as it thought I was representing Government and, out of respect to them, I would not accept any other direct deputation (and I did refuse some), but I was quite prepared to give information and speak my own mind on subjects that might be suggested to me by bodies who were willing to honour me with their deputation; hence my engagement with the millowners and other bodies. Government, who were advised to make other arrangements, informed me of their decision just at the last moment, but my arrangements with others remained, and what was more, my duty towards them remained. And here I take the opportunity of sincerely thanking the millowners of Bombay for their readily offering to defray the expenses of my journey, and conferring on me their direct deputation, which I was proud to accept. If I have said good things of the millowners of Bombay and all India, it was because they were due to them just as I did not withhold the good words that were due to Government, even though my expenses were not paid by them as was expected. A rather lengthy tracing of my connection with the subject of Factory Legislation has been rendered necessary by the repeated thoughtless charge of my having acted the "paid advocate." I left for the Congress with a heavy responsibility, for I knew that it was the cause of the well-being of the multitude and of the country's industry—an industry which stands alone in giving food and home to thousands of people at one stroke, that I was concerned. But the truth which I had to present inspired me with confidence. When I left Bombay I had a dozen lines of notes with me, *plus* the medical notes I had made during my visits to the mills, and when I arrived in London I was ready with my paper and materials for a debate in which ook part, and, I may say without a boast, the principal part a few hours within my iving in London. Originally the Congress Committee knew that I was to b present, d my paper was put down in the programme, but later they were advised not to expect e, and my paper was struck off the list. They were naturally surprised when I wired rom Dover, and a few hours after put in my appearance at the Congress. Owing to these peculiar circumstances which were amusing but none the less annoying, I was completely upset in my calculations. My paper could not be read in its entirety: and I had to struggle as best I might, in seven minutes, to demolish Mr. Hallett's forty-five minutes' recital of his dreadful tales. And this is how it was done. A beginning was made with a few questions, which questioned straight away the truthfulness of his tales why did he not go to Factory literature which he seemed to possess in abundance to ascertain the true total of the female factory operatives? Why did he not quote the collective medical opinion which was given after a deliberate and prolonged investigation in the report of 1884 instead of parading individual conjectures? Why did he, in quoting from the medical report, suppress the very words which told the real state of the health and physique of the operatives? Was it not because it would show up the utter falsity of his fanciful and horrible picture of the puny, broken-down mill operatives of India? Why did he not note the explanatory details about 23½ hours of work in factories, in the very report from which he manufactured the absurd story of 23½ hours of continuous work for days together? Having thus shown that truth about the Indian factory workers was to be sought elsewhere than in the stories of Mr. Hallett, common sense and natural facts, as considered from the health point of view, were presented to the Congress. The fact of our mill-hands enjoying a periodic change of scene and rest carried with it its natural importance as a factor in keeping up a healthy frame. The natural advantages of our sunny climate had only to be pointed out to be accepted; the customs and habits of the Indian workman had only to be spoken of to enable

foreigners to recognise the influence that the Indian workman's second nature existed on the mode and character of his work. The field labourer may be seen working awhile, resting a moment, and this intermittent mode of work is natural to him and his muscle. But his second nature he does not leave behind in the fields when he goes to the mills. The Indian muscle then is by nature fit to do intermittent work whether in the mills or in the fields, but work it will do if only it be allowed the necessary time. Given them a fixed amount of work the intermittent mode would naturally require longer time—*i.e.*, the work would be required to be spread over more space than does the continuous method which is natural to the English muscle. The English muscle can put on pace to cover space. An elderly man will do his six miles every day walking without fatigue, but will not venture a mile race every day. It was absurd then to be waiting to enforce identical industrial laws on muscle which can do two such contrary kinds of work. And this absurdity had only to be pointed out to be recognised by thinking men. Was it not that the philanthropists by shortening the hours of work did not mean so much to give rest to the Indian muscle as cutting short or reducing the productive work of the Indian muscle, the daily outturn of the mills? But the main question, the present state of the mill-hands, has to be settled, and a diagnosis had to be given. A personal acquaintance with the past history, which is an essential basis for judging the present state, and the professional knowledge to make the physical examination of individuals, neither of these could be the property of Mr. Hallett and his friends, and they had no right, therefore, to pose as judges of the present state of our Indian factory workers. I professed no knowledge of the mill-machinery or of its manufactures, but I certainly could pronounce upon the condition of the fleshy machinery which is at work in the mills. Here I had the vantage ground on which I stood unassailable, even with the tons of dusty blue-books that Mr. Hallett and his friends could command. And I had no difficulty in maintaining the declared opinion of the Medical Committee that our mill-hands showed no deterioration in physique, and thus denouncing, as absolutely false, the picture of the puny, deteriorated, down-trodden operative of the Indian factories and mills. I leave you to judge of the effect such an exposition of the subject would naturally make upon people who had come with open minds to kn[illegible] the truth. Dr. H. Cooke, with whom I had the pleasure to converse on the subject a f[illegible] hours before the debate at the Congress meeting, I once more thank on my own behalf, an[illegible] if I may be allowed, on behalf of the Bombay public, for the ungrudging and excellent manner in which he supported me personally and the points I had made. I need hardly say that the practical conclusions arrived at on the subject of Indian Factory Legislation in a measure contributed to the practical success of the Congress. Mr. Hallett adopted the fatal method of opposing my facts by opposing my personality and calling me a "paid advocate." There was a scene which ended in Mr. Hallett apologising and leaving the arena, but not without in last words his challenging anybody to pick holes in his paper. What ugly rents were made by the few questions he was tasked with, and failed to answer, was self-evident! But my greater work was begun after the Congress was over. The newspaper reports of the proceedings of the Congress Meeting were not satisfactory. Even the *Times* had actually not one word of my say at the Congress. Since he had to "shut up" at the Congress, Mr. Hallett began to speak again through the *Manchester Guardian*. I was glad of it. I set to work to educate as far as I could public opinion, and to dispel the cloud of prejudice and false impressions in which the truth about factory labour in India was enshrouded. I went to Manchester and there saw things for myself, and upset former notions, as I venture to think, with some success. The most conservative thinkers on the subject accorded me the most liberal welcome, and most liberally altered their long conserved opinions. Here I must acknowledge the great assistance which Sir F. Forbes Adam gave me by his encouraging remarks on my work, and by his trying to bring it prominently to the notice of his friends. Owing to a change in the day fixed for Mr. Hallett's paper, Sir Frank was unable to be present at the Congress meeting, and give us the benefit of his

able and weighty support. But still his work outside the Congress deserves our best thanks. He did not think his dignity was in any way clenched upon by an "inexperienced,"—because young—man like myself; on the contrary, he did his best to bring me forward personally, and obtain wide acceptance of my say on factory labour in India. But for the encouragement which Sir Frank, Sir George Birdwood, and Sir W. Wedderburn so spontaneously gave me I don't know that I would have achieved the little success I did. I at once saw that it was competency that was cared for and not simply the experience of years which may be good, bad, or indifferent. Very often aged incompetency is thought to mean competency because it has the sanction of the "experience" of years. The *Times* had practically given the Hallett side of the proceedings at the Congress; but I was determined to appeal to it to let the truth about Indian factory hands filter to the public through it. The *Times* is a power and knowing that like any power it may be exercised for good or for ill, it never allows its mind to be sealed down with pride and prejudice, and false sentiment and obstinacy (not firmness), never to open again. True to its traditions and true to its name, the *Times* moves with the times and welcomes fresh light that may be shed on a subject on which it may have made up its mind even years since (from information received), and is ever ready to appreciate the truth wherever it may come from. But in so doing like the honest outspoken Britisher, it does not mind saying that it was not the truth that it knew and held to before. That such is the case, I can vouch for, as you know, from my own experience with the *Times* which I am proud to have had the honour of addressing. The result of my appeal to the *Times* in the cause of truth, in the cause of the well-being of our thousands of artisans, the welfare and development of our industry, the rise and growth of our country, and the glorification of the humane British Rule in India is known to you all. I consider that it is the cause—and it would be impudent on my part to think otherwise—and not I, that has influenced the *Times*. Only it has been my good fortune to represent to it the truth, and the cause as best I may. But in doing so it was my endeavour to show in what manner only the truth about such a complex problem, as that of Indian mill life, can be ascertained. What complex factors one must first know and what knowledge of folklore history one must have before he attempts the solution of the problem. And my last letter to the *Times* showed what knowledge is required even to appreciate evidence and tales in the blue-books, which contain truths, half-truths, and solid over-truths. Mr. Hallett takes up isolated sensational pieces of evidence before the Factory Commission and tries to build up his stories thereon. He justifies his posing as a friend of the operatives by touching up the complaints and making the most of them. He accepts all as true, and fails to see the most glaring contradictions and the utter falsehoods in the evidence he accepts and brandishes for his purpose. Almost all the operative witnesses were made to say that they want the hours of labour shortened, for they could with diligence earn as much in the short days as in the long ones. But in answer to the next question they all say that as a matter of fact they do not do so. Actually what happens is that they work more and earn more in the "long, weary, and hot days of summer." One witness is made to say she wants longer mid-day rest interval to enable her to feed her children well, but if she be allowed to work only from 7 a.m. to 5-30 p.m. she would not want the desired extension of the mid-day rest interval, as much as to say she would not then want to feed her children well. Another says he gets ill from want of rest, and yet he confesses he was never away a single day in a twelve month. All are made to say that they want dispensaries and doctors, and yet the reason that is given to account for the existing dispensaries and hospitals not having many of them to treat is that the mill-hands do not care for English medicines, but prefer those from their *hakims*? We have heard of their complaints about their wages being cut. But a sensible operative says: "If we were not fined I do not think we should attend regularly." And a female operative has this opinion on the matter: "If absent without leave fine is inflicted on us. Though a rule provides a fine of two days, it seems men are only fined because they are irregular in at-

tendance." Another witness, after explaining how he joined the agitation meetings, says: "We all come to the conclusion we had a great many grievances. Our hands and feet are broken in the mills. We cannot sleep, we cannot eat. We get sick, and get colds. Now I have placed all my grievances before you." He further says: "I have worked in the mills twenty-eight years. I am all sick and my limbs are aching. I am altogether broken to pieces, and I shall soon die." He adds significantly: "I was not told what to say by anybody." He gets Rs. 60 to Rs. 79 per month for he knows his work so well. Another lives in a house which is his own property to earn Rs. 85 per month, and owns a liquor-shop, but is in debt of Rs. 200! He wants the small children to be allowed to work to support their parents. Such is the truthful evidence which records the tales of woe which strikes sympathetic cords in the hearts of philanthropists of Mr. Hallett's stamp. In this connection I may mention the fact which the missionary, Mr. Kelkar, mentions, and tallies with the recorded evidence. He says: "Our people are naturally simple and obedient, and want of good advice makes them unhappy. There are cases of people getting Rs. 40 to Rs. 100 a month, and still the wives and children not getting sufficient food and clothing, all the money being swallowed up by liquor, and this explains to a great extent the cry of penury of the well-paid mill-hands." Mr. Kelkar certainly deserves support in his noble work of ameliorating the condition of mill-hands not by promoting agitation meetings and strikes, but by teaching them good morals and habits and peaceful ways. He has the further ambition to educate the artisans so as to make them more skilful in their practical work. Most certainly those who care for the welfare of mill-hands, on whose good work depends the development of the industry, ought to support such a missionary worker rather than countenance any disguised Marwaree who wants to charge only 36 per cent. interest with no risks but safe guarantee of repayment by monthly instalments and 10 per cent. selling profit on the market rates in cash transactions. A great risk these Marwarees think themselves exposed to is, that if the operative died they would lose the money. The mill-hands themselves say they earn more on the outturns in the long days by piece-work, and how does that tally with the statement that piece-workers were paid less during the shorter days, although they did as much work as they did during the longer days; consequently they naturally objected to have their pay cut. But this point was discussed at our meeting, and the hands were satisfied (!) with the less wages earned. By the way, this meeting, a worker says, would not have been held if the Government were not about to alter the law. These statements, and other nonsensical in the extreme, are not the data for any person to draw up complaints, only to pose as a public philanthropist. No amount of study of the blue-books will give any idea of the actual facts unless one inquires into the state of the mill-hands by comparing it with his past condition and the condition of other labourers. A passing glance at them, such as is cast round by a cold weather globe-trotter, is naturally not enough. Here is a sample of information globe-trotters are giving. An American gentleman who was the only supporter of Mr. Hallett most vehemently said before the Congress that his presence among the mill-hands made them shrink and shuffle away, and he was annoyed at it, and concluded that they must be a hopeless and miserable lot. We know how far to believe this bold bluster of a Yankee visitor. Through the good offices of Sir F. Forbes Adam I offered to address the Manchester Chamber of Commerce on the subject of factory law in India, and I regret that owing to my being tied down for time, I could not avail myself of their kindness in honouring me by their readiness to hear me. I have, however, appealed to them in a particular case in which the new Act is going to act oppressively on the very people for whose benefit it is supposed to have been framed, and I doubt not my appeal will be responded to. Our mill-hands are getting less migratory and more steady, it would be incumbent on their masters to be increasingly solicitous about the welfare of these faithful servants. The mills cannot get on without the mill hands; and the hands must be good to work the mill successfully; the hands to work well must work with a happy heart and a happy head, and this is not possible unless the

masters and other working hands work in unison, and care for each other, and think of the common good. Let the masters, like solicitous parents, suffer a little now and then for the greater good of their men. Our mills are lofty and roomy. The charging of the mill atmosphere to some extent with cotton fluff is a necessary evil no doubt, the exhaustion and propulsive methods of artificial ventilation have not answered all expectation ; but I would strongly urge the millowners of Bombay to at once adopt the new method of changing the atmosphere by " compressed air " on the key system. I can vouch for its excellence. One can have pure air of any required temperature and moisture and with no recurring charges. The cost of applying the method is very small ; there is absolutely no draught, and all the doors and windows are kept sedulously shut as is now done, and instinctively by the mill-hands themselves. Let our millowners show that they are alive to the well-being of workers by adopting any measure that conduces towards it in however small a degree. I believe the benefit in this case will not be a small one, but a very vast one. I believe a resolution will be passed to accord your approval of what little I have done towards the cause in which we all are interested, but I hope you will take it in good part when I say that I could not have better satisfaction for having done my duty, in however small a degree, than the thanks of the female mill-hands of Ahmedabad, who, I am most happy to find, consider me an able and disinterested friend of the mill operatives generally, and of the female operatives particularly. They have honoured me with a direct appeal to try and obtain for them the exemption of the " eleven hour " rule which they so urgently need. With them restricted hours do not mean restricted labour ; with them it is not a question of half work and half a loaf, but whole work and whole loaf, and no work and no loaf. Abstract principles are applicable to ideal states, but they must needs be modified to suit the actual conditions, if they are to work at all, and work for good and not for ill. The Ahmedabad mill women are not overworked and they do not feel unhappy as they are. But Mr. Hallett would ask how I and my household would like to work as the mill-hands do ? Without asking him a similar question, I would refer him to the petition of the women themselves, but to save his asking similar silly questions again, I would recommend him to study the philosophy of human affairs from the factory girl Mya who lays down for her first lesson the axiom " God gives us work and we cannot all have the same kind of work." The case of the Ahmedabad women, as I have said elsewhere, is most pitiable. New Year's Day brings rejoicings to all Her Majesty's subjects, but in 1892 it is to be cruelly partial to an unprotected class of Her Majesty's subjects, the Guzerat mill women, on whom it is to bring grief and misery, by the new Act, which is supposed to have been passed in their favour and for their protection, presenting to them a semi-starvation warrant, for on the 31st December, 1891, they are to be told they shall be turned out of the mill and will no longer be allowed the work they prefer to do for it is the lightest they can get, and the best and perhaps the only one in many cases as regards providing them with a sufficiency of food and the comfort of a happy home. I hope and trust that I may succeed in putting their case before the powers that be so as to enable truth and the good cause in his case also to win. Many there are who say I succeeded in fighting Mr. Hallett and his side, for my cause was a good one. Let me assure them and all others that when I have fought before, and may fight again for a cause, it always was and will be a good cause and never a bad one, for truth which teaches the highest of all religions, and really a high sense of duty, never leads one wrong. (Loud applause.)

Mr. George Cotton moved that the thanks of the Association and others interested in the mill industry be tendered to Dr. Bahadhurji for having so ably placed before the Congress of Hygiene and Demography and the English Press the true condition of factory labour in India. It was quite unnecessary for him to say much in support of the motion, because they had all been made so fully acquainted with the good work that Dr. Bahadhurji had been doing for the mill industry of Bombay in England. All that they wanted in Bombay or in India was to be fairly represented in England and the true state of factory

labour put before the English people. The Bombay millowners were very much misrepresented by a gentleman, who, as Dr. Bahadhurji had shown, knew little or nothing of the conditions of labour in this country—(applause)—and he believed he was correct in saying that Mr. Holt-Hallett had never been in an Indian mill, and certainly knew nothing of the conditions of labour as conducted in their mills. The millowners of Bombay and India were called all sorts of names, and spoken of as so many slave-drivers, whereas he would say without fear of contradiction that the millowners of Bombay showed much more consideration for their employés than other employers of labour. (Hear, hear.) Many unsuccessful attempts had been made to get their case fairly represented in the English Press, and it was not until Dr. Bahadhurji stormed the fortress of the *Times*, which was true to its traditions and its love for British honesty, that their case was correctly put. The *Times* then admitted that it had been misinformed by Mr. Holt-Hallett. The millowners of Bombay were very fortunate, indeed, that Mr. Framjee Petit should have suggested at the Committee's meeting that Dr. Bahadhurji should go home to represent them. He went home at a very considerable loss to himself, because the mere payment of expenses was in no way a compensation to a gentleman who sacrificed a large practice in that city, to work for the poor and the people who could not defend themselves. Now that the English public and the English Press had thoroughly understood the true state of affairs in India, he trusted they would not attempt to harass them by trying to force the Government of this country to legislate unnecessarily. Thanks to the Government of Bombay and to the Government of India that they had a Factory Act which was acceptable to millowners as a body. They had always advocated Sunday as a day of rest, and that children and women should be protected. There was only one point on which he (Mr. Cotton) did not agree with Dr. Bahadhurji, and it was with reference to female labour. He thought that eleven hours a day was quite sufficient for a woman to work. He sympathised with the philanthropic idea which influenced Dr. Bahadhurji to try and obtain freedom for the women of Guzerat, but still, as a millowner, he was content, and he believed the Association was also content with the Factory Act as it was. They would all agree with him in tendering to Dr. Bahadhurji their best thanks for what he had done for them in England, and for very interesting address he had delivered that evening. (Loud applause.)

Dr. Blaney having seconded the motion it was carried unanimously.

Dr. Bahadhurji in acknowledging the vote of thanks repeated that the women Guzerat required exemption from eleven hours' rule, and that the Act should therefore modified on that principle. (Applause.)

On the motion of Mr. Dinshaw E. Wacha, a vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman and the proceedings terminated.

APPENDIX D.

RULES UNDER THE FACTORY ACT.

Draft Rules under Section 18 (1) *of Act XV. of* 1881 *as amended by Act. XI. of* 1891.

UNDER CLAUSE (*a*) :—

1. The Inspector may order any part of the machinery or mill-gearing of a factory, to which section 12 (*c*) of the Act applies, and which may in his opinion be dangerous if left unfenced, to be securely fenced.

UNDER CLAUSE (*b*) :—

2. Every occupier of a factory shall, on every day on which work is carried on in the factory he occupies, have available at the said factory for the use of the persons employed in the factory free of cost to them a water supply consisting of at least four times as many gallons of water as there are persons employed in the factory. Of the whole supply at least one and a half times as many gallons as there are persons employed in the factory shall be fit for potable purposes and the remainder shall be fit for purposes of washing.

2A. In order to determine whether the water supply referred to in Rule 2 is fit for the purposes therein mentioned, the Inspector may take free of cost such samples of it as he may require for analysis.

UNDER CLAUSE (*c*) :—

3. Every factory shall, when any work is carried on therein, be kept [illegible]ed by the occupier in such a manner as to render harmless, so far as is practicable, all [illegible]s, vapours, dust, or other impurities generated in the course of the manufacturing p[illegible] handicraft carried on therein that may be injurious to health.

4. If in a factory where cotton-pressing, grinding, or any other process is carri[illegible] by which dust is generated and caused to be inhaled by the workers to an injurious e[illegible] it appears to the Inspector that such inhalation could be to a great extent prevented by th[illegible] use of a fan or other mechanical means, the Inspector may order a fan or other mechanical means of a proper construction for preventing such inhalation to be provided by the occupier.

4A. All the inside walls of the rooms of every factory, and all the ceilings, or tops of such rooms (whether such walls, ceilings, or tops be plastered or not,) and all the passages and staircases of every factory if they have not been painted with oil or varnished once at least within seven years, shall be limewashed by the occupier once at least within every fourteen months, to date from the period when last limewashed; and if they have been so painted or varnished, shall be washed by the occupier with hot water and soap once at least within every fourteen months, to date from the period when last washed.

Where it appears to the Governor in Council that the foregoing provisions of this Rule are not required to insure the cleanliness of any class of factories or parts thereof, or are by reason of special circumstances inapplicable to them, he may by notification in the Bombay Government Gazette exclude the said class of factories or parts thereof from the operation of the said provisions.

5. Every factory shall be kept by the occupier in a cleanly state and free from effluvia arising from any drain, privy, or other nuisance.

UNDER CLAUSE (*d*) :—

6. No factory shall be suffered by the occupier to be so overcrowded, while work is carried on therein, as to be injurious to the health of the persons employed therein.

UNDER CLAUSES (*a*) AND (*c*) :—

7. Every order passed by an Inspector under Rules 1 or 4 shall be recorded by him in writing, and a copy thereof signed by the Inspector shall be delivered by him to the occupier of the factory to which the order relates, or in his absence to his principal agent in charge of the factory. The Inspector shall state clearly in the order what is required to be done and shall specify a reasonable time within which what is required to be done shall be completed, and shall further give notice that if the thing required to be done shall not be so completed the person responsible for the breach of the order will be prosecuted under Section 15 of the Act.

UNDER CLAUSE (*e*) :—

8. Every Inspector of factories under the Act shall inspect under Section 4 every factory within the local limits for which he is appointed at least once in every three months. The Inspector shall examine during their working hours only the children employed in order to verify the Register kept under Section 9 of the Act, but for the purpose of seeing that the children are allowed the fixed intervals for food and rest, the Inspector may examine the children with the Register during any such interval.

9. Every order passed by an Inspector under section 4 (*c*) of the Act shall be in writing and a copy thereof signed by the Inspector shall be delivered by him to the occupier of the factory, or in his absence to the principal agent in charge of the factory.

UNDER CLAUSE (*f*) :—

[redacted]y occupier of a factory, on whom or on whose agent an Inspector under the [redacted]s an order made under Rules 1 or 4, may within seven days after receipt of such [redacted]ppeal, if the factory is in the Town and Island of Bombay, to the Government of [redacted]bay in the General Department, and if the factory is in the Mofussil, to the Commis-[redacted] of the Division in which it is situated. There shall be no appeal from an order by a [redacted]missioner in appeal, but Government may review any order under Rules 1 or 4 either [redacted]an Inspector or of a Commissioner in appeal and may pass any orders thereon which [redacted]ay seem proper.

11. An appeal against an order passed under Rules 1 or 4 shall be made in the form of a memorandum of appeal similar to that prescribed in the Fourth Schedule to the Civil Procedure Code, No. 173, and bearing a Court-fee stamp in accordance with Article 11, Schedule 2 of the Court Fees Act.

UNDER CLAUSE (*f*) :—

12. The appeal shall be heard at as early a date as may be convenient, due notice of which shall be given to the appellant and the Inspector. The appellate authority shall make or cause to be made in such manner as he may see fit such enquiry as may appear to him to be necessary for the purpose of deciding the appeal.

UNDER CLAUSE (*g*) :—

13. At the end of every quarter every Inspector under the Act shall forward to Government a full report of the results of each inspection made during the past quarter and of his examination of the premises and machinery and of the registers of the children employed together with a statement of all orders passed by him under Section 4 (*c*) of the Act, and Nos. 1 and 4 of these Rules, and of all prosecutions instituted by him or with his sanction under Section 15 of the Act and their result.

UNDER CLAUSE (*g*) :—

14. If an order of an Inspector under Nos. 1 or 4 of these rules is set aside or alterd in appeal the Inspector shall as early as possible deliver to the occupier of the factory an intimation of the result of the appeal and such amended order (if any) as the decision of the appellate authority warrants.

RULE UNDER SECTION 13 OF THE ACT :—

A notice as required by Section 13 shall be sent to the following authorities :—

(*a*) if the accident occurs in the Town and Island of Bombay to the Inspector appointed under the Act ;

(*b*) in the case of the Kirkee Gunpowder factory to the officer commanding the Kirkee Station ;

(*c*) if elsewhere in the Mofussil, to the District Magistrate, and such notice shall be in the Form A appended, and shall be sent

(*a*) within one hour of the accident if death has been caused or is known to be likely to be caused, or if a limb is broken, and

(*b*) in any other case within 12 hours of the time when it is known that the injuries caused are such as to require the sending of a notice under section 13.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,

J. M. CAMPBELL, ESQ., C.S., C.I.E., BOMBAY, 11*th August* 1891.

Collector of Land Revenue,

Customs and Opium, Bombay.

SIR,

I have submitted to the members of the Committee of this Association the draft rules under Act XI of 1891—a copy of which you left with me a few days ago—and have received very few suggestions in connection therewith beyond the alteration I suggested at our interview.

2. The quantity of water mentioned under Rule 2, they all agree with me should not exceed two gallons per head, half of which to be potable. In Rule 4 it is suggested the word "grinding" should be omitted, as there is no such trade here, and it might be interpreted as meaning flour mills, etc., which is not the intention of the English Act. The "grinding" therein specified is in the Sheffield trade as I personally mentioned. In Rule 5 it is proposed it should read as follows :—

> "Every factory shall be kept by the occupier in as cleanly a state as the nature of "the work carried on in the factory will permit of."

The words "or Manager" should be interpolated after the words "to his principal agent," in Rule 7. Some of the members consider that an appeal should lie to the Government of Bombay both from the Director and the Commissioner, the following being the alterations suggested :—

In Rule 10 after the words "in which it is situated," the following should be substituted :—

> "An appeal shall lie from an order passed by the Divisional Commissioner or "the Bombay Collector, as the case may be, upon an order made by the "Inspector under Rules 1 or 4, and the Government shall pass such "order thereon as may seem proper."

In Rule 12 after the words "and the Inspector," the following should be substituted :—

> "The Divisional Commissioner or the Bombay Collector shall hear and determine "the said appeal and receive such evidence as may be adduced by the "appellant in support of his defence in manner provided by the Code of "Civil Procedure and the second appellate authority (*i.e.* Government of "Bombay) shall make or cause to be made in such manner as to them shall "seem proper, such enquiry as may appear to them necessary for the pur-"pose of deciding the second appeal."

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

JOHN MARSHALL,

Secretary.

No. 161 of 1891-92.

BOMBAY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
17*th December* 1891.

From

The INSPECTOR of FACTORIES,
Bombay,

To

The SECRETARY,
BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

SIR,

I have the honor to forward to you for the information of those members of your Association who may be interested therein an extract from letter No. 35 of 17th December 1891 received by me from the Presidency Surgeon, Third District, who is Certifying Surgeon for that district under the Indian Factories Act.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
W. C. RAND,
Inspector of Factories, Bombay.

An extract from the letter No. 35 of the 17th December 1891 received from the Presidency Surgeon, Third District :—

"Please assure the different millowners concerned that I shall do my utmost in the work of examining children on and after the 1st proximo, with a view to obviating, as much as possible, any inconvenience in manufacturing operations."

(True Copy)
W. C. RAND,
Inspector of Factories, Bombay.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 28*th January* 1892.

To

The MEMBERS of the
BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

GENTLEMEN,

As it has come to the notice of the Committee that several mills were working last Sunday, I am directed to call the attention of the members to the fact that Sunday working, unless there has been a holiday three days before or three days after, is prohibited by the Factory Act, and the non-observance of the law in this respect may lead to a more strict enforcement of it in other details than would otherwise be the case. It is to the general interests of members of the Association, therefore, that the law as regards Sunday working should be carefully observed.

I am, Gentlemen,
Yours faithfully,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

APPENDIX E.

BOILER INSPECTION BILL.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 24*th March* 1891.

The SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Legislative Department,
Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed by the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association to address you regarding Bill No. 1 of 1891—a Bill to amend the Law for the Periodical Inspection of Boilers, &c.,—now before the Legislative Council, regarding the provisions of which, as they intimately concern the members of this Association, the Committee respectfully solicit the privilege of being allowed to submit their views.

(2) It was the intention of the Committee, had time permitted, to address Government before the first reading of the Bill, and a special Committee of the Association was appointed to consider it with that view, but the measure having been so promptly referred to a Select Committee, it was deemed advisable to await the result of their deliberations before placing the opinion of the Association before Government.

(3) The report of the Select Committee has now been published, and the Bill in its amended form anticipates many of the alterations which the Association intended to suggest. There are still, however, several points, to which my Committee would take the liberty of referring, in the hope that they may be amended in, or eliminated from the measure before it is passed into law.

(4) The most important of these, from the Association's point of view, is the question whether prime movers shall in any way be brought within the scope of the Bill. Had this portion of the proposed measure been allowed to remain as first formulated in Section 35 of the new Bill, my Committee intended asking Government for its removal on the grounds which this Association has repeatedly represented to Government, and which could not be better summarised than in the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill which states that:—

Considering the difficulties which arose in the application to prime movers of the Act of 1873, *and the fact that Government has not, in the exercise of the discretion allowed to it by the Act of* 1887, *found it necessary in any instance to extend the provisions of that Act to the case of prime movers, the Committee are of opinion that so much of the Bill as provides for the continuance of such discretional application, may properly be omitted. It seems obvious that in the existing state of circumstances, the occasions for such application must be extremely rare, and should such occasions arise, it will be within the competence of Government to provide for them by future legislation.*

(5) After thus clearly demonstrating, however, that no inspection of prime movers is either necessary or desirable, the Committee (with the exception of one member), for no assigned or assignable reason, go on to say:—"*We think it desirable that inspectors should be given the opportunity of examining prime movers;*" and to that end Section 37 has apparently been added to the Bill, embodying, my Committee humbly submit, not only the absolute power to inspect prime movers at any time, but importing a still more objectionable feature, in that it constitutes the Boiler Inspector a consulting and irresponsible adviser to all steam users. The abuses to which this would open the door are too palpable to call for special explanation, and no counterbalancing advantage can be, or ever has been, adduced in favor of the extended powers which the section proposes to confer on the Boiler Inspector.

(6) On the contrary the necessary protection to life which is the only plea which can be used in this connection has already been amply legislated for under section 287 of the Penal Code and the punishment awarded under that section is the only one which could be inflicted under the section which it is now proposed to add to the Boiler Bill. That being so, my Committee fail to see what object there can be in thus duplicating legislation. There is no record of any loss of life or even serious accidents arising from the breakdown of prime movers in the past, and, unless it be assumed that a sudden deterioration is likely to take place in the material and construction of steam engines from this time forward, the Committee of the Association do not see any reason to anticipate a change in this respect in the future. They would accordingly respectfully but most earnestly urge that no case has been made out for the institution of any form of inspection of prime movers, and would therefore ask that section 37 be expunged from the Bill.

(7) The other points in the Bill which the Committee desire to see altered or amended are taken in the order in which they occur, the first being

Section 3, Clause (*a*).—This it is considered should be amended by the omission of the remainder of the clause after the words, "generated under pressure." The object of the clause is to define the meaning of what shall be deemed a boiler; and as the fittings attached to boilers are specifically mentioned wherever necessary in other sections of the Bill, it seems undesirable to commence with a definition which is incorrect as a description and unnecessary for the purposes of the Act. The objection applies still more strongly to the words " and any steam chest " as a steam chest is not even any portion of the fittings or apparatus attached to a boiler, but forms part of an engine or prime mover which the Association holds should not be under compulsory inspection.

Section 3, Clause (*b*).—This the Committee of the Association think should be omitted entirely, as unnecessary.

Section (5). I am directed to suggest that the latter paragraph of this section shall be amended so as to read :—

" Such Commissions shall consist of such persons as the Government shall deem fit to " appoint, one of whom shall be an expert nominated by the Committee of the Bombay " Millowners' Association, &c."

The object of this proposed alteration is to provide for the rights of the owners of boilers being duly safeguarded by the presence on the Commission of appeal, of an expert thoroughly versed in all the technical and scientific points connected with the construction, erection, and working of land boilers, which of recent years has been becoming more and more a separate branch of engineering—indeed, practically a science of itself, and one in which the Government Officers, Marine Engineers, and others, who have usually been appointed on commissions of appeal have neither had the training nor experience requisite to make them competent judges, especially when it is borne in mind that the decision of the Commission is final.

Section 6, Clause (*d*).—The omission of the words *direct and immediate* in line 4 is respectfully asked with a view to avoiding the repetition of the annoyance and trouble which a strict construction of the phrase gave rise to on former occasions under the existing law. When reporting to Government on the provisions of the Boiler Act of 1887 the Committee of the Millowners' Association, after consideration, passed the phrase in question without comment, assuming that the legal interpretation and the one adopted by the officers appointed to administer the Act, could be none other than the common-sense view which employers generally entertain as to the duties of their Engineers. To the surprise of members of the Association, however, the then Inspector of Boilers issued a notice, under date of 2nd July 1888, which my Committee consider advisable to quote *in extenso*.

I have the honour to point out, under Section 24 of the Steam Boilers Act III. of 1887, that the practice of having two or more mills in charge of one engineer is prohibited, and that should such exist with any of the mills owned by or under your agency, you will be good enough to at once have each mill in separate charge of a duly certificated engineer under the Act; and, further, that it having been noticed in many instances that engineers in charge are frequently absent from the mills, and the boilers and engines left in sole charge of uncertificated men, you are hereby informed that it has been ruled that an engineer so placed in charge should not quit the premises while such boiler or boilers are under steam and the engines working, except when relieved by an engineer of the class deemed capable according, to the rules, of having charge of such boiler or boilers; and that under orders I am requested, whenever I find a boiler or boilers of any prime mover worked under the supervision of an engineer who, by reason of being engaged in other work at a different place, or is absent while such boiler or boilers are working, that I am to proceed forthwith against the agent or owner under section 27 of the Act.

An appeal to Mr. F. L. Charles, the Collector of Bombay at the time, led to his agreeing to receive a deputation from the Committee of the Association, and the explanations they were able to give induced him to place the circular in abeyance. The question again arose, however, in January 1890, when the present Senior Inspector of Steam Boilers and the Collector of Bombay stated :—that Government, having been asked for an interpretation of Section 24 of the Boiler Inspection Act, had resolved " *that the direct and immediate* " *supervision referred to in that section means unobstructed and uninterrupted overseeing, so* " *that the Engineer in charge was intended to be alway directly and immediately available, so* " *that he might always be consulted and give his orders by word of mouth with the engine* " *actually in his view.*" On addressing Government, pointing out the uncalled for strictness and the practical absurdity of this reading of the Act, the Association was informed in a reply dated 3rd April 1890, that the interpretation was " *correct and in accordance with the* " *interpretation placed on the law by the legal adviser of Government.*"

With these recent decisions before them, my Committee consider they are entitled to solicit either that the words " direct and immediate " be deleted, or that the character of the supervision be defined as that usually required of an Engineer in the usual careful discharge of his duties, more than which they can scarcely conceive it is the object of Government to demand.

Section 16. In the eighth line of sub-section (1) the Committee would propose that to avoid misunderstanding the word " apparatus " be substituted for " Machinery," as there is no machinery properly so called immediately attached to a boiler.

The Bill, as my Committee understand, comes up for second reading to-morrow, and it may be that from the discussion thereon or from the after consideration of the measure in detail some further points may present themselves for criticism, in which case the Committee of the Association assume they will be permitted to lay their further representations before Government.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

JOHN MARSHALL,

Secretary.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 23*rd July* 1891.

The SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT,
Legislative Department, Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed by the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association to address His Excellency the Governor in Council with respect to Bill No. 1 of 1891, "A Bill to amend the Law for the Periodical Inspection of Boilers, &c.," which, they understand, will shortly come up for discussion in detail before the Legislative Council.

2. Under date of 24th March 1891, the Association had the honor of submitting to Government its views on the provisions of the proposed enactment, and in so doing expressed at some length its objections to several of the clauses, and more especially to section 37 giving inspectors power to examine prime-movers. These objections were dealt with in paras. 4, 5 and 6 of the Association's letter, and the concluding sentence of the last para. was as follows :—

> *They* (the Committee of the Association) *would accordingly respectfully but most earnestly urge that no case has been made out for the institution of any form of inspection of prime-movers, and would therefore ask that section 37 be expunged from the Bill.*

3. The reasons against the inspection of prime-movers put forward by the Association do not appear to have been sufficiently explicit, as at the meeting of the Legislative Council on 25th March 1891 the Honorable Mover of the Bill is reported to have said :—

> *The Millowners have presented a very reasonable Memorial to Government on the subject of this Bill from which one may gather that they are of opinion that inspection* (of prime-movers) *is desirable.*

4. In anticipation of the further discussion of the Bill, and to avoid any possible misapprehension, I am now directed to respectfully inform His Excellency the Governor in Council that this Association objects now as it always had done, to any power being placed in the hands of boiler inspectors to either inspect, supervise or report upon prime-movers.

5. The arguments against the inspection of prime-movers have been frequently stated by the Association, but it has always been under the disadvantage of arguing a negative, as during the many years this matter has been under debate no definite reason—nothing, in fact, beyond the merest generalities—has ever been adduced in favor of inspection. On the occasion the Bill was last discussed, His Excellency the President appears to have said : *With regard to prime-movers I have no doubt in my own mind that the Government will reject the motion of the Hon'ble Mr. Forrest, and I do not think it is possible for Government to take any other course.* This announces a decision which my Committee venture to think could not have been arrived at without Government being possessed of powerful reasons in favor of inspection which the members of the Millowners' Association are not aware of, and the experts they have consulted have been unable to suggest. If this is the case, and Government are in possession of specific reasons for legislating in the direction proposed, my Committee trust they may not be considered out of order in asking that they may be furnished with them, as the members of the Association might be able from the practical knowledge at their disposal to throw new light upon them or indeed show that they were not well founded.

6. The one general principle under which legislation of the character proposed is advocated, is to guard the lives and limbs of workmen, and to this as a general principle no

exception can be taken. But to warrant legislation in this connection creating practically a new offence under the criminal law, my Committee respectfully submit that it is incumbent on its promoters to show :—

1st.—That the lives and limbs of work-people following their usual avocations connected with engines are specially endangered ; and

2nd.—That the proposed system of inspection will afford the desired protection.

Now the introduction of the steam engine into the Bombay Presidency is not of yesterday, and if there is any truth in the allegation that the supervision or tending of engines involves special danger, there can be no want of evidence in support of it. In the past eighteen years we have had an experience of, say, thirteen years in which prime-movers were under inspection, and about five years when they were not, and during the latter were under [illegible] reasonably be expected, considering the many hundreds of steam period at least it might [illegible] the Presidency, that a heavy death roll and a considerable engines in operation throughout the [illegible] list of casualties should be forthcoming if the special dangers incidental to engine-room work-people were in existence. If such a record is available, the Committee would solicit the favor of its being placed at their disposal as the objections of the millowners represented by this Association to the inspection of prime-movers is based on the belief that no fatal accidents or serious casualties traceable to causes preventable by a system of inspection have occurred for many years past, if at all. It may be that their enquiries have not been sufficiently searching, and that their personal experience has been exceptional, but neither from inside nor outside sources have the members of the Association been able to ascertain any frequency of personal injury arising from other than purely accidental causes or absolute carelessness. These are sources of accident inseparable from the employment of people wherever there is machinery in motion, but the Committee of the Association confidently assert that neither from these nor any other causes is there more danger to life and limb in an engine-house than in any other part of a factory. On the contrary, the conditions under which engines are worked involve infinitely less risk to human life in the aggregate than the machinery which they drive. In the first place an engine-house is almost invariably in a separate building from the rest of a factory, and the number of people in it is comparatively small. In a mill employing 1,000 hands, for instance, the engine-room staff would only be from four to five men, no women or children ever being engaged in such duty. These men, moreover, are all in their particular line experts ; engineers, engine-drivers, or oilers, whose customary duties are all devoted to the prevention of accident, and whose technical knowledge at once forewarns them of any accident involving danger to themselves. Inside a mill, on the other hand, a very large proportion of the work-people have to perform duties bringing them in close contact with the machinery regarding which they have no technical knowledge and over which they have no control. The result is that while accidents from being caught in machines, belts, &c., are of frequent occurrence in mills, very few casualties, so far as the members of this Association are aware, take place among engine-room hands.

7. Of course if the information and experience of the members of the Association are shown to be at fault in these matters, Government have *primâ facie* grounds on which to press forward special legislation, notwithstanding the objections raised by steam users, and in spite of the fact that nowhere else in the world has legislation of the same character been found necessary, but the Committee of the Association are convinced that if His Excellency the Governor in Council will either be pleased to consult, or permit the Association to obtain and submit for the information of Government the best professional opinion on this subject in India and England, no grounds will be found for classing prime-movers as more dangerous than other machinery, developing great but perfectly controllable power.

8. Even should the contrary prove to be the case, however, and special danger be shown to exist to people employed in connection with prime-movers, the Association is by

no means prepared to accept the character of inspection provided by section 37 of the new Bill as likely to answer its avowed purpose. As interpreted by the Honorable Mover of the Bill its purport is to permit of the Boiler Inspector having access to and the power to examine prime-movers without stopping engines when in motion, or in any way harassing owners. The section itself, however, gives much wider powers than those described, as it requires owners *to afford access and reasonable facilities to the inspector for inspecting and examining prime-movers* which the Committee of the Association respectfully submit can only mean giving the inspector power to have engines stopped and opened up, as in no other way can any inspection worthy of the name be performed. In other words the new law, if passed, would enable the inspector to cause the same or possibly even a greater amount of stoppage and loss than the former system of compulsory inspection of prime-movers abolished in 1887, while the power of harassing steam users would be infinitely greater. Under Act 5 of 1873 which placed the inspection of prime-movers on practically the same basis as boilers, the engines were stopped and opened up at the time of the boiler inspection and in the majority of cases the one stoppage was sufficient for the yearly certificate, but section 37 of the draft Bill under discussion would, as it stands, enable an inspector to claim access to, and facilities for examining engines, as often and whenever he chose, and as already explained reasonable facilities for inspecting and examining could mean nothing else than stoppage and opening up as it would be unfair both to the inspector and to the owners for anything of the nature of an inspection to be performed while engines were in motion. This is difficult of demonstration without entering upon technical explanations which would be beyond the scope of this representation, but the Committee feel assured that no intelligent practical man would advise otherwise. On the contrary, they are confident that ninety-nine unbiassed professional men out of every hundred familiar with the working of land engines will go still further and support the views which have been consistently advocated by this Association that no system of inspection will be effective in adding to the safety of the lives and limbs of the work-people employed about prime-movers, and that the most effectual safeguard against accidents is the competence of, and the care exercised by, those who have them in charge. Of the due enforcement of this safeguard Government have already assured themselves by enacting that all engines shall be in the charge of certificated men, and to this law—although deemed unnecessary so far as the Association is aware by all other civilised Governments in the world—no objection is raised. Elsewhere the work-people's concern for their own safety and the self-interests of the owners of engines are deemed sufficient protection, but the latter, which next to the ordinary dictates of humanity, my Committee consider the most powerful influence in favor of safe working, finds no place in the argument of those who have spoken in favor of inspection. Nowhere in the correspondence hitherto exchanged nor in the debates which have taken place in regard to the proposed law has it been adequately admitted that the object which the purchaser or erector of a steam-engine has in view is its continuous and safe working, which of necessity embodies the safety of those in attendance upon it, yet a failure in attaining this object not only already involves all reasonable liability under the criminal law but monetary loss of a serious character. Much more serious in fact than those unacquainted with the practical working of a mill or factory would be prepared to acknowledge, as an accident to an engine may, and generally does mean a heavy loss in actual damage to the engine itself, and a more or less prolonged stoppage of the entire establishment with its concomitant loss of markets, dispersion of work-people and so forth.

9. To continue these arguments against inspection, however, my Committee feel to be unnecessary as the report of the Select Committee on the Bill fully confirms everything this Association has advanced regarding the question at issue from first to last. They unanimously agreed that:—

> *Considering the difficulties which arose in the application to prime-movers of the Act of* 1873, *and the fact that Government has not, in the exercise of their discretion*

allowed to it by the Act of 1887, *found it necessary in any instance to extend the provisions of that Act to the case of prime-movers, the Committee are of opinion that so much of the Bill as provides for the continuance of such discretional application may properly be omitted. It seems obvious that in the existing state of circumstances the occasions for such application must be extremely rare, and should such occasions arise, it will be within the competence of Government to provide for them by future legislation.*

10. How it comes that a majority of the Select Committee should afterwards agree to attach a section to the Bill directly at variance with their own distinct conclusions, is not for the members of this Association to explain; but they humbly submit they are entitled to ask that the important industries of this Presidency shall not be harassed by the illogical recommendations of the Select Committee, which undoubtedly involve uncalled for restrictions based on sentimental grounds which have already been amply refuted as untenable in theory and disproved by experience.

11. I am accordingly directed by the Committee to respectfully solicit that His Excellency the Governor in Council may be pleased to favor the Association with the specific grounds—other than the merely general expression "the protection of life and limb,"—which actuate Government in supporting the inspection of prime-movers, or if that be considered impracticable that the further discussion of the Bill be postponed until the best professional opinion can be obtained regarding the point at issue. The Bill is not emergent in any way, and no harm would ensue if it were held over till the meeting of the Legislative Council in Bombay next cold weather.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
JOHN MARSHALL, Secretary.

No. 160 OF 1891.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, 31*st July* 1891.

From
A. C. LOGAN, Esq,
Acting Under-Secretary to Government, Bombay,

To
The SECRETARY, MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 23rd July 1891, requesting with reference to Bill No. 1 of 1891 (a Bill to amend the Law for the periodical inspection of Boilers, &c.), which is now before the Bombay Legislative Council, that the Millowners' Association may be informed of the specific grounds which actuate Government in supporting the inspection of prime-movers, or that the consideration of the Bill may be postponed till next cold weather.

2. In reply I am to state for the information of the Association that their representation will receive due consideration from Government.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
A. C. LOGAN,
Ag. Under-Secretary to Government.

THE BOMBAY BOILER INSPECTION ACT, NO. II. OF 1891.

An Act to amend the Law for the periodical inspection and the management by competent Engineers of Boilers and Prime Movers in the Presidency of Bombay.

(The assent of the Governor General of India to this Act was first published by the Governor of Bombay on the 18th January 1892.)

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	Section.	Clause.
PRELIMINARY.		
Short title	1	...
Commencement and extent of the Act.	*ib.*	(2)
Limitation of application of Act ...	*ib.*	(3)
Repeal of Bombay Act III of 1887 ...	2	(1)
Proviso	*ib.*	(2)
Definition of terms	3	...
Boiler	*ib.*	(*a*)
Prime Mover	*ib.*	(*b*)
Owner	*ib.*	(*c*)
INSPECTION OF BOILERS.		
Appointment of Inspectors	4	(1)
Local extent of their duties	*ib.*	(2)
Their subordination to the Collectors...	4	(3)
Appointment of Commission	5	...
Owner not to use a boiler without a certificate	6	(1)
Owner who desires to use a boiler to register the same	7	(1)
On notice from owner an inspector to register boiler	*ib.*	(2)
When Government Inspector has been appointed, owner to give notice to Government Inspector before using the boiler	8	(1)
Inspector to appoint a time for examination	8	(2)
Where Inspector has not been appointed owner to give notice to Collector.	*ib.*	(3)
Fees to be paid	*ib.*	(4)
Special provision regarding boilers procured in Bombay and Karachi ...	*ib.*	(5)
Necessary information to be furnished by owner, and necessary dispositions made for facilitating examination ...	9	...
Inspector to grant a certificates ...	10	(1)
Renewal of certificates...	*ib.*	(2)
Form of certificates and periods for which they are to be granted ...	*ib.*	(3)
Appeal to lie from refusal by an Inspector to give certificate	11	...
Determination of the appeal	12	(1)
When Commission may award costs ...	13	(1)
Recovery of costs	*ib.*	(2)
Revocation of certificates	14	(1)
Fresh certificate may be granted after revocation of the first	*ib.*	(2)
Inspector may at any time examine a boiler for which certificate has been granted	15	(1)
When Inspector may order the working of a boiler to be stopped ...	*ib.*	(2)
Owner to report alterations to portions of boiler to which the certificate relates	16	...
Occurrence of accident to boiler to be reported	17	(1)
Contents of the report	*ib.*	(2)
Owner to answer questions truly ...	*ib.*	(3)
Collector may order use of a boiler to be discontinued	*ib.*	(4)
Persons to whom reports and notices are to be given	*ib.*	(5)
Owner to produce certificate when called upon	18	(1)
ENGINEERS' CERTIFICATES.		
Examinations of Engineers to be held.	19	...
Board of examiners to be appointed by Government	20	...
Certificate of competency to be granted to successful candidate	21	(1)
Certificates to be of different classes...	*ib.*	(2)
Certain other certificates to be available in proof of qualifications ...	22	(1)
Grant of certificates of service ...	23	(1)
Withdrawal or suspension of certificate	24	...
Holder to surrender certificate pending enquiry	*ib.*	(2)
Failure to surrender certificate may be notified	*ib.*	(3)
Record of certificate to be kept ...	25	...
Duplicate of certificate to be given ...	26	...
Who is to be deemed a fit and proper person to manage a boiler	27	...
PENALTIES.		
For failing to give notice of alteration;	28	(*a*)
for refusing to produce certificate,	*ib.*	(*b*)
for failing to report accident to a boiler;	*ib.*	(*c*)
For using boiler without certificate, and	29	(*a*)
for working boiler without having a competent engineer in charge; ...	*ib.*	(*b*)
or at a higher pressure than allowed by certificate	*ib.*	(*c*)
For tampering with registry number of a boiler	30	(1)
For fraudulently marking a registry number on a boiler	*ib.*	(2)
For refusing or omitting to deposit certificate in accordance with section 24 (2)	31	...
Cognizance of offences against this Act	32	...
Period within which charges to be brought	33	...
When penalties are to be enforced under section 30	34	...
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Rules to be framed	35	...
Disposal of fees, &c.	36	...
Certain provisions of this Act may be applied to prime movers	37	...
SCHEDULE A.		
SCHEDULE B.		

THE BOMBAY BOILER INSPECTION ACT, 1891.

An Act to amend the Law for the periodical inspection and the management by competent Engineers of Boilers and Prime Movers in the Presidency of Bombay.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to amend the law for the inspection and management of steam boilers, and of prime movers; It is enacted as follows:—

Preliminary.

Short title.

1. (1) This Act may be cited as "The Bombay Boiler Inspection Act, 1891."

Commencement and extent of Act.

(2) It shall come into force at once in the city of Bombay and in the districts and places in which the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act, 1887, is at present in force. And the Governor in Council may from time to time, by notification in the *Bombay Government Gazette*:

(*a*) extend it to any other district or place in the presidency of Bombay;

(*b*) withdraw it from operation in any district or place other than the city of Bombay to which it extends or has been by him extended.

Limitation of application of Act.

(3) But nothing in this Act shall be deemed to apply to any boiler or prime mover in any steam-vessel, or to any locomotive engine, boiler or prime mover used upon or appertaining to any railway within the meaning of that word as defined in section 3, clause (4), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, or to any boiler or prime mover used exclusively for domestic purposes at atmospheric pressure.

Repeal of Bombay Act III of 1887.

2. (1) The Bombay Boiler Inspection Act, 1887, is hereby repealed:

Proviso.

(2) Provided that nothing in this Act shall affect the validity, according to its tenor, of any certificate granted under the said Bombay Boiler Inspection Act, 1887, or under the Boiler Inspection Act, 1873. Every such certificate shall, for all the purposes of this Act, be deemed to have been granted, and to be in force, under the corresponding provisions of this Act.

Definition of terms.

3. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context:

"Boiler."

(*a*) "boiler" includes any cylinder or vessel for generating steam or wherein steam is generated under pressure and any steam chest or other apparatus closely attached thereto;

"Prime mover."

(*b*) "prime mover" includes any steam-engine, steam-hammer, fly-wheel, first driving-shaft or pulley attached to any such engine, and every appurtenance necessary for the safe and efficient working of a prime mover;

"Owner."

(*c*) "owner" includes any agent or hirer using any boiler.

Inspection of Boilers.

Appointment of inspectors.

4. (1) Government may from time to time appoint one or more inspectors for the purposes of this Act, who shall be removable at the pleasure of Government.

Local extent of their duties.

(2) The local extent of each such inspector's duties and the mutual relations of inspectors shall be fixed from time to time by Government.

(3) Subject to such rules as may from time to time be framed by Government under section 35, the inspectors shall be under the control of the Collector of the place or district in which the boilers to be inspected by such inspectors are respectively situated.

Their subordination to the Collectors.

5. Government shall, as occasion may require, appoint commissions, either generally or specially, for hearing appeals preferred by owners under section 11 and for determining questions submitted to them under section 14. Such commissions shall consist of such person or persons as the Government shall deem fit to nominate, and their appointment shall endure for such term as shall be prescribed by Government.

Appointment of commissions.

6. (1) It shall not be lawful for the owner of any boiler:

Owner not to use a boiler without a certificate.

(*a*) to use the same, or to permit the same to be used, unless a certificate shall have been duly granted in respect thereof in the manner hereinafter provided; or

(*b*) to continue to use the same, or to permit the use thereof to be continued, after the period for which any such certificate shall have been granted has expired; or

(*c*) to work the same or to permit the same to be worked, at a higher pressure than that allowed by such certificate; or

(*d*) to work the same or permit the same to be worked at any time, except whilst he has in his employ as engineer in direct and immediate management and charge thereof, a person who is a fit and proper person to manage and be in charge of the same:

(2) Provided that:—

(*e*) the owner of a boiler who holds in respect thereof a certificate as aforesaid, and who before the expiry of the period of such certificate gives notice under the next following section, of his intention to continue to use the same after the expiry of the said period, may, subject to the provisions of clauses (*c*) and (*d*) of sub-section (1), continue to use the same or to permit the use thereof until it is examined in pursuance of such notice;

(*f*) a person employed to manage and be in charge of not more than two sets of boilers which boilers all belong to the same owner and are so situated that no one of them is more than a thousand feet apart from any other of them, may notwithstanding their distance from each other be deemed to be employed in direct and immediate management and charge of all such boilers.

Owner who desires to use a boiler to register the same.

7. (1) The owner of any boiler who desires to use the same shall, if it is unregistered, cause it to be registered.

(2) The owner of a boiler may give notice in writing to the inspector that he desires to have the same registered, whereupon the inspector shall register such boiler and shall allot to it a number corresponding to the number of the entry concerning it in the register of boilers. Such number shall be called the registry number of the boiler. It shall be communicated to the owner, and shall, within such reasonable period as the inspector may direct, be permanently marked upon the boiler by the owner thereof so as to be plainly visible, and in such manner as Government may from time to time prescribe.

On notice from owner, inspector to register boiler.

8. (1) If the owner of a boiler does not hold in respect thereof a certificate which is at the time in force he, having caused the boiler to be registered or having given a notice under subsection (2) of section 7 in relation thereto, shall before using or continuing to use the said boiler give notice if it be situate in a city or town for

When Government inspector has been appointed, owner to give notice to inspector before using boiler.

which expressly an inspector has been appointed by Government to such inspector of his intention to use or to continue to use the said boiler and of his desire to obtain a certificate.

Inspector to appoint a time for examination.

(2) The inspector to whom such notice is given shall appoint a time between sunrise and sunset and within four days after the receipt of such notice, for the examination of such boiler, and at such time shall carefully examine such boiler and every appurtenance closely attached thereto.

Where inspector has not been appointed owner to give notice to Collector.

(3) If such boiler be not situate in a city or town for which expressly an inspector has been appointed by Government the owner shall, before using or continuing the use of the same, give notice to the Collector of the district in which it is situate of his intention to use or to continue to use the same, and the Collector shall cause an examination as aforesaid to be made by an inspector with the least possible delay and within 20 days after the receipt of such notice, and shall inform the owner of the date on which the said examination will take place.

Fees to be paid.

(4) Every person giving a notice under this section shall simultaneously pay the fees prescribed for the examination by a rule made under section 35.

Special provision regarding boilers procured in Bombay and Karachi.

(5) If a boiler be procured in, or be imported into, the city of Bombay or Karachi for use in any place beyond the said cities in which this Act is at the time in force, the owner of such boiler may, at his option, cause the same to be registered, numbered and examined for a certificate under the foregoing provisions of this section before it is removed from either of the said cities. Such certificate shall operate for a period of six months only from the date thereof.

Necessary information must be furnished by owner, and necessary dispositions made for facilitating examination.

9. (1) The owner or person in charge of any boiler so to be examined shall :

(*a*) afford to the inspector all reasonable facilities for such examination, and all such information as may reasonably be required by him ;

(*b*) previously arrange that—

(*i*) the boiler shall be empty and cool, and shall be cleaned inside and outside ;

(*ii*) fire-flues shall be swept ;

(*iii*) fire-bars and fire-bridges shall be removed ;

(*iv*) blow-off and other cocks shall be cleared for the purpose of examination ;

(*c*) if required by the inspector, cause any brick-work or masonry in contact with the boiler to be removed ;

(*d*) during the examination, keep the boiler effectively disconnected from any steam or hot water communication with any other boiler.

(2) The provision as to disconnection contained in clause (*d*) shall extend to every case wherein a person is sent, or with the owner's assent goes, into a boiler for any purpose connected therewith.

Inspector to grant a certificate.

10. (1) If the inspector is satisfied that the boiler and the appurtenances closely attached thereto are in good condition, and if the registry number of the boiler is properly marked thereon in accordance with sub-section (2) of section 7, the inspector shall give to the owner a certificate to that effect.

(2) Every certificate so granted shall be renewed by the inspector from time to time, if he is satisfied, after re-examinig the boiler and the appurtenances closely attached thereto under the provisions of section 8, that the same are in good condition and that the registry number of the boiler is properly marked thereon as aforesaid.

Renewal of certificates.

(3) Every original or renewed certificate granted under this section shall be in the form of, and contain the particulars specified in, schedule A. Except as is otherwise provided in sub-section 5 of section 8, every such certificate shall be granted for such period not exceeding twelve months as the owner of the boiler shall desire, unless it shall appear to the inspector improbable that the boiler and the appurtenances closely attached thereto will remain in good condition for so long a period, in which case the certificate shall be granted for such shorter period as the inspector in his discretion deems fit.

Form of certificates and periods for which they are to be granted.

11. If an inspector refuse to give a certificate or a renewed certificate to the owner of any boiler, or refuse to give the same for the full period applied for, he shall be bound to give to such owner, within forty-eight hours, his reasons for such refusal, in writing, and any owner deeming himself aggrieved by the decision of the inspector may, within one month from the date of the said refusal, lodge with the Collector of the place or district in which the boiler is situate an appeal to be heard by a commission appointed under section 5.

Appeal to lie from refusal by inspector to give certificate.

12. (1) The owner's petition of appeal shall be forthwith forwarded by the Collector to the commission, and the said commission shall, within four days after the date of the receipt of the same, if the boiler be situated in the city of Bombay, and within ten days after the date of its receipt, if the boiler be situated elsewhere, inquire into and determine such appeal.

Determination of the appeal.

(2) The commission may either reject the appeal or grant the owner a certificate for such period not exceeding twelve months as it thinks fit.

(3) The inquiry shall be held in public, and the decision of the commission shall be final.

13. (1) If the commission is of opinion that the appeal is unfounded or frivolous, it may award any sum not exceeding one hundred and fifty rupees, to be paid by the owner as costs.

When commission may award costs.

(2) Any sum so awarded by the commission shall be recoverable by the Collector from the owner, as an arrear of land-revenue.

Recovery of costs.

14. (1) Any commission appointed under section 5 may after such inquiry as shall seem just revoke any certificate granted under section 10 or 12:

Revocation of certificates

(*a*) if any fee, lawfully due under this Act, shall not be paid after the same has been duly demanded, or

(*b*) if there shall be reason to believe that such certificate has been fraudulently obtained or erroneously granted, or has been granted without sufficient examination, or

(*c*) if there shall be reason to believe that, since the granting of such certificate, the boiler in respect whereof it was granted has sustained injury or has ceased to be in good condition.

(2) After such revocation, the boiler in respect whereof the certificate has been revoked shall not again be used until a further examination shall have been made and a certificate granted by the inspector with the countersignature of the said commission, or, if the commission consists of more than two persons, of a majority thereof or of their successors in office.

Fresh certificate may be granted after revocation of the first.

15. (1) It shall be lawful for an inspector, at any time between sunrise and sunset on any day during the period for which a certificate may have been granted under section 10, 12, or 14, to examine any boiler at work or not for which boiler such certificate has been granted, in order to ascertain whether such boiler is still in good condition, and whether any cause exists for revoking the said certificate.

Inspector may at any time examine a boiler for which certificate has been granted.

(2) It shall be lawful for the inspector to order the working of a boiler to be stopped only when that shall in his opinion be indispensable for the proper examination of the boiler. The reasons for any such stoppage shall be given in writing by the inspector to the owner, on the owner's demand, concurrently with the order for stoppage, and the owner shall thereon become subject to the provisions of section 9.

When inspector may order working of a boiler to be stopped.

16. If at any time during the period for which a certificate has been granted under section 10, 12, or 14, any structural alteration or renewal is made in any part of the boiler to which such certificate relates, it shall be the duty of the owner of such boiler to give notice in writing of such alterations to the person hereinafter specified either before the same is commenced or whilst it is in progress.

Owner to report alterations to portions of boiler to which the certificate relates.

17. (1) It shall be the duty of every owner or person in charge of a boiler to report in writing to the person hereinafter specified within twelve hours of its occurrence, every accident to the boiler or to any apparatus attached thereto, which is calculated to weaken the strength of such boiler or to render it liable to explode.

Occurrence of accident to boiler to be reported.

(2) Every such report shall contain a true description of the nature of the accident and of the injury thereby caused, sufficient to enable the person to whom it is made to judge of the gravity of the accident.

Contents of the report.

(3) The owner or person in charge of the boiler shall be bound to answer truly, to the best of his knowledge and ability, every question put to him in writing by the person to whom the report is made as to the cause, nature and extent of the accident.

Owner to answer questions truly.

(4) Elsewhere than in the city of Bombay, the Collector of the district or any person whom the said Collector generally or specially authorizes in this behalf, may, after visiting the scene of any such accident as aforesaid, by an order in writing direct that the use of the boiler be discontinued until it has been examined and certified as fit for use by an inspector, and the owner and person in charge of the boiler shall be bound to obey such order.

Collector may order use of boiler to be discontinued.

(5) The persons to whom reports under this section and notices under the last preceding section shall be made or given are in the city of Bombay, the inspector, and, elsewhere, the Collector of the district or such person as the said Collector appoints to receive the same.

Persons to whom reports and notices are to be given.

18. (1) The owner of any boiler who shall have obtained a certificate therefor, shall at all reasonable times during the period for which such certificate is in force, be bound to produce the same when called upon to do so by any Presidency Magistrate in the city of Bombay, or by the Collector of the district elsewhere, or by any person generally or specially authorized in writing by such Magistrate or Collector to demand its production.

Owner to produce certificate when called upon.

(2) A person who becomes owner of a boiler during the time for which a certificate therefor operates shall be entitled to receive the certificate from the preceding owner and shall be subject to the provisions of sub-section (1).

Engineers' Certificates.

Examinations of engineers to be held.

19. Examinations shall be held periodically, by a board of examiners st such places, and on such dates as Government shall determine, of persons who desire to qualify as engineers for the management of boilers.

Board of examiners to be appointed by Government.

20. The Governor in Council shall from time to time nominate competent persons to be members of the board of examiners for the said examinations. In no case shall an inspector appointed under this Act be a member of such board.

Certificate of competency to be granted to successful candidate.

21. (1) Every applicant for examination who is declared by the said board to have passed an examination shall receive a certificate of competency in accordance with the board's decision as to his qualifications, which shall be signed by the members of the board.

Certificates to be of different classes.

(2) Certificates of competency may be of different classes, and a certificate of each class shall qualify the holder thereof to manage or be in charge of a boiler of such capacity or kind as the Governor in Council may from time to time direct in the rules to be framed under section 35.

Certain other certificates to be available in proof of qualifications.

22. (1) If any engineer is in possession of a certificate of competency granted by any competent authority in British India, or in the United Kingdom, or in any British colony, he shall be entitled to receive a certificate of competency as aforesaid, without undergoing examination.

(2) Government may from time to time determine what authorities shall be deemed competent for the purpose of this section.

(3) The certificate granted under this section shall be of such class as the board of examiners, or a majority of the members of the said board, on a consideration of the nature of the certificate in the engineer's possession, shall determine.

Grant of certificates of service.

23. (1) The board may in the case of any person who satisfies it that he has served for a period of not less than three years prior to the date on which this Act comes into force as an engineer in actual charge and management of a boiler, and that he is possessed of competent practical skill for such work, grant to him a certificate of service to the effect that he is qualified to the like extent as the holder of a certificate of competency of any class which the board in such certificate of service specifies.

(2) Such certificate of service shall be signed as in the case of a certificate of competency.

(3) A certificate of service so granted shall have the same effect as a certificate of competency granted under this Act.

Withdrawal or suspension of certificate.

24. (1) If by means of any inquiry conducted under the provisions of this Act or of the Rules framed thereunder it shall be established to the satisfaction of the Governor in Council that any engineer possessing a certificate of competency granted under section 21 or 22 or a certificate of service granted under section 23 is incompetent, or is addicted to drunkenness, or has been guilty of any serious misconduct or negligence, the Governor in Council may cancel such certificate, or suspend the same for such time as he shall deem fit.

Holder to surrender certificate pending inquiry.

(2) The holder of such certificate shall, on demand by the persons charged with the inquiry, forthwith place in the hands of such persons his certificate to abide the result of such inquiry.

(3) When any holder of a certificate shall have been called on to deposit the same under sub-section 2, or when any inquiry into his conduct shall have been directed by Government, if such holder shall fail to deposit his certificate, or shall withdraw beyond the limits of the Presidency of Bombay, Government may notify such failure or withdrawal by notification giving a statement of the circumstances so far as known.

Failure to surrender certificate may be notified.

25. A duplicate of every certificate of competency or service granted under this Act shall be kept and recorded in such manner as the Governor in Council shall direct ; and all orders made under the last preceding section for cancelling or suspending any certificate shall be from time to time entered on the record containing such duplicates.

Record of certificate to be kept.

26. Whenever any engineer proves to the satisfaction of the Governor in Council that he has, without fault on his part, lost or been deprived of any certificate granted to him under this Act, a duplicate of the certificate to which by the record so kept as aforesaid he appears to be entitled, shall be furnished to him, which shall have for all purposes the same validity as the original certificate.

Duplicate of certificate to be given.

27. No person who does not possess a certificate of competency or service granted under section 21, 22, 23 or 26 shall be deemed a fit and proper person to manage or be in charge of a boiler ; and no holder of any such certificate shall be deemed a fit and proper person to manage or be in charge of any boiler except to the extent of his qualification indicated by his said certificate.

Who is to be deemed a fit and proper person to manage a boiler.

Penalties.

28. Any owner of a boiler who :

(*a*) fails to give notice, as required by section 16, of any structural alterations or renewal thereof ;

For failing to give notice of alteration ;

(*b*) refuses or neglects to produce the certificate which he has obtained therefor, when duly called upon so to do under section 18 and every owner or person in charge of a boiler who :

for refusing to produce certificate ;

(*c*) fails to report to the inspector, as required by section 17, any [illegible] kind mentioned in that section,

for failing to report accident to a boiler

shall, for every such omission, refusal or neglect, be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

29. (1) The owner of any boiler who shall :

(*a*) use the same or permit it to be used, without a certificate duly obtained and in force in respect thereof ;

For using boiler without certificate ; and

(*b*) work the same or permit the same to be worked at any time, except whilst he has in his employ as engineer in direct and immediate management and charge thereof, a person who is a fit and proper person to manage and be in charge of the same ; and any such owner or any person who shall :

for working boiler without having a competent engineer in charge ;

(*c*) work the same, or permit it to be worked, in contravention of an order for discontinuing its use, made under sub-section (4) of section 17, or at a higher pressure than that allowed by any certificate duly obtained and in force in respect thereof,

or at a higher pressure than allowed by certificate.

0

shall be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees for every day or part of a day that he shall so use or work the said boiler, or permit the same to be so used or worked.

(2) And if the said owner or person shall continue so to use or work the boiler, or to permit the same to be so used or worked after such fine shall have been imposed, he shall be held to have committed a separate offence, and shall be punished with a further fine which may extend to one hundred rupees for each day or part of a day after the first conviction during which the offence is continued and in like manner after each subsequent conviction.

For tampering with registry number of a boiler.

30. (1) Whoever removes, alters, defaces, renders invisible or otherwise tampers with the registry number marked on a boiler shall, for every such act be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

For fraudulently marking a registry number on a boiler.

(2) And whoever fraudulently marks upon a boiler a registry number which has not been duly allotted to it under this Act shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to two years or with fine or with both.

For refusing or omitting to deposit his certificate in accordance with section 24 (2).

31. A person who being bound to deposit his certificate under the provisions of section 24 (2) shall refuse or omit to do so, shall be punished with fine which may extend to Rs. 500.

Cognizance of offences against this Act.

32. All offences against this Act shall be cognizable in the city of Bombay by a Presidency Magistrate, and elsewhere by a Magistrate of the First Class.

Charges within what period to be brought.

33. No charge shall be brought against any person of any offence punishable under this Act, except within six months after the commission of the offence, nor shall any such charge be brought except with the sanction or under the direction of the Collector of the place or district in which such offence is alleged to have been committed.

When penalties are to be enforced under section 30.

34. No proceeding shall be taken to enforce the penalties mentioned in section 30 in any district or place in which the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act, 1887, is not now in force, before such day after this Act shall have been extended to such district or place as Government shall fix by notification in the *Bombay Government Gazette.*

Rules to be framed.

35. Government may [illegible] from time to time frame rules not inconsistent with this Act, for

(*a*) settling the duties and emoluments of commissions, inspectors and examiners appointed under this Act, and regulating the control to be exercised by Collectors over inspectors ;

(*b*) fixing the fees to be levied for inspection of boilers under sections 8 and 17 at such rates not exceeding those prescribed in schedule B as Government thinks fit ;

(*c*) regulating the submission of appeals under section 12, the reference and cognisance of matters under section 14 the procedure to be followed in the hearing of the appeals and inquiry into the matters aforesaid, and the conduct of the examinations to be held under section 19, and providing for interpretation in the case of candidates unacquainted with English ;

(*d*) prescribing the qualifications to be required of candidates at the said examinations, the fees to be paid by them, the forms of the certificates to be granted to them, and the capacity or kind of boiler of which each such certificate shall qualify the holder thereof to be in charge ;

(*e*) providing for inquiry into an allegation of drunkenness, misconduct or negligence on the part of the holder of a certificate of competence or service;

(*f*) generally for giving effect to the provisions of this Act.

All rules so framed may from time to time be varied, or cancelled, by Government, and shall be published in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, and when so published shall, until cancelled or varied, have the force of law.

Disposal of fees, &c.

36. All fees, costs and penalties levied under this Act shall be disposed of in such manner as Government shall from time to time direct.

Certain provisions of this Act may be applied to prime movers.

37. (1) The Governor in Council may, from time to time by notification:

(*a*) Apply so much of this Act as relates to the taking out and grant of certificates for and the inspection of boilers to prime movers generally, or to prime movers of any particular class in any place or district in which this Act is at the time in force, and

(*b*) cancel any such notification.

(2) During such period as any notification under the above clause (*a*) is in force in any place or district, the provisions of this Act thereby made applicable to prime movers shall be read and understood in such place or district as if the word "boiler" included the words "prime mover" wherever used therein.

SCHEDULE A.

(See Section 10.)

Form of Inspector's Certificate.

Name of owner.	Registry No. and Description of boiler and age.	Power.	When and where made.	When and where last repaired.	Time for which this certificate is to be in force.	Maximum pressure at which the boiler may be worked.	Remarks.

I, the undersigned, certify that I have examined the above-named boiler, and to the best of my judgment the boiler, as shown in the above statement, and all its necessary appurtenances, are in good condition and the Registry No. is properly marked thereon.

A. B., Inspector.

SCHEDULE B.

(See Section 35.)

Maximum Rates of Fees leviable for Inspections of Boilers under sections 8 and 17.

		Rs.
(1)	For the inspection of each boiler not exceeding 10 horse power nominal	15
(2)	Ditto ditto exceeding 10 but not exceeding 20 ditto ...	20
(3)	Ditto ditto exceeding 20 but not exceeding 30 ditto	30
(4)	Ditto ditto exceeding 30 but not exceeding 50 ditto	40
(5)	Ditto ditto exceeding 50 ditto	50

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,

C. H. A. HILL,
Secretary to the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations.

Bombay Castle, 14th January 1892.

APPENDIX F.

RULES UNDER THE BOILER INSPECTION ACT, 1 of 1891.

Letter from the Secretary, Bombay Millowners' Association, to the Chief Engineers of the leading Boiler Inspection Companies.

18, Chapel Street,
Liverpool, W., *November 11th*, 1890.

Sir,

I have the honour by direction of the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association to wait upon you with a copy of the Draft Rules which the Government of Bombay propose to pass for the working of the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act of 1887, on which the members of the Association are desirous of obtaining your official opinion and report, before submitting their views to the Bombay Government.

The Committee of the Association are of opinion that the proposed rules are likely, if enforced, to prove a serious obstruction to trade, inasmuch as they lay down an unnecessarily high factor of safety, uncalled for regulations as to details of construction, and tend to undue power in the hands of inspectors who are unlikely to be possessed of the high place and power and experience requisite to the due administration of such rules. professional knowledge considerations, I am directed to solicit the favour of your With special reference to these in detail, and the Committee would further kindly criticising the provisions of the views as to the desirability, from a thank you to favour them through me, with your standard as double their scientific point of view, of testing boilers up to such a high maximum working pressure.

The Committee desired that I should avail myself of my presence in England to see you, and personally discuss this important matter, and I should esteem it a favour if you would let me know what day and hour after Tuesday next it would suit you to grant me an interview.

I have to add that the Committee of the Association will be happy to pay such charges as you may see fit to make for the report and personal trouble involved in complying with their request.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

JOHN MARSHALL, Secretary,
Bombay Millowners' Association.

REPORT to the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association on the Rules which the Government of Bombay propose to pass for the working of the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act of 1887, from Mr. R. B. Longridge, Chief Engineer of the Engine, Boiler and Employers' Liability Insurance Co., Limited, of Manchester.

HEAD OFFICE :
12, KING STREET, MANCHESTER, *January* 15, 1891.

GENTLEMEN,

I have read the draft of proposed "Rules for setting the duties of Inspectors under the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act, 1887, with regard to the inspection of steam boilers," as printed in the *Bombay Government Gazette* of 4th September 1890, also Mr. Marshall's letter asking me to criticise it in detail.

Unfortunately, I have no copy of the Act referred to, and am therefore without information as to the exact nature of the powers conferred on the inspectors, as to the provision, if any, for delegating those powers to persons in England for the inspection of new boilers under construction and other important matters.

I gather, however, from the text of the proposed rules :—

(1) that no millowner within the jurisdiction of the Bombay Government may work a boiler without the certificate of a Government inspector;

(2) that in future, the inspector will only be able to grant a certificate for boilers which comply with the proposed rules;

(3) that all boilers made in England, or elsewhere, for shipment to Bombay, will have to be made in accordance with the rules; and

(4) that old boilers will be required to possess as high, if not a higher, factor of safety than new ones.

Now, I wish, first, to point out that the real difficulty in which the Association is involved arises from the Act itself, which transfers the natural responsibility of the boiler-owner to a Government official. Such official, especially in India, where what is called public opinion has but little power, would be practically despotic in the absence of any rules to control his actions. His subordinates also would have almost absolute authority, and appeal from their decision lying only to their chief, who would undoubtedly incline to support his subordinate, rather than incur unnecessary responsibility himself. It is therefore necessary for the boiler-owner. It is therefore necessary for the boiler-owner. It is accepts the rules; but in so doing, he only indeed must the rules, however framed, will be, must take with the boiler-owner, seeing that the former The upon himself the responsibility which naturally should fall upon the latter.

only way to escape the evils which the Association rightly fear, is to obtain such an amendment of the Boiler Inspection Act as will abolish the necessity for the certificate of the Government Inspector. If this could be effected, the Government would inspect as it does now, and the report of the Inspector, with any recommendations he might make, could be sent to the boiler-owner, but the latter would be free to act on them or not as he thought fit.

In the event of an explosion, an inquiry should be held by two commissioners, the one a barrister, the other an engineer, both unconnected with any Government department, having powers to fine or commit for trial. Under such circumstances, the Government could safely leave the boiler-owner free, for no man, knowing that he would be held personally responsible for disaster, would be likely to neglect the advice of the Government inspector unless he felt absolutely convinced that he had sufficient knowledge of the actual condition of his boiler and of the circumstances under which it was worked to justify him in so doing. The Government might, no doubt, argue that the Bombay mills might be

governed by directors non-resident in India, but if that were the case, the actual management of the mill would be in the hands of a manager in Bombay who could be imprisoned after trial; while at the same time, the Company having property in Bombay could be reached by the summary infliction of a heavy fine. Under the Act when thus amended, the Bombay Government would occupy much the same position with regard to boiler-owners in Bombay as the Board of Trade holds with respect to boiler-owners in the United Kingdom, under the Boiler Explosions Act of 1882, while the Bombay public would be more effectually protected against the risk of explosion, by periodical inspection by a competent inspector being compulsory, whereas in Great Britain it rests entirely with the boiler-owner whether his boiler is examined or not.

I think the Government might fairly be asked to entertain this suggestion. It would enable them to ensure the one thing necessary, viz., the periodical examination of all boilers. It would give them ample information respecting boilers working in a dangerous state. It would lend their opinions, as expressed through the senior inspector and his subordinates, at least sufficient weight. It would relieve them of a great responsibility. It would do away with the necessity for a fixed code of rules which, however judiciously administered, must, in many cases, be oppressive, and it would leave the boiler-owner free to obtain and act upon the best professional advice in the design and care of his boilers, and yet prevent his abusing his freedom by gross and glaring negligence or parsimony. In fact, it seems to me to meet all the requirements of public safety with as little interference with private rights as the circumstances of the case allow. If, however, the Government decline to accept these views, and some rules have to be made, the Association should direct its attention particularly to the following points :—

1st. As regards New Boilers under construction.

The rules should be so framed that the ordinary types of mill boilers in use in English mills, viz., Lancashire and Galloway boilers may be accepted by the Government inspector when constructed in the ordinary way, submitted to the ordinary inspection and test, and made of the ordinary strengths adopted in Lancashire, which is the great centre of manufacture of such boilers, that the Bombay millowner ordering new boilers in England may be able to avail himself of the knowledge and experience of English Boiler Insurance Companies' engineers, of the large firms of boiler makers, and of others who are intimately and specially acquainted with these types of boilers, as well as [illegible] continually introduced.

2nd. As regards the inspection [illegible] to vary the

The rules should be so elastic as [illegible] whenever normal requirements for granting a certificate in favor of the boiler-owner, he thinks he can safely do so.

I do not consider that the proposed rules would meet these

are copied, with the exception of one or two paragraphs from the English Board of Trade "Instructions to Surveyors of Ships." Now, these instructions were framed to guide surveyors in supervising the construction and fixing the working pressure of marine boilers on board ships, and are only enforced when passengers are carried. They were meant to be applied specially (though, of course, not exclusively) to a particular type of boiler, which is not the type generally used in factories, and in anticipation of eventualities which it is not necessary to provide against on shore. They contemplate the possibility of the surveyors' personal supervision at the plate-makers' and boiler-makers' works, and endeavour to ensure their supervision by requiring an enormous addition to the factor of safety when the shipowner does not avail himself of it. The same addition is demanded by the proposed rules, although the possibility of personal supervision by the Bombay Government inspector is remote, seeing that

he is thousands of miles away from the manufacturers' works and no provision is made (in the rules at least) for delegating his duties to any one in England.

The instructions provide safeguards against the introduction of alterations and improvements which are not necessary when dealing with land boilers, because the failure of many a novelty which on shore would merely cause the stoppage of a boiler, might at sea lead to the loss of the ship. For the engineer in England to refer every alteration or improvement to the senior inspector in Bombay, would entail endless trouble and delay. Having in view the carriage of passengers, the instructions enforce a minimum factor of safety considerably higher than is generally found in factory boilers, and they prescribe additions to this minimum factor, many of which are quite unnecessary, and some contrary to ordinary practice in this country.

As regards inspection of boilers, the proposed rules tie inspector hard and fast, and ignore entirely the local conditions, the individual character of the millowner and fireman, the character of the feed-water, and many other matters which materially affect the safety of a boiler. They put boilers in iron works on the same footing as boilers in mills, account feed-water charged with carbonite of lime or magnesia as equal to rain water, and treat easy firing and frequent cleaning on the same system as their contraries.

I propose now to refer to some of the paragraphs in the proposed rules which certainly ought to be altered, and to state briefly what alterations might be made.

Rule 3. Where solid steel stays are used, the maximum permissible stress might be increased to 10,000 lbs. with perfect safety.

Rule 4. It would be better simply to say that the maximum tresses treating the girders as beams loaded at the points of attachment of the stay bolts, should not exceed, say, 10,000 lbs. per square inch for forged iron, and, say, 13,000 lbs. per square inch for forged steel. These two rules, however, are of little importance, as [illegible] boilers used in mills.

[illegible] ey do not a[illegible] by screw stays, such

R[illegible]

as the comb[illegible] fire boxes of locomotives. In such cases the [illegible] plate re[illegible] depend very much upon the character of the feed-water and the width of the water space surrounding the surfaces As regards the staying of the flat ends of Lancashire boilers, it cannot be safely used. The proper staying of these surfaces cannot be settled by calculation. It can only be settled by an experienced engineer having a thorough knowledge of such boilers. The results of too stiff staying will be as disastrous as the contrary.

Rule 6. In many cases the complete stripping of factory boilers every fourth year is quite unnecessary. Where Lancashire boilers are roofed over and set in dry situation on fireclay blocks, 4½ inch wide, with holes under the circular seams, with front cross walls built behind the blow-off pipe with side flues, roofed with fire-clay tiles, and are covered by composition through which leakage will shew itself, complete stripping will hardly ever be necessary. On the other hand, boilers in damp situations or out of doors, set on brick work and covered with brick work, very frequent stripping will be required to insure safety. It ought to be left entirely to the inspector to settle what brick work or covering should be removed. It would be as unfair to the inspector to lay upon him the odium of requiring the stripping of a boiler at shorter intervals than the normal four years fixed by the rule, as it would be to the millowner to insist upon that interval as a minimum.

Rule 7. This is, perhaps, the most open to objection. It is proposed to apply it to new boilers sent out from England, as well as those working in Bombay, and should be considered in each aspect separately. But, first, it may be well to consider the objects for which a factor of safety is introduced. Custom has led engineers to base their calculations of the strength of boiler shells upon the ultimate resistance of the materials of which they are made, and to fix the factor of safety in reference thereto, whereas, in reality, the strength depends, not upon the ultimate, but upon the elastic, resistance of those materials. If the proportions of the parts are so calculated that the stress upon them does not strain the material beyond the limit of elasticity, the structure will be safe, but if the strains exceed the limit of elasticity, there may be changes of form which may entirely upset the results of calculation, by altering the distribution of the stresses, and thus the structure may become unsafe.

The elastic resistance of boiler steel in general varies from 50 to 60 per cent. of the ultimate tensile resistance; therefore, if boilers were only exposed to the stresses arising from the pressure of the steam, a factor of safety of a little more than 2, calculated from the tensile resistance of the plates and shearing strength of the rivets, would be sufficient. But as is well known, the strains in steam boilers, especially horizontal boilers, exceed those produced by the steam pressure, owing to the unequal expansion of the different parts, due to unequal heating. The magnitude of these strains is not known, and therefore it is necessary to provide for them by increasing the factor of safety. The extent to which the factor should be increased will vary with the shape of the boiler and the conditions under which it is worked. It should be determined in each case by experience and observation, and not by any arbitrary rule.

Again, it is well known that the strength of boilers is gradually reduced by corrosion, and in some cases by intense heat. Hence, in new boilers, it is generally advisable to increase the factor of safety still more, in order that the boilers may continue to carry the required pressure for a long time, notwithstanding the reduction of strength, which may have resulted from corrosion of the [illegible]. These are the principal reasons for introducing a high f[illegible]

Now as re[illegible]hat, having regard to durability, a factor of safe[illegible] I think that for ordinary mill boilers the additions prescribed under letters K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, are quite unnecessary, especially when the boilers are made of steel. Where iron plates and rivets are used, the case is rather different, for two reasons. First, the elastic resistance of iron plates is generally somewhat less, as compared to the ultimate strength, than in the case of steel, so that if the factor of safety for iron be based upon calculation from the tensile strength, it will really be lower than the same factor when applied to steel, and secondly, the actual strength of iron riveted joints is generally less—sometimes much less than the calculated strength—whereas in steel the calculated and actual strengths approximate closely to each other. Hence, if the arrangement of the riveting be taken into account in calculating the strength of the joints of a steel boiler, the boiler will be equally safe with a given factor of safety, whether the joints be those described under the abovementioned letters, or double-riveted with internal and external covering straps as described in the second paragraph of Rule 7. It may be well to mention here that mill boilers are not double riveted at the circular seams unless the pressure be very high, and even then it is generally unnecessary to double rivet the end plates to the shell.

The additions required under letters A—J are not worth quarrelling about, as all the best boiler-makers drill their plates after being bent and fixed in place.

Addition V should be objected to decidedly. As compared with marine boilers, all Lancashire boilers are long boilers, and the proposed factor of safety 5 is far more than sufficient to cover any weakness and straining due to length when the hot gases pass underneath, as is usually the case. Additions W and X need not be objected to. Addition Y, however, stands on a very different footing and ought to be omitted, unless provision be made for delegating the powers of the inspector to some one in England.

Rivets in double shear should be credited with twice the strength of rivets in single shear, provided the bearing pressure on them is less than 40 tons per square inch of diametral surface. The effect of crediting them with an increased strength of 75 per cent. is to enlarge the diameters of the rivet holes. In some ways, this is an advantage, but, on the other hand, it must be borne in mind that increased diameter of rivet-holes can only be obtained at the expense of the plate, and that the plate generally corrodes much faster than the rivets, so that if the boiler is to be durable, a thicker plate, or in other words, a higher factor of safety, would be required at the start, if the rivets were credited with only 75 per cent. excess of strength in double shear. Full excess of 100 per cent. should be allowed in calculating double shear joints.

Next as regards the application of Rule 7 to boilers at work. If the factor of safety 5 be considered a fair one for new boilers, it is excessive for old ones (I assume, of course, that the inspector will calculate the strength of old boilers from the actual thickness, as nearly as he can ascertain it, and not from the original thickness of the plates); for one of the objects of having so high a factor of safety as 5 at the beginning, is to allow boilers to continue working at the pressure for which they were originally intended after being weakened by corrosion. If the same excess of strength is to be required in old boilers as in new, the normal factor should certainly be reduced at least to 4; and where boilers do not exhibit signs of excessive straining, such as grooving and fractures from the rivet-holes, the Inspector should have power in urgent cases, [illegible] to afford temporary relief, of going as low as $3\frac{1}{2}$ or even less, especially in the case [illegible]

[illegible] general factor of safety for mill boilers is about 4, and the [illegible] years, specially devoted to the inspection of land boilers, [illegible] this factor is sufficient. In fact, I do [illegible] [illegible] from the weak[illegible] know a single case where a[illegible] [illegible]ness of a boiler possessing such a factor, and I am ce[illegible] case can be found. It has been stated on the authority of Sir William Fairbairn that a factor of safety of 6 should be adopted. In his time, boilers were made of iron and were generally single-riveted, and he calculated the strength of such boilers on the assumption that the strength of single-riveted joints was about 56 per cent. of the strength of solid plates. This assumption is not warranted by fact, a very complete series of experiments made by Mr. David Kirkcaldy with iron plates of various thickness, joined by various arrangements of riveting, having proved that in general the strength of such joints is not more than about 38 per cent. of the strength of solid plates, so that the factor which Sir William Fairbairn deemed sufficient was not really 6, but $6 \times \frac{38}{56} = 4{\cdot}07$. If, therefore, 4 was a sufficient factor in the days of iron plates, sheared edges, punched holes, drifting, heavy caulking it is certainly a sufficient factor now, when boilers are made of steel plates with plained edges, drilled in position and lightly fullered.

The last paragraph of the rule condemns cast-iron manhole doors. If strongly made and properly faced for jointing, such doors are perfectly safe, and there is no reason for objecting to them.

Rule 8. The first formula given in this rule is not applicable to long flues at all. Even for short tubes it requires a strength much in excess of what is necessary,

a constant of 1,40,000, instead of 90,000, being much more in accordance with general practice. For long tubes, the following formula should be used :—

P = working pressure in pounds per square inch.

T = thickness of plates in thirty seconds of an inch.

D = diameter of flue in inches.

L = length of unstrengthened flue in feet.

$$P = \frac{50\,T\,2}{D\,v\,L} - \frac{D}{L}$$

and this formula may be applied to short flues also, provided

$\frac{50\,T\,2}{D\,v\,L} - \frac{D}{L}$ does not exceed

$10{,}000\,\frac{T}{D}$

In the latter case P should not exceed $10{,}000\,\frac{T}{D}$

These formulæ are the result of a long and wide experience and they provide an ample factor of safety for iron flues of fairly circular from working with average feed-water. Like all other formulæ, however, they should be applied to old boilers rather as a guide than as a rule, for much will depend upon the treatment such boilers are subject to. Long experience alone will qualify an inspector to form a correct opinion regarding the safe working pressure for such boilers.

Rules 10 and 11 might be passed.

Rule 12. Instead of one glass water-gauge and two test cocks, two glass water-gauges should be required.

Rule 13. If by the words "official sanction" in the second line of the first paragraph is meant "working certificate," this rule is likely to cause much trouble. An Inspector should have no power to withhold a certificate, unless he clearly sees that the alteration or new invention is absolutely dangerous, nor should boiler-owners be compelled to submit plans and specifications to the senior inspector. As I have before pointed out, such a precaution, though it may be advisable [illegible] is quite unnecessary on shore. As regards new boilers [illegible] they should satisfy the requirements of the formulæ in Ru[illegible] accordance with the suggestions contained in this repor[illegible] ...ards to be approved and branded [illegible] of plates of certain bra[illegible]terial and the ex[illegible] the tensile strength of the m[illegible] 10 inches; and, lastly, that they should be certified as being [illegible]ce with specification and fit for the proposed pressure, by the Chief Engineer of one of the English Boiler Insurance Companies, or such other persons or bodies as may be agreed upon.

As regards boilers working in Bombay, the owners should have the right of making such alterations, or adopting such improvements, as seem suitable to them, without hindrance from the inspector, unless the latter considers the alterations or improvements dangerous; in which case the matter might be referred to the senior Inspector. If the Inspector has not sufficient experience and knowledge to form a very good opinion on such points, he is not fit to be entrusted with the larger powers proposed to be conferred upon him by the rules.

Rule 15 might be passed.

Rule 16. This deals with the question of water-pressure tests. The hydrostatic test should be applied to all new boilers, and in many cases to old boilers after the completion of repairs, in order to prove the quality of the workmanship. For this purpose a test of $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the working pressure is quite sufficient.

In cases where the strength cannot be ascertained by calculation, such as flat surfaces or oval flues, a hydrostatic test with careful gauging of deflections is useful,

but in such cases if the parts in question shew no appreciable deflection under a pressure equal to the ordinary working pressure it is generally unnecessary to carry the test much further. In any case, great caution should be used in raising the pressure much above the normal working pressure, because it may easily happen that if the surface tested becomes deformed, the distribution of the stresses may be altered, and the strains concentrated at certain points with such severity as to produce permanent injury.

As a test of strength of parts whose strength can be settled by calculation, such as the shells of Lancashire boilers, the hydrostatic test is perfectly useless, and may be dangerous, unless due regard be paid to the elastic limit of the material. With a factor of safety of 5, a test of twice the working pressure applied to such boilers may be safe, as the distribution of the stresses will be fairly uniform, and therefore the test may produce a strain nearly equal to the elastic strength of the structure, without causing injury. But if the factor of safety be only 4, a test of twice the working pressure would be unwise as well as useless.

When applied to boilers which cannot be examined, the test is very often dangerous. Such boilers should be drilled in the parts where experience has shown they generally fail, or when excessive corrosion or fractures are suspected to exist. The number of locomotive boilers which have exploded on raising steam after the application of the water test, is sufficient evidence that this test should not be used as a test of strength.

The remaining rules might be agreed to.

I remain,
Gentlemen,
Yours respectfully,
R. B. LONGRIDGE.

REPORT to the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association on the Rules which the Government of Bombay propose to pass for the working of the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act of 1887 from Mr. J. L. Crosland, Chief Engineer of the Boiler Insurance and Steam Power Co., Limited, of Manchester.

MANCHESTER, 12*th December* 1890.

DEAR SIRS,

I have to acknowledge the receipt, through you, of the request of the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association for an expression of opinion from me upon a copy of the draft Rules which the Government of Bombay propose to pass in connection with the working of the "Bombay Boiler Explosions Act of 1887," of which a copy was enclosed. I beg to offer the following remarks and suggestions :—

From a careful perusal of these Rules, I find that they are simply, with one or two slight alterations, a verbatim copy of that portion of the "Regulations and Suggestions as to the Survey of the Hull, Equipments, and Machinery, of Steam Ships carrying Passengers" issued by the Board of Trade, which relates to "Iron Boilers," and "Superheaters," and "Steel Boilers." A few of the differences appear to be merely printer's errors in the copy you have forwarded me. I have marked for your information in red ink the slight alterations which occur.

It would appear that the adoption of Rules drawn up solely for guidance with regard to boilers working on ship-board only would be extremely undesirable for the guidance of those dealing with boilers on land, as the conditions of working on land and sea are dissimilar. I entirely concur that it is necessary to have a large factor of safety for boilers on board ship,

and I do not think that a factor of safety of five, as stipulated in these Rules, is at all excessive for boilers on board ship which are expected to keep working from port to port, and cannot during that interval be either properly examined or repaired and where, if an explosion did occur, it would probably sink the ship and cause a great loss of life; but on land, where boilers can be at once stopped on shewing the least sign of weakness, can be thoroughly examined and repaired, and danger thereby averted, it does not seem to be necessary to have so large a factor of safety.

A very large number of boilers are working in Great Britain with a factor of safety not exceeding three, and accidents arising from the want of sufficient factor of safety are extremely rare. Out of the whole number (77) of explosions reported upon by the Board of Trade during the year ending June 30th, 1890, only three could be fairly attributed to that cause.

As a further illustration, I may cite the following fact; during that term, *i.e.*, from the 30th June 1889 to the 30th June 1890 one boiler only out of upwards of 26,000 under my charge during that period exploded, and in that case there was no deterioration or wasting of the plates, the accident arising from rapid contraction at a ring seam after overheating, causing fracture, the plates of which the boiler was composed being entirely unimpaired, and the factor of safety no less than 8·5.

I have had during the last 27 years opportunities of acquainting myself with the behaviour, and of watching the working of upwards of 80,000 boilers which have been under the inspection and insured by my Company, and the result of my experience is to satisfy me that, for boilers to be used for land purposes, a factor of safety of four is sufficient. I, of course, take it for granted that the boilers would be regularly and carefully inspected in the way that we usually inspect them, and repaired when required.

The Regulations as to details of construction contained in the Rules, if modified to suit a factor of safety of four, are not likely, with one or two exceptions, to give trouble. A hydrostatic test of double the intended working pressure, as proposed therein, is not unreasonable for a new boiler intended to work up to, say, 100 lbs. per square inch, and it certainly ought to be able to sustain such a pressure without ir[illegible] would not be fit for work. Be[illegible] ry, otherwise it [illegible] beyond a pressure of 100 lbs. per square inch our usual practice is to test to 80 lbs. beyond the working pressure; that is to say, a boiler intended for 150 lbs. pressure, I should subject to a hydrostatic test of 230 lbs. per square inch. For boilers which have been in use, I should not recommend a test of more than 50 per cent. beyond the working pressure. If, on examination, deterioration of the plates was found, I think it would be better to re-adjust the pressure from judgment resting on the result of the examination, and from calculation of the remaining strength, and not from the results of a test which is sometimes misleading. I have seen many instances of boilers sustaining a hydrostatic test of even double the ordinary working pressure, and yet giving way immediately afterwards under the usual pressure and conditions of working. It may be fairly assumed that the test in such instances was actually to some extent responsible for the subsequent accident. The result of making tests in such cases is therefore simply to raise a feeling of false security.

All that appears necessary to me to produce safety in the use of steam power is to pass a Bill similar to the Boiler Explosions Act 1882, which now obtains in this country, copy of which I enclose. If such a Bill were carried out in a fair spirit, and particularly if a clause were added for the purpose of rendering the cause of the explosion, and the decision of the Court more public, boiler explosions, except such as those which are purely accidental, would not be heard of. The Reports issued by the Board of Trade in this country are now published, and can be obtained; but no endeavour is made to acquaint the steam-using public directly with the results of these inquiries, if they do not seek them out for themselves.

Since this Act was passed, the loss of life from boiler explosions has greatly diminished, although, it is only since August 1st, 1889, that the penal clause has really been put into operation. Up to that date no less than 336 Preliminary Inquiries were made, and one Formal Investigation held. Nothing resulted from these Inquiries beyond some amount of publicity, and some education of a part of the steam-using public, but since that date, when the attention of Parliament was drawn to the inefficient manner in which the Act was being carried out, 22 Formal Investigations have been held, and, in a large proportion of the cases, the offending persons have been fined various sums from £15 to £75.

The loss of life for the year ending June 30th, 1890, as reported by the Board of Trade, is 21 killed; and the number of explosions reported on 77. This number of 77 includes accidents to boilers on land and afloat, accidents to steam piping, kiers, vulcanizing pans, steam valves, etc., many of them of the most trivial and unimportant character, as a perusal of the "English Report upon the working of the Boiler Explosion Act 1882," herewith enclosed, will shew. The number of boilers in this country alone is estimated to be about 200,000 without including boilers afloat, heating apparata and all the multiplicity of forms of steam-using apparata, kiers, drying vessels, vulcanizers, etc., etc., covered by the Act, and I have no doubt that you will agree with me that the death-roll, although, of course, much to be regretted, is insignificant when compared with the loss of life in other branches of human labour.

If such a Bill as is foreshadowed by the Rules, returned herewith, were forced on the steam-users of Great Britain, it would involve a useless and unnecessary expenditure estimated at about £13,000,000, and would hamper, and probably ruin, large numbers of the smaller steam-users. I am of opinion that it is extremely undesirable that the Periodical Inspection of Boilers should be undertaken by a Government Department, as it appears to me that it can only result in restriction of working facilities, unnecessary interference with enterprise, and the prevention of improvements in steam-using appliances, which would tend to a general hindrance of trade.

Faithfully yours,

W. L. CROSLAND,

Chief Engin

No. 485 OF 1891.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT,

BOMBAY CASTLE, *5th February* 1891.

To

The SECRETARY, MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, Bombay.

SIR,

With reference to the correspondence ending with my letter No. 4134, dated the 14th October last, I am directed to enquire when Government may expect to receive the further communication* from the Bombay Millowners' Association, therein referred to.

* Regarding draft Rules under section 31 of the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act, 1887.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

J. DE C. ATKINS,

Acting Under-Secretary to Government.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 11*th February* 1891.

The ACTING UNDER-SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT,
General Department,
Bombay.

SIR,

In reply to your letter No. 485 of the 5th instant, I am directed to inform you that the Committee of the Millowners' Association have now under discussion the draft rules under section 31 of the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act, 1887, and they will address you respecting same in the course of a few days.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

No. 973 OF 1891.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, 14*th March* 1891.

To

The SECRETARY, MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, Bombay.

SIR,

With reference to the correspondence ending with your letter dated the 11th ultimo, I am again directed to enquire when Government may expect to receive the further communication* from the Bombay Millowners' Association, therein referred to.

* Regarding draft Rules under section 31 of the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act, 1887.

I have the honor to be.

Your most obedient Servant,
J. DE C. ATKINS,
Acting Under-Secretary to Government.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 16*th April* 1891.

The SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT,
General Department, Bombay.

SIR,

In accordance with the request preferred in my letter of 4th October and the sanction accorded by Government in No. 4134 of 14th October 1890, I have now the honour, by direction of the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association, to wait upon you for the information of Government, with reports from the recognised leading authorities in England on the construction and inspection of land boilers on the proposed rules under the Boiler Inspection Act, viz. :—

From Mr. J. F. L. Crosland, Chief Engineer of the Boiler Insurance and Steam Power Company, Limited, of Manchester, and from Mr. R. B. Longridge, Chief Engineer of the Engine Boiler and Employers' Liability Insurance Company, Limited, of Manchester.

The report furnished by the former is perhaps too general in its terms to be of much service in dealing with the rules in detail but in the leading points it entirely agrees with Mr. R. B. Longridge's criticisms and with the main contentions urged in my letter of 4th October :—

(1) That the proposed rules are merely copies of the Board of Trade Regulations for Marine Boilers of the Passenger Ships, and therefore quite unsuited for application to land Boilers.

(2) That a factor of safety of 5 as proposed by the rules is excessive, and that a factor of 4 would be ample.

(3) That it is unadvisable and unnecessary to test boilers up to double the working pressure for which they have been constructed.

If, as my Committee anticipate, Government are satisfied as to the unsuitability of the proposed rules on these three leading points, it will be necessary to remodel them on modified lines, and to this end the Committee of the Association would respectfully suggest that the alterations and corrections advised by Mr. R. B. Longridge be accepted, particularly as regards the formulæ for the calculations as to strengths, &c., his authority in such matters being beyond question.

The general remarks in both reports regarding the abolition of Government inspection of boilers my Committee do not endorse as they are, and always have been, of opinion that such inspection if confined to boilers alone and the duties of inspector clearly defined so as to prevent their usurping the functions of compulsory Consulting Engineers, is beneficial and a desirable protection to life and property.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
JOHN MARSHALL, Secretary.

No. $\frac{\text{B I}}{215}$ of 1891.

Collector's Office,
Bombay, *12th September* 1891.

From

The Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, Bombay,

To

The Secretary, Millowners' Association, Bombay.

Sir,

With reference to your report to Government, dated 16th April 1891, on the subject of draft Rules under section 31 of the Boiler Inspection Act, 1887, published in the *Bombay Government Gazette* of 4th September 1890, I have the honor to inform you that Government have decided that it is advisable that a conference should be held between the representatives of millowners and the Boiler Commissioners and the result reported to them.

2. I beg, therefore, you will be good enough to name your representatives and the date that would suit them to attend the proposed conference at the Custom House at 11-30 o'clock. On hearing from you I shall arrange with the President, Boiler Commission.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
J. M. CAMPBELL,
Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 18*th September* 1891.

J. M. CAMPBELL, Esq., C.S., C.I.E.,
Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, Bombay.

SIR,

With reference to you letter No. $\frac{BI}{215}$ of the 12th instant, I am now directed to inform you that the following gentlemen have been appointed representatives of the Mill-owners' Association in the matter of the rules under section 31 of the Boiler Inspection Act 1887, namely :—

Mr. George Cotton (of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co.),
„ J. Hammett (Engineer, New Great Eastern S. & W. Co., Ld.),
„ C. F. Jones (Engineer, Empress S. & W. Co., Ld.),

and myself.

2. I should be glad to know what day would suit you for the first meeting. Kindly give me as long a notice as possible, so that I may arrange with the gentlemen mentioned.

I have, &c.,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

No. $\frac{BI}{224}$ OF 1891.

COLLECTORS' OFFICE,
BOMBAY, 29*th September* 1891.

From
The COLLECTOR of BOMBAY,

To
The SECRETARY, MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

SIR,

With reference to your letter of 18th instant, I have the honor to inform you that it is proposed to hold the conference at the Town Custom House on Monday the 5th proximo, at 11-30 a.m., and to ask you to be good enough to arrange for the attendance of your representatives.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
W. C. RAND,
For Collector of Bombay.

No. $\frac{BI}{64}$ OF 1892.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
BOMBAY, 15*th February* 1892.

From
The COLLECTOR of BOMBAY,

To
The SECRETARY, MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

SIR,

I have the honor to send herewith a draft set of general rules for the City of Bombay, framed under the provisions of sections 4 and 35 of Boiler Act II. of 1891 for the favor of your opinion thereon, trusting that you will be good enough to let me have same at your early convenience.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
J. M. CAMPBELL,
Collector of Bombay

Proposed General Rules for the City of Bombay under the Provisions of Sections 4 and 35, Act II. of 1891.

Preliminary.

1. In these rules :—

Definitions.

(*a*) The Act means the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act of 1891.

(*b*) "Section" means a Section of the said Act.

(*c*) "The Collector" means the Collector of Bombay.

(*d*) The terms defined in Section 3, shall be deemed to have, respectively, the same meaning as is given to them by the Act ;

(*e*) Words in the singular include the plural and *vice versa*.

Inspectors.

2. Inspectors shall be entitled to receive such monthly salaries as Government shall from time to time determine, in return wherefor they shall devote their whole time to the duties of their office.

Emoluments of Inspectors.

3. The Boiler Inspection Office will be in the Town Custom House, where all records in connection with the working of the Act will be kept.

Boiler Inspection Office.

4. The Senior Inspector will inspect the boilers in the city of Bombay and shall be in charge of such records, he shall attend office during usual office hours when not engaged in outdoor duties, and shall act under the orders of the Collector and make all reports to that officer.

Senior Inspector to act under the orders of the Collector.

5. Each Inspector shall keep a diary of the work which he performs from day to day, in it he shall enter :—

Inspector's diary.

(*a*) each place visited,

(*b*) every work performed by him under the Act,

(*c*) fees earned on account of such work.

(*d*) Such additional particulars as he from time to time thinks necessary or may be required by his superior.

6. The Senior Inspector shall keep Index, Register and dimension sheets (in such order as the Collector shall authorise) of all boilers liable to inspection under the Act and such other statements and records as the Collector shall from time to time require.

Other records to be kept by Senior Inspector.

7. All Inspectors will be subordinate to the Senior Inspector and will submit copies of their diaries to him every week for his information and record. The latter is empowered whenever he thinks such a course necessary or desirable, to make any particular inspection, thus enabling him to supervise the work and proceedings of the Inspectors.

All the Inspectors will be subordinate to the Senior Inspector.

All reports must be made to the Senior Inspector, who will report to the Collectors concerned.

8. All Inspectors are authorised to exercise their functions both in Bombay and the Mofussil.

Functions of Inspectors.

9. Inspectors against whose proceedings an appeal is made shall attend every meeting of a Commission appointed under Section 5, and shall make such statements and submit such plans to the Commission as he thinks necessary, or shall be called for by the Commission.

Duties of Inspectors with respect to Commissions.

10. (1) Inspections shall be carried out in accordance with the provisions contained in "Rules for the guidance of Inspectors."

Provision as to inspect the boilers.

(2) If the owner or person in charge of a boiler to be examined, fails to comply in any material point with :—

(*a*) The provisions of the several clauses and Sub-section 2 of Section 9; the Inspector shall defer his inspection and report the case to the Senior Inspector or Collector (as the case may require) for orders.

Scale of fees under Section 8.

11. Fees shall be levied under Sub-section 4 of Section 8 for the inspection of boilers according to the following scale :—

SCHEDULE B.

SECTIONS 8 & 17.

Rate of fees leviable for inspection of boilers under Sections 8 *&* 17.

(1)	For inspecting each boiler, not exceeding	10	N.H.P.	Rs. 15
(2)	For inspecting each boiler, exceeding 10 but not over ...	20	„	„ 20
(3)	For inspecting each boiler, exceeding 20 but not over ...	30	„	„ 30
(4)	For inspecting each boiler, exceeding 30 but not over ...	50	„	„ 40
(5)	For inspecting each boiler, exceeding	50	„	„ 50

Formulas of calculating nominal Horse power of boilers.

12. For the purposes of the Act three-quarters of a square foot of fire grate area, shall be reckoned as equal to one nominal horse power, irrespective of any other conditions whatever, the measurement to be made over the fire-bars whether covered or bare.

Commission.

Commissions to consist of three members.

13. Commissions appointed by Government under Section 5 will consist of three members, one of whom shall be President of the Commission. The appointments and the terms for which they are respectively to endure will be notified in the *Bombay Government Gazette.*

Meeting of Commissions.

14. Members of Commission shall assemble at the request of the Collector at his Office whenever necessary for hearing appeals under Section 11 or determining questions under Section 14, or any matter relating to the Act, and a clerk of the Boiler Office will act as Clerk to the Commission.

Inspector's reasons for refusal of Certificate.

15. The detailed reasons for refusal to grant

(*a*) Certificate.

(*b*) Pressure claimed.

(*c*) A Certificate for full period demanded which the Inspector gives must be accepted as *prima facie* evidence.

16. The Commission in setting aside the owner's appeal, owing to intermediate repairs, must state their ground distinctly.

The Commission while pronouncing an appeal unfounded and frivolous may at the same time recommend the Inspector to grant a Certificate on the ground of repairs having been effected.

Emoluments of Members of Commissions.

17. Every member of a Commission shall be entitled to receive a fee of Rs. (30) thirty for each Meeting of the Commission at which any duty prescribed by the Act is performed by the Commission and which he attends from the beginning to the end thereof.

The Collector is authorised to pay Members of Commissions, the fees prescribed by Rule 17 in all cases.

18. The Collector is authorised to enquire into any alleged drunkenness, negligence or serious misconduct on the part of any Engineer in charge a boiler or boilers of any horse power, and may in his discretion recommend to the Government that such persons' certificates be suspended or cancelled.

Withdrawal or suspension of Certificates.

19. Boilers generating steam continuously for more than sixteen hours per day must be in charge of more than one Engineer relieving each other in shifts one of whom, at least must be of the grade required by the Act.

Fit and proper persons must be in charge of boilers.

No Engineer in charge of boilers may under any pretext whatever absent himself from his charge while the engine or engines attached to such boiler or boilers is working, except he be relieved by an Engineer of the Grade required by the Act.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 20*th April* 1892.

J. M. CAMPBELL Esq., C.S., C.I.E.,
Collector of Bombay.

SIR,

I have laid before the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association your letter No. $\frac{BI}{61}$ of 15th February 1892, handing copies of draft rules for the City of Bombay, framed under the provisions of Sections 4 and 35 of Boiler Act II. of 1891, respecting which you solicit the opinion of the Association.

2. The Committee have no objection to offer to any of the rules except No. 19, for the first portion of which they see no necessity whatever, as it is sufficient under the Act that the boilers when under steam shall be in charge of a duly certificated engineer; and for the second clause they would suggest the substitution of the following :—

> "No engineer in charge of boilers may, except for the purposes of taking his meals, absent himself from his charge while the engine or engines attached to such boiler or boilers is working except he be relieved by an engineer of the grade required by the Act."

I have, &c.,
JOHN MARSHALL, Secretary.

APPENDIX G.

ALLEGED FRAUDS IN THE COTTON TRADE AND THE DETERIORATION OF THE STAPLE.

No. 3342 OF 1891.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, 14*th May* 1891.

To

The SECRETARY, BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

SIR,

I am directed to forward herewith a copy of a letter No. 844, dated 28th February 1891, from H. E. M. James, Esq., C.S., Commissioner, Northern Division, and its accompanying note, embodying facts and suggestions regarding frauds in the Cotton Trade and the deterioration of the staples, and to request that you will be good enough to favour Government with the opinion of the Association, and any remarks they may desire to offer on the subject.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
W. S. HARVEY,
Acting Under-Secretary to Government.

No. 844 of 1891.

From

H. E. M. JAMES, Esq.,
Commissioner, N.D.,

To

The Chief Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department.

Ahmedabad, 28*th February* 1891.

Sir,

Referring to the correspondence ending with my letter No. $\frac{R}{49}$, dated 17th December 1890, I have the honour to submit, for the consideration and orders of Government, a memorandum embodying facts and suggestions relative to the question of frauds in the cotton trade, and the deterioration of the staples.

2. I propose spending a portion of my privilege leave in England, and I propose visiting Liverpool and Manchester with a view to ascertaining, if possible, what assistance can be rendered by the brokers and merchants there towards remedying the evils which at present affect the trade and the value of the rayats' cotton. Assuming it probable that my paper will ultimately become public, I request the permission of Government to take some copies of it to England, and communicate them to the Presidents of the Chambers of Commerce and other leading merchants, so that they may understand fully the difficulties which exist in India, and make such suggestions as in them lie by way of remedy.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
H. E. M. JAMES,
Commissioner, N.D.

Proposals for fresh Legislation with a view to prevent adulteration and other fraudulent practices in the cotton trade of the Bombay Presidency, with suggestions for the improvement of the staples exported.

The history of cotton legislation in the Bombay Presidency would be very long and tedious to recount. Full information will be found, at least up to the year 1872, in a volume entitled "East India Cotton, Its Adulteration and Acts passed to suppress the same," by Major A. T. Moore, V.C., Inspector-in-Chief, Cotton Department, submitted to Government on the 8th May 1872, and I would specially invite attention to the chronological summary at page 257 of that volume. A brief recapitulation of the salient points may however be useful. As early as the year 1777 great complaints were made of the adulteration of Broach cotton, in 1803 the Court of Directors wrote despatches on the subject, and

Laws of 1829 and 1851.

sixty-two years ago Sir John Malcolm passed the first Regulation (III of 1829) to repress it. In 1851 Lord Falkland passed Act XV of 1851 specially with a view to preventing fraudulent practices in the Island of Bombay and Colaba. Neither of these Acts provided any special machinery for

Law of 1863, instituting Cotton Department.

its enforcement, and though useful at first, the law soon became a dead letter. In 1863 when, in consequence of the American war, East India cotton was in great demand, Sir Bartle Frere passed Act IX of 1863, instituting a department for checking cotton frauds, which was paid for out of a small export duty of 4 annas, subsequently reduced to 2 annas,

Proposed revision in 1867.

per bale. This Act being still found insufficient, in 1867 a Bill was introduced by Sir Henry Maine into the Legislative Council of India with the approval of Lord Lawrence and the Finance Minister, Mr. Massey, for strengthening it. This Bill was, however, dropped, presumably because the disposal of

the subject seemed to fall more suitably within the purview of the local Legislature. In the year 1869, Sir Seymour FitzGerald passed through his own Council a very stringent Act, so stringent that the Government of India vetoed it. In 1877 Sir Philip Wodehouse passed another Act, which, on the Government of India's suggestion, was altered and made law by Sir Richard Temple under the title of Act VII of 1878. This Act, unlike Sir Seymour FitzGerald's, greatly reduced the stringency of Act IX of 1863. The main difficulty found in working that Act was that, to render adulteration penal, "fraud or dishonesty" on the part of the trader must be proved, and it was impossible for the Courts to separate mere trade transactions from deliberate deceit. These words accordingly Sir Seymour FitzGerald had proposed to expunge. But they were retained in Act VII of 1878, and even the punishment (12 months' rigorous imprisonment) for fraudulently dealing in adulterated cotton was abolished, the sole penalty retained being confiscation of the cotton which formed the subject of the prosecution. By this time the merchants and Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, at whose urgent solicitations cotton legislation had along been initiated, began to manifest towards it feelings of unmistakeable dislike. Honourable and able men as were the chiefs of the Cotton Department, Mr. Ravenscroft, Mr. Harrington Bulkley, Dr. Forbes and Major Moore, V.C., the rank and file were very unfortunately selected, almost every one of them inexperienced and unfit, and some at least corrupt. An agitation led with great ability and pertinacity by the Honourable Mr. Bythell, of the firm of Gaddum and Co., ultimately led to the Secretary of State (Viscount Cranbrook) in 1880 ordering the Cotton Department to be abolished, but he directed the special penal clauses to be retained. A change of Ministry occurred shortly afterwards, and in 1881 the new Secretary of State intimated that he had no objection to going beyond his predecessor's policy. Finally in 1882 Sir James Fergusson, in compliance with the commands of Lord Ripon, totally repealed all cotton legislation.

Sir S. FitzGerald's Bill of 1869.

Changes by Act VII of 1878.

Agitation against law.

Cotton Department abolished, 1880.

Cotton-law repealed, 1882.

Men were not wanting even in 1882 who prophesied that a relaxation of the law would lead to fraud, and that adulteration would soon rear its head again, and for once they proved true prophets; for in 1884 the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce urgently pressed upon the Secretary of State the need of reviving the Cotton Frauds Act, on the ground that adulteration had become more flagrant. Lord Kimberley, however, declined to reverse the decision which had been come to so short a time before, and ever since adulteration and fraud have reigned unchecked. Matters at last have come to such a pass that the time has clearly come when the subject should be reconsidered.

Evil results prophesied.

The abstract propriety of exceptional legislation with a view to preventing fraud in the cotton trade, the greatest trade in Western India, and also towards improving the quality of East Indian cotton, scarcely needs justification. Many arguments for and against such legislation will be found in the volume already referred to, and I will quote one that should carry special weight just now, as its author was the present Prime Minister. The Marquis of Salisbury, replying to an address at Manchester from the Cotton Supply Association and other bodies, said :—

Marquis of Salisbury's opinion, 1867.

"Efforts have been made (in India) by Government inspection to encourage the production of a better and more cleanly cotton. Those efforts have been resisted, I think, in some cases, by persons who appeared to imagine that any interference of Government for the encouragement of the interests of trade was, in some mysterious way or other, a breach of the principles of free trade. This is a matter in which I think Manchester may very much help herself. She is justly jealous of her renown in carrying the principle of free

trade. It is a matter that was much contested in times which were anterior to my own political existence, but now the acceptance of it is universal, and we appear to have got to that stage which occurs in the history of every creed when the faith that has conquered tends rather to pass into superstition, and you will hear doctrines fathered upon the principles of free trade, which the original professors of free trade would never have dreamed of, and which really do more to impede free trade than to encourage it. I think that there is no place from which an authoritative voice on such a question can come so well as from Manchester, and that a well-devised scheme of inspection, improved in its details by the help of such authorities as I see around me, would go very far to encourage the rayat to so improve his commodity that it might meet with better acceptance in your markets than it does at present."

Mercantile testimony to past Cotton Acts.

Precedents.

As to the practical good of the Acts, both after the passing of the Acts of 1852 and 1863 the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, remarked on the very great improvements in wilful adulteration which were the results of those Acts. Precedents for special legislation exist. The Americans have their own special system for stopping cotton frauds, and legislation in regard to flax and hops is in force in England at the present moment. Lastly, in the Merchandise Marks Act Parliament has laid down the principle that mercantile frauds arising from the adulteration and misdescription of goods ought to be repressed, and repressed by law.

Adulteration with foreign matter reduced.

The circumstances of the Bombay cotton trade are now somewhat different from what they were twenty or thirty years ago. Up to 1863 the grossest forms of adulteration had prevailed. Cotton used to be mixed with stones, sand and rubbish in order to increase its volume and weight. The aggregate bulk of cotton exported was enormous, the demand for it, in consequence of the blockade of the Confederate ports, was urgent, and speculation was so rife that while the temptation to adulterate was extreme, comparatively little pains were taken by merchants to check it. Partly owing to the cotton inspection which prevailed for many years subsequent to 1863, for Inspectors could at least distinguish extraneous substances from cotton, but mainly owing to a system adopted by Bombay merchants of sending English agents up-country to examine the cotton in its raw state before purchase and supervise it till it was finally packed, this kind of fraud has in a great measure ceased, though in remote parts it is still practised, as the following extract from a letter by Mr. Whittle, a very experienced Dholera merchant, will show:—

But still existing.

"The great adulteration in Kathiawar and North-Western Gujarat is however in the introduction of foreign matter into the cotton during the process of preparation for the market.

"This foreign matter consists of 'kapas' (cotton without the seeds removed), crushed seed, pounded 'gogra' (immature pods) and 'thalia' (the outer shell of the cotton pod), fine dust, rice flour, salt, stones, sand, water, 'jagri' (molasses), dates, onions, and 'Bootra.'

"This last is a mixture of sand and gum which is sprinkled over the cotton by means of a white-wash brush.

"This foreign matter is now introduced to so serious an extent that dokras are acquiring sobriquets such as a 'Bacho'—literally, a baby—(for a well-sanded dokra) and 'Paudersichisi'—literally 15 out of 25—for the more generally adulterated ones, *viz.*, dokras made up of 15 maunds of cotton and 10 maunds of anything else that is not cotton."

Clipping the seed.

Another kind of fraud at present common in Broach is the adjustment of the knives in the ginning-mills so as to shave off a minute portion of the seed. This adds, I learn on very good authority, as much as 5 per cent. to the weight of the cotton though the small specks of seeds are

scarcely to be perceived in it, and the damage to the spinner is considerable, as I am informed that it is very difficult for their machinery to clear the fibre from this substance.

False packing—

But the main and principal kind of fraud, against which the original Regulation of 1829 and all other Acts have been chiefly directed, *viz.* (to quote Sir John Malcolm's Regulation) "mixing good and bad description of cotton in one bale termed 'false packing' and fraudulently offering for sale or selling cotton so packed" is even more rife than ever. The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce states (*vide* Appendix A) that since 1884 "adulteration has continued steadily "to increase year by year, until imports into Liverpool during the present season (1890) have been 'mixed' and 'false packed' to an extent never before witnessed, even during the period immediately preceding the enactment of the Cotton Frauds Act in 1863," in which year as, already remarked, the enormous prices paid for cotton in consequence of the American War had given a great stimulus to such evil practices.

rifer in 1890 than ever.

I wish now to explain my special reasons for considering fresh legislative action necessary.

Special reasons for protecting Broach and Surat cotton.

The Broach and Surat districts, which are at present in my charge, grow the finest, silky, long-stapled cotton in all India, and if it could be obtained in a pure state, spinners in England would (so say the Cotton Associations of Liverpool and Manchester) give long prices for it. It is not so good as American, but is used for mixing with American for the higher and more valuable counts of yarn. The Broach is the best, and by reason of its great value the land assessment of that district is higher than in any other parts of the presidency, averaging over Rs. 5 an acre all over the district; and seeing that over large tracts the land must lie absolutely fallow every alternate year, while in others the cotton must alternate with a light jowar crop, a Rs. 5 assessment really means an assessment of Rs. 7 or Rs. 10 an acre. Owing to "false packing" Broach* cotton has now got so bad a name in England that even good pure cotton from this district is looked at with suspicion, and the rayat receives a smaller price than it is really worth. Merchants of all ranks and castes assure me that, to put it in the words of one of their number, "thousands of bales are shipped as Broach which are not Broach and thousands of bales as Dholera which have not an ounce of Dholera fibre in them." The following are the prices of fine Broach in Bombay for the last three years:—

	Rs.
February 1889...	230
„ 1890...	255
„ 1891...	212

Owing to the fluctuation in exchange the price of cotton is at this moment more than Rs. 40 less per khandi of 784 lbs. than it was a season ago. It is clear, therefore, that assuming the land assessment has been fairly fixed, either that will have to be reduced to keep pace with the degradation of the cotton, or the rayat will get into debt and be ruined. I admit that, apart from exchange, up to the present time the value received in India has not fallen, but that is owing to increased demand in Europe, and *relatively to American* the price has steadily fallen. I append a statistical table (Appendix D) comparing "Fair" Dholera with Midland American Upland up to 1884, and of "Good" Dholera compared with the same, since that date. It will show that "Good Dholera" now only fetches the price of "Fair." Owing to alteration in the standards, varying demand, the quality and outturn of crops in other countries and other factors, it is no doubt unsafe to rely too much

* The area that produces cotton classified as "Broach" may be taken roughly as the tract lying between the Mahi River, near Baroda, and Navsari.

upon figures, but the falling-off in relative price is vouched for by the Liverpool Cotton Association (Ld.)—*vide* Appendix B, page vii. The main object which I have in view is the prosperity of the rayat and the maintenance of the Government revenue. I believe, indeed, no greater public misfortune could befall India than for its cotton trade to be ruined, and that the Government would be fully justified in interposing to prevent it. Nevertheless, as far as I am personally concerned, I should be content to accede to the Bombay merchants' views and let "trade take care of itself."

The writer's object mainly to protect the rayat.

The Broach rayat, as I have said, suffers from depreciation in price consequent upon adulteration (I will show later on how that is effected). There is, however, a still greater danger. He is threatened with the loss of the good staple which he at present grows. To adulterate cotton it is not uncommon for a purchaser to import at a considerable expense inferior seed-cotton (or kappas) from other districts, and gin it mixed up with Broach. In the greater part in Gujarat all ginning now is done by machinery, and hand ginning by a machine called the "Charka" is almost entirely obsolete. The seeds of the two cottons necessarily get mixed together in the ginning factory, and if sown together during the next season will bring up a mixed crop. Hybridized varieties will gradually appear. The strength of a chain being measured by its weakest link, the cultivator will always get the price of the least valuable cotton he grows, and this will go on till the pure fine cotton he grows has ceased to exist. In another respect he already suffers. So large a proportion of the seed is damaged when passing through the gins that the rayat has to sow twice as much seed as he did formerly, and a large proportion of the genuine Broach plants now grow into stunted trees producing cotton of short staple, the seeds of which must result in a still further degraded cotton.

Mixing of Broach seed threatened.

Enquiries made by me recently in the Broach District lead me, I have pleasure in stating, to belive that little, if any, of the foreign seed has as yet been sown in the district.* Probably the rayat's own acuteness may have saved him so far from this peril; and one gentleman of great experience in the trade thinks that the importation of foreign kappas, though admittedly existing, has been exaggerated by some of my informants, as the cost of transit is too great to make it pay well. But I have seen myself a cart-load of it imported into a ginning factory at Broach, and more of it is to be found at Palej, which place is nearer to the districts where the bad cotton grows than Broach itself, and also in the Surat gins. And there can be no doubt that owing to inferior seed the trees and the cotton of pure Broach are every year becoming of more unequal quality. I may advert to the history of cotton in Khandesh to show what a risk the Broach and Surat rayat is running.

In Khandesh, Mr. Lionel Ashburner, C.S.I., afterwards Governor of Bombay, introduced good Hinganghat seed, the finest staple in India, and did his best to extirpate the old indigenous, coarse, short-stapled variety. The long silkiness of Hinganghat cotton was marred by its leaf, and "appearance" being a potent factor in the value of cotton, some Baniyas conceived the idea of importing from Agra, and I believe from Berar, some of the old coarse cotton to mix with the Hinganghat and give it a better colour, The device succeeded, and led to the reintroduction of the old seed. In spite of Mr. Ashburner's exertions the old indigenous variety was not quite extinct, and the rayats found to their surprise that owing to the production being limited at first they could get even more for it (to be used for adulteration) than for the really valuable staple. Naturally they at once commenced resowing it. The Baniyas adulterated the Hinganghat gradually, adding every year more and more, till at last the spinners at home discovered the trick. The price of the fine

Danger to Broach illustrated by history of Khandesh cotton.

* There is a variety called "Goghari," described further on, which might however become a pest, and will have to be watched.

Khandesh varieties then steadily fell. But the old cotton continued to spread, the seeds mixed in ginning were sown together (for the rayat of the Deccan is not nearly so intelligent as the rayat of Gujarat), till at last there was no pure Hinganghat to be had in Khandesh at all. Cotton known as Khandesh, which used to include the fine valuable varieties called Faizpur, Jalgaon and Hinganghat, have disappeared, and though a little under half the best cotton area is still sown with Hinganghat, it is mixed with indigenous, and now passes under the generic term of Bilati—a coarse, short-stapled cotton, locally known as Waradi, considerably less valuable than Hinganghat, for which large prices would be paid now if it were only to be had in a pure state.

It is contended by some that the Bilati cotton has spread over Khandesh, because either from its suiting the climate or from its more prolific yield the rayat finds it pays him better. I was more than four years in Khandesh, and I should be inclined to question this statement. Nothing could be more splendid than the crops of pure Hinganghat amongst which I passed my life from 1865 to 1870. Mr. Ozanne states that Bilati (or Baradi) is the best for the peculiar soil of Khandesh, but experiments of his own (*vide* a letter in the *Bombay Gazette* of June 28th, 1890) show that the average wool-yield of Hinganghat, 69 lbs. to the acre, is almost equal to that of Bilati, 73 lbs. to the acre, and in one season Hinganghat yielded 143 lbs. against 99 lbs. of Waradi; and if the rayats of 40 per cent. of the Yaval Mahal can grow it, why should not and why do not the rayats of the other 60 per cent. ? The reason is that the two cannot be had in the market separate; they are grown in the same fields, and the price obtained for *both* being the same, owing to the mixture, the rayat prefers to grow as much of the old stuff as the new. But could a man of strong force of character, like Mr. Ashburner, arise to prohibit anything but Hinganghat being grown, were the rayat not frightened with the idea that he would have to pay heavily for Hinganghat seed, and were he able to procure it pure, and did legislation secure the pure Hinganghat reaching Liverpool unadulterated, I am sure that a largely increased area would be sown once more with the better staple. A speaker at a recent meeting of the Bombay Cotton Association attributed the extension of Bilati to the thin poor soil of Khandesh, evidently unaware that the black soil of Savda and Amalner equals anything in Broach or Surat.

Good Khandesh cotton, however, is gone, and as the rates of assessment in that district are very low compared with Broach, there is not so much necessity for the rayats' protection. Greatly as we may regret the actual loss to the rayats owing to the Baniyas' short-sighted adulteration having reduced all stimulus to growing good pure cotton—a loss which I estimate at an untold number of lakhs a year—greatly as we may regret the injury to trade and to our own countrymen in Lancashire, Khandesh may for the present be left out of consideration. Broach, however, can still be saved, and any legislation that will save Broach may be applied to saving other good staples as well—for instance, Barsi (Sholapur), or at least that portion of the crop which is grown in British limits. Barsi used to be Rs. 3½ below Amraoti. It is now Rs. 29 above it owing to the deterioration of the latter once famous staple; but merchants have told me that they dread every day to find that even Barsi has succumbed to adulteration. Indeed, when it was first rumoured that I was enquiring into the subject of cotton-adulteration, I received an urgent appeal "Can you do anything *this monsoon* to prevent the introduction of Bilati into the Barsi and Karkli districts ?"

Loss to Khandesh rayats.

The Karkli cotton comes from the dominions of His Highness the Nizam, whose co-operation would, it may be hoped, surely be given in a matter that so intimately concerns the prosperity of his subjects. Part of the district from which Broach cotton comes belongs to another enlightened prince, His Highness the Gaikwar of Baroda, who a few years ago circulated special instructions to all the Patels and villagers, warning them against baneful and short-sighted practices. Many of the Chiefs and Jaghirdars of the Southern Maratha

Assistance of Native States may be counted upon.

133712

Country can also be counted upon to aid. The Administrator of Rajpipla, again, now an European officer, is already taking steps to improve the cotton of that State, which the Anklesvar ginners inform me comes so mixed and adulterated with leaf and seed as to be worth comparatively little, though intrinsically nearly as valuable as Broach.

Ruin of Laria cotton.

Again, there is a famous cotton grown in the Ahmedabad District called Laria which, if pure, is equal to Broach. This is mixed with cotton imported as far away as Beawar in North Rajputana, with Sakalya, Wagdya and other inferior locally grown varieties, some of which are gathered with the pod and picked at home and then dried pods are pounded and sprinkled over the mass, so as to give it additional weight. One of the largest mill-owners in Ahmedabad complained to me that he could not now buy pure Laria, though he offered a full price for it.

Bhavnagar and Mowa.

Good Bhavnagar and Mowa cotton are now unprocurable, or almost so, as they are mixed with inferior qualities from Porbandar, Veraval and Amreli.

Dharwar Exotic.

Take also the case of Dharwar. I will quote a letter from a leading broker in Bombay :—

"What occurred in Dharwar should have made the Bombay merchants hesitate before reversing the traditional policy of their experienced predecessors, for by their own admission 'in former years the cotton grown in the Southern Maratha Country from American 'seed was the best cotton produced in India; it brought a high price, and the demand for it 'was always active.' Saw-ginned Dharwar 'Good' is to-day* Rs. 33 per khandi less than machine-ginned Broach, and while the latter is in active demand, the former is a drug in the market. Dharwar carries a warning, and I trust it will not be unheeded."

Dholera deteriorated.

Some cottons however suffer from bad cultivation. Listen to what Mr. Whittle, the first authority for the variety, writes about Dholera cotton :

"*Deterioration.*—In some parts of these districts the cotton crop is deteriorating from simple over-repetition of crop."

"In thousands of acres around Ranpur, Chuda and Nagnesh the crop has changed from a Wagria to a Laria one, and as the Laria is gathered as Wagria, it becomes Sukalia,† and hence realizes some Rs. 40 per dokra less than the old crop.

"The natives explain the change by the term *Mool-khai*, a word derived from the sign on the tap-root of the Wagria plants in exhausted fields, of being eaten by either white ants or worms. In such exhausted fields the rayat now plants Sukalia seed and so secures a crop, though inferior, as the Sukalia plant has the tap-root of the Wagria plant as well as a surface (spreading) root."

Evidence of fraudulent false-packing.

The measures which I am going to propose specially for the protection of Broach and Surat, and, I may add, Dholera, would, I hope, lead eventually to the rehabilitation both of Khandesh, Dharwar, and other deteriorated staples. But first I must give evidence of the "false-packing" which is doing so much harm, its nature and objects.

An eminent Broach merchant's account.

The following is an extract from a letter received from one of the leading merchants in Broach, dated 4th August, 1890 :—

"(*b*) Owing to the superior quality, long staple, and high repute of 'machine-ginned Broach' and 'Surat' cotton, which commands the highest price amongst Indian varieties of cotton, 'kapas' or seed-cotton of inferior quality and short staple is imported from the Kaira, Ahmedabad, Khandesh, Berar, Bhavnagar, Dholera, Beawar and other districts of Kathiawar, Rajputana and others, to be mixed and ginned and pressed with the superior Broach and Surat variety to secure a wide margin of profit in its sale as good machine-ginned Broach and Surat Cotton.

* 26th April 1890. † Gathered with the outer husk, which is afterwards picked off by hand.

" (*c*) As the Broach and Surat Districts produce one of the highest qualities of cotton amongst Indian varieties, inferior seed-cotton or kapas and clean cotton is imported from elsewhere, which may be presumed to have been designed for adulterative purposes.

Importation of both kapas and clean cotton for mixing.

" (*d*) As respectable merchants are concerned in the mixing of different varieties of 'kapas' in the ginning and clean cotton in the pressing process, I am not inclined to give specific instances which have come under my notice. However, I may mention that the varieties of 'kapas' and clean cotton mixed in the ginning and pressing process may be denominated as Dholera, Bhavnagar, Beawar, Khandesh, Berar, Ahmedabad and other varieties produced in Gujarat, Kathiawar and Rajputana, not excepting the worthless variety called 'Rozi' produced in the Kaira District. Some inferior variety called 'Kuski' is also brought in from Chota Udepur and other Native States on that side. The mischief of mixing inferior 'kapas' with superior varieties produced in the Baroda Division is predominant, especially in some of the cotton-ginning factories at Miagam and stations on the Baroda State Railway line from Miagam to Dabhoy from whence cotton ginned from such admixture of kapas is partly brought down to the pressing factories at Palej and Broach and partly exported direct to Bombay in half-pressed bales.

" (*e*) Owing to the admixture of the seed by ginning mixed 'kapas,' the superior quality of the original machine-ginned Broach and Surat cotton has deteriorated to some extent and fetches a relatively lower price than formerly. Buyers complain of weak or short staple and dull colour, which I presume is the result of the admixture of the superior and inferior variety of the seed.

Its evil results.

" (*f*) I cannot point to any specific instances of adulteration of mixing seed cotton, dirt, stones, &c., in bales of cotton for export from the Broach District, as merchants would prefer to adulterate cotton by mixing superior and inferior varieties together with success rather than resort to the practice of mixing dirt, stones, and other foreign matter which may easily be detected. However, it would not be out of place to mention that numerous instances have come to my notice in which dirt, mud, stones, sand, salt and other foreign matter has been mixed with 'kapas' or seed-cotton by the cultivators, cartsmen, brokers and dealers in 'kapas,' brought for sale into the Broach and Palej markets, and even the admixture of inferior qualities of 'kapas' brought in from other districts has not been forgotten by these people, The detection of such adulteration by mixing inferior seed cotton with the superior Broach and Surat 'kapas' is a matter of daily occurrence at every cotton-ginning factory throughout the Broach and Surat Districts during the season, and frequent allowances in the contract rates are given and taken by the seller and purchaser. Water is often sprinkled by brooms on the 'kapas' to gain weight by moisture, which practice damps and deteriorates or rots the staple. Unripe pods or bolls of kapas are picked in the fields from which unripe cotton called 'Gunkhelia' is extracted and mixed with the ripe good 'kapas' by the cultivators. Some cultivators allege that they are obliged to resort to such a practice owing to the fear of the 'kapas' being stolen away by the thieves at night for want of proper police arrangements, which reason may be taken for what it is worth. With a view to gain weight some cultivators are in the habit of storing kapas in damp cow-dunged pits dug under ground, which practice gives a dull colour to the cotton."

Foreign matter.

" (*g*) Owing to the superior quality of Broach cotton, inferior varieties from other districts are imported into the Broach District for admixture in bales after ginning with the superior indigenous cotton for the purpose of selling the mixture under the nomenclature of good machine-ginned Broach and Surat cotton.

Results of repeal of Cotton Frauds Act.

"It is a fact beyond dispute that since the abolition of the Cotton Frauds Act the practice of mixing inferior varieties of seed and clean cotton of short staple with good superior cotton of long staple and selling the whole under the name of superior cotton has grown up to an alarming extent, so much so that the day is not distant when Government shall have to adopt most stringent measures for the protection of the growers of superior cotton as well as the public land revenue in the Broach District. Inferior and worthless varieties of cheap short staple 'kapas' or seed cotton are imported into the Broach and Surat Districts from Rajputana, Kathiawar, Kaira, Ahmedabad, Khandesh, Berar and other inferior cotton-producing districts, to be admixed with the superior long staple silky kapas or seed cotton produced in the Broach and Surat Districts, which stand highest in point of value and quality amongst Indian varieties of cotton. Such mixture of superior and inferior kapas is ginned in the several cotton-ginning factories in the Surat and Broach Districts, and the whole is sold under the name of good Surat or Broach machine-ginned cotton with a great margin of profit. Such mischief very often passes undetected at the cost of some unwary purchaser. When the trick is discovered, the whole of the cotton is discredited, and the contract is settled on certain allowances adjudged by arbitrators in favour of the purchaser. Thus it will appear that the importation of worthless varieties of 'kapas' into the Broach and Surat Districts producing a superior variety of long staple cotton and ginned mixed together is a source of great danger, threatening the gradual deterioration of the superior variety indigenous to the Broach and Surat Districts, especially owing to the admixture of seed, to prevent which legislative interference is certainly desirable.

"I cannot agree with the opinion expressed by the Chairman, Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, in his letter dated 15th January 1885, or the view of the matter taken by the Secretary to the Bombay Cotton Trade Association in his letter dated the 5th January 1885, under reference. The consumers in Europe will never be able to prevent or discourage adulteration of cotton in India. The consuming markets must take up the available qualities offered for sale under the usual nomenclature and the difference in qualities contracted for may continue to be settled by arbitration and allowances whenever discovered. No amount of penalties levied on tenders of mixed or adulterated cotton under contracts by arbitrators, when such is discovered, can materially discourage fraudulent merchants from repeating such practices.

Difficulties of honest dealers.

"Under the present circumstances it is very difficult, or next to impossible, for honest dealers to carry on trade in pure unmixed cotton. The mixing of inferior worthless varieties with superior cotton is the order of the day and considered a legitimate business. None but merchants who are special experts in the art of adulteration can do business now-a-days with a fair margin of profit. In fact higher prices than those ruling in the Bombay market are paid by Bombay merchants at the cotton-ginning factories in the Broach and Surat Districts for pure cotton to be exported to Bombay, where it is generally mixed with inferior varieties with convenience. The whole of the Indian cotton is discredited in Great Britain and every bale of whatever variety offered is viewed with suspicion, and sampling has become very difficult, especially for superior varieties of cotton. Scarcely any consignment passes without some allowance to the purchaser in the rates contracted for. Owing to such hard lines dealt out to Indian cotton in Great Britain a large proportion of the same is consigned direct to other continental ports where the buyers are to some extent easy or less suspicious of the adulteration or mixing carried on in India, especially at Bombay. I am unable to give any details of figures regarding the quantities of inferior 'kapas' and clean cotton imported into the Broach and Surat Districts to be mixed with superior varieties of indigenous cotton, because the station master declines to give any information on the point without the orders of his superiors. However, you may be pleased to obtain the same from the Traffic Manager, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, if necessary.

"From my wide and varied experience, extending over the last 23 years, in the cotton business and ginning factories, I am firmly of opinion that nothing short of stringent legislative interference can effect any improvement in the cultivation, ginning, pressing and general business in cotton, and eradicate the present practice of adulterations now in vogue. In view of the necessary improvement I beg to suggest the following remedies :—

Remedies proposed.

"(*a*) That the mixing of inferior short staple 'kapas' with superior long staple 'kapas' or seed cotton, and the same, whether possessed or offered for sale, may be deemed penal.

"(*b*) That the ginning of an inferior short staple variety of 'kapas' mixed with that of superior long staple 'kapas' may be deemed penal.

"(*c*) That the admixture of an inferior short staple variety of cotton with a superior long staple one may be deemed penal.

"(*d*) That the admixture of dirt, mud, stones, sand, salt and other foreign matter in 'kapas' and clean cotton, exposing them to dew at night, as well as the sprinkling of water in the same, may be deemed penal.

"(*e*) That the picking of unripe pods or bolls from the fields by cultivators and the extraction of unripe kapas called '*Gunkhelia*' from the same to be mixed with good ripe kapas may be deemed penal.

"(*f*) That the storage of kapas into damp under-ground pits may be deemed penal.

"(*g*) That the definition of the varieties of kapas and cotton intended to be prohibited from mixing and the area within which each of the inferior and superior variety is produced may be notified in the *Government Gazette* from time to time.

"*P. S.*—That the Native States of Baroda and Rajpipla, where superior long staple cotton of a similar quality as the Broach and Surat Districts is produced and where the practice of adulteration and fraud described above chiefly predominates, may be induced to co-operate with similar legislative measures in the mutual interest of those States and the British Government."

Collector of Broach.

I will supplement this by extracts from a report by the Collector of Broach.

The Mamlatdar of Jambusar reports :—

Rozi cotton mixed with Broach.

"'Rozi' cotton, which is an inferior quality of the value of $\frac{1}{16}$th of Jambusar cotton is produced at a village in the north-east of the taluka. About 100 bhars (1 bhar=about 8½ cwt.) of this are taken to Jambusar and 200 bhars to Kaijan (Miyagam) and Palej.

"Some 60 bhars of 'Rozi' cotton grown in the Kaira District are annually imported across the river and mixed with good cotton in the proportion of four parts good to one part bad.

The present season (1890) having been unusually good the Cambay Ginning Factory was overworked, and some 700 bhars of Rozi were brought and ginned at Jambusar. 'Rozi' is mixed with good cotton, baled and exported. This year a greater portion of 'Rozi' was separately ginned and baled. It does not appear that as yet the cotton of this taluka has deteriorated or fetches a lower price than formerly."

The Collector adds :—

"All cotton ginned is not mixed, but the quantity mixed is increasing and is likely to increase unless some check is introduced to prevent fraud, because honest merchants having to pay the allowances placed on all Broach cotton resulting from fraud, they are at an enormous disadvantage in competing with men who are not scrupulous like themselves."

Goghari cotton.

In the heart of the Broach District a small quantity of cotton of inferior staple is found, called Goghari cotton, which on account of its pure colour and large yield of lint, would, it might have been thought

have been largely used for mixing with the pure silky long-fibre variety and ultimately have driven it out, in the same way that 'Waradi' replaced Khandesh Hinganghat, and the only explanation is that it is not equally prolific in all soils.

The following note was received by me from an European merchant at Broach whilst in the act of writing this paper :—

"I send you herewith two samples of Brooch kapas.

"No. 1 is what is called Goghari, which means pure, fine, best. It is grown chiefly or, rather I should say, almost exclusively, round Bhimpura, a village near Amod, and is kept pure by selection of the plants and sowing the seed separated from the kapas by the charkhi, not by the gin. The cotton thus obtained, being a small quantity, is used by the local weavers.

"No. 2 is a fair sample of ordinary Broach kapas, *representing now a large portion of the crop*, deteriorated by admixture with foreign kapas and by sowing ginned seed having the germinating part injured by the knives.

"The outturn or yield of cotton per Broach khandi is about 49 dhadies of kapas for No. 1, and 64 dhadies of kapas for No. 2, a difference in favour of the former of 15 dhadies $=\frac{1}{4}$ bhar (1,020 lbs.) = Rs. 21 per bhar. At the present market price, the value of a 'bhar' is Rs. 88. On the present crop of Broach, which is estimated at about one lakh of bhars, this would enhance its value by Rs. 21,00,000—if it were all 'Ghogari.'"

I submitted the two samples to experienced judges in Bombay. The colour of No. 1 is so beautiful as to make up for a short and coarse staple, harsh, brittle and warty, and lacking 'sheen,' and the opinion was expressed that the lint adheres too tightly to the seed to allow of its removal by ordinary gins without damage to the fibre. On account of its colour it was valued by some, who practice mixing, at only Rs. 6 below "Fine Broach," but others put it at from Rs. 12 to Rs. 15 or even Rs. 20 less. No. 2, however, was dirty, uneven, and a layman could see that it was not nearly equal to a sample of "Fine Broach," which I had obtained from the Collector for comparison, so that, representing as No. 2 did a "large portion of the crop," we have evidence of serious deterioration in the genuine Broach staple. The defect in the staple of No. 1 makes its intrinsic value less than the long, strong, silky Broach, but a spinner would gladly take Broach with an admixture of it, on account of the fine colour, and pass it as "Broach" with a deduction on arbitration. If, however, attracted by its superior yield the cultivators grew it exclusively or even extensively, it would then have to depend upon its own merits, which are not nearly equal to pure Broach. The spinners who appreciated its colour would soon find out the inferior qualities of the fibre, the price of all 'Broach' cotton would rapidly fall, and to the rayats the increased yield would not be made up for by the decrease in price. At present the growth is too small to need notice, but should, for any cause, it extend, it would be absolutely necessary to protect the pure Broach fibre from admixture with it. Meanwhile it will be noted that the greater part of the real 'Broach cotton' is said by a competent judge to have deteriorated. All authorities say that it has been doing so slightly for the last two or three years.

In the 'Addendum' (page 34) and Appendix E further information will be found about Goghari cotton.

Evidence of an English merchant at Surat.

Next, I will give extracts from another letter written by an English merchant of long-standing and experience at Surat :—

"Since the abolition of the Cotton Frauds Act the importance of seed-cotton of an inferior quality to that grown in Surat and Broach is carried on with impunity. The circumstances, as stated in Mr. Sheppard's No. 3 of 1885, is quite fresh in my recollection, and is a positive fact, that kapas from a Bengal district, called Beawar, was brought to a ginning factory at Kim, a station 18 miles north of Surat; was actually mixed with the indigenous growth; ginned; despatched to Bombay as pure Broach machine-ginned, and

Places from which bad cotton is imported.

was sold. Quantities of seed-cotton from Chalisgaon, Pachora, Kajgaon, of the Varadi quality, the worst description grown in the Khandesh Districts, are brought here and ginned. Another quality called 'Kuski Kapas' has been received at a ginning factory at Sayan Station (from villages in Central India) *viâ* Godhra and *viâ* Badurpore (in Chota Udepur) through the Dabhoi line. This is a very inferior sort of 'kapas,' and has been ginned, and used for adulterating purposes with the indigenous growth. This year (1890) seed-cotton was brought to Surat from Khandesh, also from Nandurbar, of a very inferior quality, and was ginned at Sabargaum and Varasha factories. From Anand Station in the Kaira District 'kapas' was taken to Navsari, from thence to Sisodra ginning factory, and ginned. Again the merchants are now feeling their way to a place called Nandurbar, due east 80 miles from Surat in the Khandesh District; they have brought that seed-cotton to this district in small quantities this year, but intend to operate largely next year. What is really entitled to the name of Broach cotton is the quality that is grown in places, the northern limit being the Vishmantri River, and the southern Amalsad near Navsari; eastern, the Bardoli District across the Tapti, from Mandvi to the Rajpipla State, across the Narbada, to the Vishmantri River. This is the extent of territory that produces pure Broach. But cross the Vishmantri towards Baroda we come across a very inferior quality of seed-cotton called 'Rozi Kapas.' A good deal of this, on account of its cheapness, is introduced into the Broach District for adulterating purposes.

"With the importation into our district of all the inferior grades of seed-cotton as stated above, I have not the least hesitation in saying that our cotton has deteriorated in quality. Prior to the abolition of the Act Broach was renowned for its staple, its colour and its silkiness; in appearance there was a peculiar sheen or glossiness. With these qualities the cotton was in great request in the great spinning centres in England and the Continent. But at the present day the consumers, being made aware of the malpractices of merchants in Bombay, have, when purchasing, adopted a protection clause called guaranteeing, which means that every bale of cotton exported is viewed with suspicion and distrust. Those exporters (Europeans), on the other hand, who are as yet free from the taint have got to submit to their constituents at home the hybrid quality that is now produced (on account of the mixture of different qualities of seeds), with the result that allowances are given by the exporter. 'No staple, no colour, no softness,'—is the annual jeremiad from the consumers. This incontestably proves that the want of confidence, apprehension and misgiving displayed by the consumer mean that he is convinced of the deterioration of the cotton, due, in the first place, to the hybrid quality now produced, secondly, to the baneful process of adulteration. Regarding the question of price, whether it is relatively lower than formerly, this would seem to many an enigmatical problem; the adulterator from his platform will deny that prices are lower. But the truth, as is apparent, is that it is the Exchange that gives a fictitious value to our exports and in like proportion we purchase from rayats at a remunerative rate. The real test is not the money value, for that may vary according to the fluctuations of Exchange, but the actual feeling and opinion of the consumer is to be taken into account. From them we hear of heavy allowances, false packing and all the tricks that go to constitute fraud. Evidently then, with a low Exchange, the *experimentum crucis* of the value of the cotton is whether it sustains its credit, its reputation with the consumer, or whether it is at the outset discredited. Since the abolition of the Act this evil is assuming greater proportions yearly. I full-press my cotton at Surat before despatch to Bombay, and have found in many instances, after opening the bales of cotton that arrive from the district ginning factories, layers upon layers of seed-cotton sprinkled in the clean cotton, lumps of black soil thrown in to increase the weight, pieces of oily waste cotton-seed, dirt of al kinds mixed for the purpose of ill-gain.

Former high character of Broach cotton.

Complaints.

Foreign matter.

"Instances of clean cotton imported into our district are rare. There is no need to import clean cotton; for the adulteration can be better effected by mixing the imported seed-cotton with the indigenous growth.

"From what has been said, it is a question of commercial morality *versus* immorality.

Morality *versus* immorality.

The adulterating merchant may by his extensive mixings, by the expertness of his broker in London or Liverpool, by a favourable turn in speculation or by a cotton corner—he may make a fortune and retire. But some consideration must be shown to the position of those who are not tainted yet, but who will and must, for existence sake, be inevitably drawn into the vortex; and also the condition of the rayat, who, at Exchange at 1*s.* 4*d.*, has been enjoying an illusive and fictitious existence, but who with Exchange at 1*s.* 10*d.* and a discredited article of export, will feel it sorely.

"The cultivator is quite helpless. He is a victim to the rapacity and avarice of the adulterator. Unwittingly, unknowingly he purchases the insidious stuff that is destroying the quality of its produce. In this connection if we read Mr. Sheppard's No. 3 of 1885, clause 5, how ominous it sounds? It amounts to a prophecy. I have no hesitation in saying that Government by its apathy and unaccountable indifference are unknowingly fostering the fraudulent practices and not protecting those who need their protection.

Cultivators helpless.

"The credit of the most valuable article of export of this Presidency is at stake; the revenues of Government will be jeopardised; the rayat will be impoverished; probity, honour and rectitude will be at a discount, if Government does not step in and demolish the fraudulent and mendacious masquerade that is being enacted, especially in Bombay City."

I have received the following remarks from the Collector of Surat:—

Collector of Surat's account.

"By the railway a large import into Surat has grown up of recent years. By this way about 4,000 Bengal maunds were, during the late season, brought round to Surat and 775 to Sayan from Chalisgaon, &c. A still more profitable line is the road across country from Nandurbár in Khándesh which is said to grow a still cheaper and nastier cotton than the famous Waradi. This year (1890) consignments were brought to the gins at Waracha and Sahargam of this district, and the experiment proved so successful that a large expansion of this nefarious traffic is anticipated next year. By an irony of fate, if all the allegations are correct, and if no repressive measure is adopted, it will only need the projected railway along this line of country to complete the ruin of the district as a cotton field.

"That this growing trade in inferior 'kapas' has for its object fraudulent mixing with the superior local variety there can be no manner of doubt. The local spinning mills obtain their raw material mostly from Viramgam, Wadhwan and Bhavnagar, and it is, mainly at least, ready ginned. Kaira, the Panch Mahals and Khandesh, on the other hand, send their rubbish that it may pass through the local gins and find its way into the European market under the good name of Surat.

Fraudulent mixing of imported varieties.

* * * * * * *

"If it is true that the local product is degenerating—if it is losing its valued staple, colour and silkiness—then I think, the inferior seed cotton should be kept out at all costs. Nothing short of vigorous measures will be effective. I would divide the country into tracts already well recognized, and absolutely forbid the transit of 'kapas' or unginned cotton from an inferior tract into a superior. So far as I can see, no just interest would suffer by such an arrangement, since no honest man at Chalisgaon can wish to send his cotton all the way to Surat merely to be ginned and brought back again to Bombay. Nor would local mills suffer, as they would import their raw material ready ginned."

Upon Ahmedabad and North Gujarat cotton I will quote Rao Bahadur Ranchhodlal Chhotalal, C.I.E., the President of the Ahmedabad Municipality and founder of the mill industry at that city. He it was who at the Nadiad Agricultural Show first drew my attention to the evils I am describing, though he almost despaired of all hope that Government would interfere :—

Mr. Ranchhodlal Chhotalal's account of Laria and Ahmedabad cotton.

" My impression is that since the abolition of the Cotton Frauds Act the evil of mixing the good and inferior varieties of cotton has greatly increased, which is sure to injure the good name of Gujarat cotton in foreign markets, and is likely to discourage cultivators from attempting to improve the quality of cotton.

" In the Ahmedabad District there are two sorts of cotton grown : one is called Lallia and the other is called ' Wagria ' or Kala cotton. The former is picked from the pods (which open wide) in the fields, and as the pod of the latter is partially closed, it is collected with the pods (a pod is called 'Kala' in Gujarati). In the districts near Dhandhuka and Dholera Lallia cotton is called 'Pumeria' (derived from the word 'Pumra,' meaning a pickful); the one which is picked with the pod or 'Kala' is called 'Sukalia.' The Sukalia cotton grown near Dhandhuka and Dholera is more leafy than the Wagria cotton and generally fetches a much lower price. The cotton which is picked with pods is naturally more dirty than the other, because dried parts of the pods and leaves get mixed with seed cotton and 'kapas' and the cotton ginned therefrom is not so clean as that got from the seed cotton picked from the plants.

" The Lallia and Wagria are two different varieties of cotton. The Lallia is finer in staple and more silky. Lallia cotton cultivated in the villages near Bavla is much longer in staple and is equal, if not superior, to the fine Broach cotton ; but now-a-days it is difficult to get *pure* Lallia cotton. It is more or less mixed with the Wagria of Kala cotton, and goes from here under the name of Ahmedabad Lallia but never fetches a price equal to that of Broach.

Mixing with inferior variety.

" Thousands of maunds of seed cotton come under the name of Lallia to be ginned in Ahmedabad, but there is hardly a heap which is not mixed with the Wagria cotton.

" The Wagria cotton, though inferior to Lallia, is not altogether a bad cotton. Good Wagria would go as 'Good Dholera cotton' and good Lallia as 'Broach cotton.' Since the opening of the Rajputana Railway people find it practicable to bring into Gujarat short-stapled Marwar cotton, which can be classed under the name of Bengal cotton, and have it mixed with Gujarat cotton. This practice must injure the reputation of the Gujarat cotton in foreign markets :

" The practice of taking cotton from one place to the other for mixing, according to my information, is increasing every day, and I have heard that people take away cotton from Viramgam or Ahmedabad to the Broach District, and have it pressed there and export it under the name of Broach cotton In the same way the short-staple cotton grown in the Kaira, Nadiad and Petlad Parganas is exported towards Dholera and is shipped under the name of Dholera cotton.

Exportation under false names.

" These practices are said to be not unknown to the European merchants in Bombay, and since the abolition of the Cotton Frauds Act the practice of mixing cotton of different varieties, is said to be carried on in Bombay itself openly.

" I quite agree with you that the ultimate result of these evil practices will be against the true interest of this country, for the Indian cotton is every year losing its ground in English and other Europe markets."

The Administrator of the State of Rajpipla gives an instance of questionable dealing in that locality :—

" Just as inferior Kaira cotton is transported to Dholera to be mixed there with the superior cotton of that locality, and to be subsequently sold as Dholera cotton, so we have

people in a few villages in the Nandod Taluka, who remove cotton grown in those villages to Lachhras, a village in the above taluka, which has a reputation for yielding superior cotton, to that grown in the neighbouring villages. It is there mixed with Lachhras cotton and sold as such. The deceit thus practised is confined to a very small area and is in respect of one village only, *viz.* Lachhras. The traders also know very well, as a rule, what they are about when they purchase Lachhras kapas mixed with inferior varieties. It would be well, however, to issue another notification, informing all concerned that any persons bringing other kapas into Lachhras, and fraudulently selling it as Lachhras kapas, would be prosecuted and severely punished."

Lachhras.

Of saw-ginned Dharwar I personally know nothing and only give the following report for what they are worth. No doubt, climatic deterioration has affected the exotic plants, but the writers, who are Native gentlemen of experience and acuteness, may be trusted to form correct observations.

Mamlatdar of Hubli's account of Dharwar cotton: The Mamlatdar of Hubli writes :—

"Cotton of inferior and superior quality, *i. e.*, indigenous and exotic, is grown in this district itself and is mixed for adulterating purposes.

"To ascertain the mixture of both varieties I obtained some samples of seeds said to be of exotic cotton from Hubli market that has been ginned during the past season in different ginning factories, and I find that among 277 grains of seeds the mixture is in the proportion of 185 grains of exotic or American to 92 grains of the indigenous variety. That is to say, the indigenous cotton is mixed with American or what is commonly called saw-ginned Dharwar cotton in the proportion of 35 per cent. Once the seed cotton of two varieties is ginned by the saw-gin, it is difficult to judge by the cleaned cotton the proportion of the mixture which is sold in the market as saw-ginned Dharwar. But the proportion of the mixture of the two varieties ginned together can be clearly seen by the seed that is produced in the process. * * * * *

Mixing of cotton in fields and gins.

"The saw-ginned cotton of this district appears to have greatly deteriorated of late. In 1883 the price of fine Dholera was quoted in Bombay at Rs. 179 per khandi and the price of saw-ginned Dharwar was Rs. 177 (*vide Bombay Gazette* of 28th April 1883). Now the fine Dholera is quoted at Rs. 190 and the saw-ginned Dharwar Rs. 180 (*vide Times of India* of 21st July 1890). The relative difference, which was only Rs. 2 in 1883, is now Rs. 10 per khandi. Formerly the seed cotton or 'kapas' of the exotic cotton fetched in the local market Rs. 10 to Rs. 12 per 'naga' (of 48 maunds) more than the 'kapas' of the indigenous variety. Now there is hardly any difference between the two. This is a heavy loss to the cultivator of the exotic cotton. Since the abolition of the Cotton Frauds Department and with railway facilities for despatching cotton in a fresh state to Bombay, a good deal of the indigenous cotton which formerly used to be ginned by foot-rollers is now mixed with exotic and ginned by saw-gins.* Foot-rollers can be worked only by women. During the picking season female labour is scarce and is not available for preparing the Kumta cotton for the early market. The saw-gins being worked by men, they can be put to work early *i. e.*, about the time when the prices for new cotton are ruling high in the market. The saw-ginned Dharwar cotton fetches also about that time a much higher price than Kumta (*i.e.*, indigenous cotton ginned by foot-rollers).

Deterioration of Dharwar exotic.

"The saw-gin owners are now therefore mixing a good deal of the two varieties together, by which they not only gain by early high prices in the market, but also in being able to prepare a much larger quantity of the cotton for the early market than they were able to do before.

* Platt's gins for indigenous cotton are also now used to a small extent.

"The mixing of the two varieties is not the only form of adulteration carried on in this district. The indigenous ginned by foot-rollers is largely mixed with uncleaned cotton, commonly called 'kapas' of the same variety. The latter is exposed to the sun and well beaten to open up the fibre. It is then mixed in thin layers while packing the clean cotton into dokras. This sort of mixture, which is intended to add to the weight of cotton, often escapes the notice of purchasers, or even if it is noticed, no accurate calculations can be made as to the exact weight of its mixture. Admixture of loose seeds in Kumta or indigenous cotton and ginned refuse and chips of seeds in the saw-ginned or American cotton is also a prevailing practice of adulteration in this district, and the evil has been increased a good deal since the abolition of the Cotton Frauds Department. The proportion of admixture and the extent of adulteration of the cotton often depends upon the tone of market. When prices are rising, adulteration is largely resorted to; but when prices are going down, the gin owners of cotton are more careful to prepare their bales for market. This is because the buyers during the rising of prices are less particular about the quality of the cotton, their object being to secure a large quantity. The exotic cotton fields are also sown with mixed seeds. But the rayat now derives no benefit from sowing the different varieties of seed together in one field, nor does he care to sow exotic cotton pure, because he does not get a higher price for the 'kapas' produced thereby. The rayats get every year a supply of cotton seed from local gin owners which is generally mixed with a proportion of exotic. If their produce were sold in the market in a pure state they would be immensely benefited by the cultivation of the American cotton, and there would also be a likelihood of the increase in the cultivation of exotic cotton. The present fall in the prices of American cotton, or what they call saw-ginned Dhárwár cotton, is due solely to the mixing of the two varieties of cotton by the cotton dealers, who are commonly the saw-gin owners of the district.

Mixing with uncleaned cotton;

increased since abolition of Frauds Act.

Advantage that would follow selling pure exotic.

"The mixing of the indigenous and exotic 'kapas' and ginning it through saw-gins causes the machines to get out of order and unfit for turning out a good quality of cotton. The saws of saw-gins which are adopted for ginning the pure American staple do not act properly when indigenous 'kapas' is mixed with exotic, as the former gathers a good deal of dirt and stones in its picking, contact with which blunts the teeth of the saws and consequently the fibre is cut and torn to pieces.

Loss caused by ginning two kinds together.

"It is said that pure exotic or American cotton is rarely available in this district, there being at least 10 per cent. of the indigenous variety mixed with the exotic seed at the time of sowing. Such admixture is now considered here to be pure exotic, which being bought at a higher price is mixed again with other cotton containing a large admixture of indigenous cotton, which is cheap. It is thereafter sold as saw-ginned Dhárwár with the object of obtaining the full price of pure saw-ginned, which has naturally deteriorated the standard of the saw-ginned Dhárwár to such an extent as to fetch sometimes a smaller price than the pure indigenous cotton."

Pure cotton not purchaseable.

Mamlatdar of Karajgi's account. The Mamlatdar of Karajgi writes :—

"Many instances can be noticed of mixing of different varieties of cotton in the ginning process. This I can say from my own experience and from information I have got from dealers in cotton. The mixing of different varieties of seed cotton is partly ascribed to the mere carelessness of the cultivators and partly to the deceptive intention of the dealers in cotton. I base my assertion on the practice obtaining in the taluka and also everywhere. The cotton cultivators in this country generally grow indigenous as well as exotic cotton in their fields. After picking up the seed cotton the rayats do not take the trouble to store it in separate places. They heap it side by side or heap it mixed. The gin owners buy the cotton as it is sold; and taking no trouble to separate it, gin it. Thus seeds of both

varieties of cotton are mixed up. The same seeds are used next year for sowing purposes. In this way the cotton degenerates by degrees year by year, and consequently it fetches relatively a less value than before. Another reason for this result is that in former years indigenous cotton was almost always cleaned by women with the assistance of foot-rollers, but now-a-days it is mixed with exotic cotton and ginned. Consequently the cleaning of cotton with foot-rollers is almost stopped. There is one more reason why exotic cotton which used to fetch so high a price has at present fallen so considerably in value. The black soil is considered the most suitable for cotton sowing. During the last five years rayats sow exotic cotton in the red soil. The produce is short-stapled and reddish. The exotic cotton produced in the black soil and that grown in the red, which is known here by the name 'Dharwar Charka,' do not resemble each other in quality. Both these varieties are generally mixed, ginned and sold under the nomenclature of Dharwar saw-ginned.

"The practice of exporting cotton in seed does not exist. It is ginned and exported in bales to Bombay *via* Kumta, and most of the cotton is sent to Hubli to press and thence it is sent in pressed bales. There are complaints that seed cotton, dirt, stones, &c., are found in bales exported from above ghats to Kumta. There being no special law in force on the subject, the cotton merchants have the option of prosecuting the offenders under the Penal Code. Instead of going to seek redress in courts of law, cotton dealers undervalue the whole of the bales and the bargain is thus amicably settled. As they do not come to court under any circumstances, it is very difficult to name specific instances."

Collector of Bijapur's account.

I will now give an extract from a report by the Collector of Bijapur :—

"It appears from the Bagalkot Mamlatdar's report that the indigenous and exotic cottons grown in Bagalkot, Hungund and Bagevadi, which come to Bagalkot for sale, are mixed in the cleaning process with each other, and with the same varieties from Ron, Nargund, Jamkhandi and Mudhol, and that an inferior quality is thus produced. The Mamlatdar of Bijapur suspects that the inferior cotton of Bijapur is mixed with superior cotton of Bagevadi and Sindgi before it is sent to Bombay."

Superintendent of Khandesh Experimental Farm.

Of Khandesh cotton the Superintendent of the Bhadgaon Government Experimental Farm gives the following account :—

"A small quantity of Waradi seed cotton is exported to Broach, not so much for the purposes of mixing inferior Waradi with the superior Broach, for making larger profits, but in order to meet early (January) deliveries for which contracts are made months before. I am told that the higher price of cotton seed at Broach compensates the merchant partly for the expenses he incurs in sending for seed cotton over such a long distance. The railway charges for carrying seed cotton are much higher than for carrying full-pressed bales of clean cotton. But when a merchant has to supply a certain quantity at a certain price, at a certain time and at a certain place, if he *cannot* find the required quantity at a certain place agreed upon in the contract at a remunerative price, he goes out to buy it elsewhere ; and if the prices are ruling high at the time, the purchaser does not object to take what is offered. Formerly, I am told, a larger quantity of Waradi cotton was taken to Broach by road, but the quantity has fallen off and what is now exported to Broach is mainly by railway. How much of Waradi seed cotton and clean cotton is thus exported may be ascertained from the railway authorities.

Reason of exporting Khandesh cotton to Broach:

"As regards the import of inferior quality of seed cotton into Khandesh from neighbouring districts, this is impossible, as there is no other variety of cotton considered inferior to Waradi in this Presidency, and Waradi is the one that is grown in the whole district of Khandesh.

"The mixing of different staples is much better effected in the openers before the ginned cotton is pressed into bales than in the gins during the process of ginning the seed cotton. Whatever mixing is practised in Khandesh, it is done in presses and not in the ginning factories. The higher price fetched in Bombay by cotton booked from the railway station Jalgaon is on account of the better quality of cotton, namely, Bani, imported into Jalgaon from the Berar Provinces. Hardly any Bani is grown in Jalgaon or other talukas of Khandesh. It mostly comes from the Berars. Dharwadi or acclimatized American is not now grown to such an extent as to affect the price of Khandesh cotton. The Berar cotton is imported into Khandesh on account of ginning facilities and for no other reason.

Mixing at presses.

"The Jalgaon is certainly now fetching a lower price than formerly, and this is mostly due to the greater admixture of Waradi with the imported Bani. But the price of Waradi has up to last year been on the increase. This is due to the fact that it is largely used by the cotton merchants to mix with long staples to improve their colour. At present, on account of the high exchange, the price of Waradi is Rs. 50 lower than what it was a few months ago. It is now unsaleable, as even the Bombay mills, which consume a large quantity of it, find it profitable to buy long staples because the price is low. If this state of things continue, and if means are adopted to stop the admixture of long and short staples, there will be a sufficient difference in the prices of the long and short staples to make it worth the while of the cultivator to grow the superior variety. I have discussed fully the merits of different varieties of cotton (indigenous and exotic) in paragraph 8 of the Annual Report of the Khandesh Experimental Farm, 1889-90.

Fall in price of Jalgaon cotton.

"What specific means should be adopted to remedy the evil is beyond my present knowledge to answer. Information is required about the cultivation of cotton and the cotton in the Bombay Presidency, Native States, Central Provinces and the Hyderabad Assigned Districts to suggest practical remedies. In my humble opinion, a Commission appointed by Government could alone grapple successfully with the whole question. I make no doubt that if the present low price of cotton continues, any remedies suggested by the Commission will be readily adopted by both cultivators and merchants. I am of opinion that the Commission, to make it a success, should consist of Revenue officers from the cotton districts of this Presidency, the members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, Cotton Trades' Association, Bombay Mill Owners' Association, and prominent citizens of Bombay who have no interest in the cotton trade. And the witnesses before the Commission should be called from the cotton-growing districts of Bombay Presidency, Native States, Hyderabad Assigned Districts and the Central Provinces. There should be no time lost in appointing such a commission, as otherwise, if the low price of cotton continue, the land revenue will greatly decrease. In Khandesh, where the area under cultivation has of late years increased considerably, the cultivator will have no other crop to fall back upon if he finds it unremunerative to grow cotton. The place of cotton could be only taken by other export crops such as wheat and linseed. But these are rabi crops and in the cotton-growing districts of Khandesh we are not, as a rule, favoured with the late October rains to grow them with any degree of certainty. Much of the land which is now devoted to cotton cultivation will, therefore, be given up and the Government will lose so much of its land revenue."

Commission recommended.

Why, unless with the object of simulating Broach, the expense should be incurred of sending worthless Khandesh cotton an *unnecessary* journey of 400 miles from Bombay to Broach and back, does not seem to have occurred to the Superintendent.

At the risk of tediousness I must add, in conclusion, the copy of a letter from two Native merchants trading in the City of Bombay itself, both gentlemen of the highest standing and respectability :—

Account by two leading Native merchants of Bombay.

"Having been in the cotton-selecting line for nearly a quarter of a century we naturally take a great interest in the cotton trade of Bombay, and as we learn you are at present collecting information about the adulteration of cotton in this Presidency, we beg leave to address you the few following lines, not with the view of putting ourselves forward but merely laying what little information we can give of our own personal knowledge, leaving you to use the same as you may judge best.

"The abolition of the cotton Frauds Act, Sir, was always and from the very beginning viewed by us with great distrust, and we have always understood it to be a great mistake. The adulteration of cotton, which has gone on growing from year to year since the abolition of the Act, has now reached its climax and has been the means of causing all the Indian cotton to be viewed with suspicion and distrust in the European markets. This, we think, is a complete answer to the opponents of the Act, who argued that Government interference was not necessary as the merchants were themselves able to take care of their own interests. For the adulteration of cotton going on yearly in increasing ratio distinctly proves the futility of their arguments, and clearly shows that merchants are not able or strong and willing enough to take care of their interests without having Government assistance, as some of them particularly boasted at the time.

Adulteration up-country.

"We can, from our own experience, safely state that all the cotton forwarded from Berars and Central Provinces is more or less mixed with Varadi and other lower descriptions of short-stapled cotton, and that hardly any comes here unadulterated. The Barsi and Nagar descriptions, which were to a greater extent free from adulteration, have this season (1890) begun to share the same fate. Hinganghat, which used to be the best or premier description and greatly prized, is now almost extinct.

"Broach, the best staple cotton of India and which commanded a price slightly under the mid Americans, is also much deteriorated and mixed in the districts before ginning with inferior descriptions of 'kappas.'

"Bhavnagar is mixed in the country with lower descriptions of Dholera and mostly with Veraval, which latter has a separate quotation in Liverpool. In fact, last season we have seen cotton pressed in Bhávnagar and offered here for sale as Bhávnagar cotton, containing a much larger proportion of Veraval, and in one or two cases purely Veraval cotton.

Fraudulent marking in Bombay.

"The absence of press marks, which formerly used to be insisted on by the Act, leads also to fraud. We have known Jalgaon cotton pressed at that station, on arrival in Bombay, having the end-gunnies bearing the Jalgaon station mark changed for old end-gunnies bearing the Khámgaum Railway mark, and after such manipulation the cotton exposed for sale as Khámgaum, which always commands a much higher price. We are also informed that some dealers even go the length of taking cotton pressed in one district to another station and forward from thence to Bombay to show off the railway marks of the station in order to get a higher price.

Systematic mixing practised in Bombay.

"The above refers to the up-country ginning and pressing, and now we beg to give below according to our own personal knowledge a few mixings as are now practised in Bombay :—

Umrás are manipulated with Seoni, Harda and Bengal, &c.

Nagar with Dhulia, Nadiàd and Ispahan.

Broach with Una, Mundra, Ispahan, Multan, Ambli, Viramgám, Ahmedabad (of course all ginned), and even *cotton fly or fluff*.

Bhávnagar Dholeras with Umreth, Bori, Verával, Cutch, Jodia, Sindh and Persian.

"It is not the case that only one of these is mixed, but many a time all the descriptions are put in together in different proportions. We may mention that, to prevent immediate detection and for thorough mixing, a new system has latterly come into operation in the Bombay presses, and that is to pass all the mixed cotton through an opener before pressing.

Mixing by means of opener.

"Taking into consideration the above, and the fact that Indian cotton is so much looked upon with suspicion and distrust that Liverpool had lately been forced to resolve upon opening for inspection every bale of each shipment separately, we think Government will not be a day too soon in taking the matter up and promptly adopting most stringent measures for checking the adulteration before the Indian cotton wholly loses its status in the European markets. Cotton being the chief staple export of India, it will be a national calamity if the trade in it in any way suffers, for it will not only cause a great loss to the rayats and merchants, but it will, in our humble opinion, inflict loss also in some measure on Government.

Distrust at Liverpool.

"We do not presume to advise Government, but humbly think it will be essentially necessary not only to look after the sowing of better kinds of cotton seeds, but also to provide for a stringent and efficient supervision at the gins and presses in up-country to prevent mixing of 'kapas' before ginning and cotton before pressing, and especially also a stringent supervision in Bombay presses to prevent the gross mixing, and also that the supervisors strictly enforce the marking the names of the presses at which the cotton is pressed, as used to be formerly done.

Remedies suggested.

One of the gentlemen adds :—

"I can from my own experience in the Dharwár districts affirm that the abolition of Government supervision has been followed by rapid deterioration of what once used to be reckoned the premier cotton of India. On the one hand the gins are utterly neglected, and on the other indigenous and exotic seeds are mixed indiscriminately both in the fields and at the gins."

Evil results of Government neglect.

The cant objection to any legislative action is that if it pays the cultivator or merchant better to sell pure cotton they will do so, and that if the Manchester spinner wants a good article and will pay for it he can get it. This objection has been made over and over again, but the answer is plain. The circumstances of the trade prevent it. An English gentlemen of unequalled experience in the cotton trade of Western India, the representative of a well-known cotton firm, tells me that the adulteration of cotton is so difficult to detect that Native merchants can afford to pay at Broach Rs. 2 or Rs. 3 higher than he does for pure cotton, and they often cut him out and prevent his dealing, as they adulterate the staple later, which he does not. Of course, so far this is an advantage to the producer, as it tends to abnormally raise the price of cotton. The fact is that the Native merchant, and for the matter of that the European merchant in Bombay, finds that it pays him better to sell an adulterated than a genuine article. The Bombay Chamber of Commerce wrote some years ago :—

Demand for pure cotton does not result in supply.

Abnormal price paid to procure Broach for adulteration.

"Upon numerous occasions Government has called upon the merchants to check adulterations and fraudulent admixtures, apparently under the impression that it was specially a merchants' rather than a planters' question, and that the former were deeply interested in purchasing a pure article. This, however, is by no means the case, and the whole business of a merchant is to buy in the cheapest and sell in the dearest market, and if he believes that, taking price into consideration, he will reap a higher profit from the purchase of adulterated saw-ginned (Dhárwár) cotton than he will from the finest Broach cotton, he will purchase the adulterated in preference to the pure article."

The demand for cotton at Manchester is so great that they would rather have mixtures than no cotton at all, and one unwholesome feature in the trade at present is the prevalence of the guarantee system, under which English firms of high reputation, acting more as commission agents than merchants, forward under their own names cotton belonging to Native merchants for a small percentage upon the price, the Native merchant hoping that the name of the English firm will carry his adulterated wares through, while, as he guarantees the English firm against any loss, that firm does not incur any pecuniary responsibility for the fraud committed in its name. On this subject I would quote an argument used by the Honourable Mr. Sorabji Shapurji Bengali in the debates on the Cotton Bill in 1877 :—

Mr. Sorabji Shapurji Bengali's views.

"As to the adulteration in piece-goods having been carried to an extraordinary extent and afterwards the trade righting itself, and as to the argument that, therefore, the cotton trade ought to right itself in the same way, it should be remembered that the two cases are altogether dissimilar. If a man in Manchester prepares and finishes a fine piece of shirting, an honest article, it cannot be afterwards adulterated, so that after its production and issue ticketed there is no danger of its being adulterated; but after cotton is produced by the cultivator, it is liable to adulteration. So in the one case there is an inducement to adulterate after production and in the other there is none. On that account piece-goods could right themselves, but the trade in cotton could not. There is a point in the petition of the Bombay Association regarding the Central Provinces, where they say there is no law and no adulteration of cotton. A person who is practically acquainted with the cotton trade at the present time writes to me :—In the Central Provinces there is no Act relating to cotton frauds, and consequently Hinganghát cotton, which is the best in India, is adulterated. To the south of the river Vardha lies the province of Berárs. The cotton produced there is ordinary Amráoti cotton, and the Márwádi dealers of Hinganghát are in the habit of buying Berár 'kapas,' (which sells cheaper than Hinganghát 'kapas,') for mixing with the genuine Hinganghát 'kapas.' Both are mixed and then ginned, and thus a great portion of the finest cotton in India is adulterated. The rayats do not do this; they bring the 'kapas' to the market as it is produced in the fields.' It would appear from this that scarcely any real Hinganghat cotton is exported to Europe. One man adulterates his cotton and is able to sell it so many rupees per khandi cheaper than another, and if his neighbour sells his cotton pure he is forced to be a loser. Competition forces one dealer to follow the example of another, or he cannot go on with his business; and so it is impossible, or almost impossible, when adulteration has once been introduced, for the article to regain its position, except through the intervention of the law."

Competition induces frauds.

Can then Liverpool and Manchester not help themselves? They have just made the attempt. Irritated beyond endurance at the frauds which are practised, they have passed a series of special resolutions enabling them to open and test, not merely a percentage of bales, but every bale, examining the cotton not merely on the bottom of the bale where the cotton is loose, but on the top side of the bale which has been pressed as hard as a stone, and even in the *middle* of the bale, which means pulling the entire bale to pieces, and to reject the cotton or even return it to India if not up to sample. I learn that they have fined the merchants of Bombay and Gujarat upwards of 40 lakhs of rupees for last season's trickery, and the Bombay Cotton Association, taking alarm, have framed rules that a buyer may insist on 5 per cent. of bales purchased in Bombay being opened, and, if there is a dispute, 10 per cent., of which 3 per cent. may be opened outright, instead of only one-third of the bale as is usual. The cost of opening each bale is Rs. 2. Conceive the loss which this means to the trade. The Cotton Act impost,

Can English consumers not help themselves?

Stringent measures adopted in Liverpool,

and in Bombay

which was made so much of, 2 annas a bale, imposed Rs. 12-8-0 on every hundred bales. The merchants therefore *themselves* now allow a possible tax of Rs. 200 per hundred bales, let alone the cost of opening bales in England and the delay and vexation in both countries. I am told that since attention has been attracted to the subject thousands of bales have had to be opened and re-pressed in this way, and one of my informants estimates that the cost to the trade last year in Bombay alone was Rs. 35,000, let alone the depreciation to the unopened bales, which a buyer will not be inclined to bid high for when he sees them surrounded by numbers of opened bales rejected, not on arbitration alone but on mere sampling. I will not now argue the point, out of whose pocket the expenses come ; but I should think in the end out of the producer's, as it means a bad name and a lower price to all his cotton. In any case a general state of suspicion is not wholesome for trade, nor do vexation, trouble and waste of time contribute to the national prosperity. I do not entirely hold the English purchaser free from blame. Owing no doubt, to the perpetual fraud from which he has suffered, be cotton good or bad, unless it bears the private mark of a great firm which selects and presses itself, consumers, or rather the Liverpool go-betweens, will not pay a fair price for a good and pure article. An English merchant, a friend of mine, who exports largely, when at home last year went to Liverpool, and asked what price they would give for cotton selected and guaranteed by himself. The reply was most discouraging. It is the story of wheat over again. English merchants insist on a certain refraction, and Indian exporters who come into the possession of clean wheat are compelled to break up threshing yards and mix the soil with the grain, as the English importer will not take the trouble to distinguish between good and bad and insist on the millers paying a higher price for the good. A letter in the *Bombay Gazette* of 24th December last, signed by an "European Baler," puts the matter clearly :—

burdensome to trade.

Faults of consumers in England.

An 'European Baler's' views.

"It is, indeed, true that, in the beginning, the real culprits in the matter were the Native packers in India, but the abuse has gained strength only through the connivance of shippers and spinners. Adulteration of cotton is practised only because it is profitable, and it is certainly the buyers who allow it to be so ; in fact, the spinner at home is deceived because he wants to be deceived, that is to say, because he will run the risk of buying doubtful cotton from any firm rather than pay a trifling premium for the good selection offered to him by firms of repute. In spite of all his sad experience in former years, the spinner will, as a rule, not abandon this shortsighted and mistaken policy. He will, indeed, complain most bitterly of the injury inflicted upon him ; he will exclaim that 'he has a right to be protected from imposition of this kind,' but he will not protect himself, nay, he will do everything in his power to give a further stimulus to the practice of adulteration. There are, no doubt, some shippers (though, I am afraid, there are only a few) who, during the last few seasons, have supplied the spinner with good cotton of even selection and honest packing, while there are others who have delivered nothing but rubbish. Yet this year, 'the poor, injured spinner,' having two offers in hand, will readily accept the one from a shipper of the latter class, provided it be $\frac{1}{16}d.$ or $\frac{1}{32}d.$ lower than the other emanating from honest people. Thus matters have been going on for years and years."

One result of the severe measures adopted last year is, I am informed, that Native merchants are at the present moment afraid to enter into forward contracts, fearing the expense of opening and arbitration.

The question then arises, ought Government to be satisfied with the merchants' recent determination to examine one another's cotton more thoroughly, and will they be justified in resorting to a favourite and not unnatural policy, when a Government is brought face to face with an unpleasant subject, viz., a resolution that they will "await the results of the measures already taken before deciding to interfere "? I venture to think not.

Can Government remain quiescent ?

Previous experience.

We are now going through the same state of things as has led on three previous occasions in the last sixty years to legislation being undertaken, and the time seems to me come when something permanent must be done. The numerous letters which I have quoted above show unmistakeably that adulteration is due to the restraint of the Cotton Frauds Act being removed. Granted that the action of the Associations in Liverpool and Bombay may lead to a spasmodic check upon frauds, and an up-country merchant writes me that "this "season (1891) a good deal of reckless adulteration has already "ceased," half a century's experience shows that the remedy will be only transient. For, the origin of the frauds (which have till lately been openly practised) lies deep below the surface, and is inseparable from the present state of morality and education common to the ordinary up-country Bania, who is unable to resist the temptation to make an underhand gain by mixing a little bad cotton with good, or, if honestly disposed, far too weak to resent his neighbour's fraud or to expose it. First one does it, then another in self-defence, and so on, till gradually Europeans themselves are dragged into the mire. Indeed, Europeans are almost as afraid of spoiling trade and making enemies as the Banias themselves. Several British merchants whom I have consulted—men of the highest probity and who admit the evils to the full—have declined to commit themselves on paper lest it might injure their business. An instance of the pressure brought to bear on European merchants by Natives is quoted at page 186 of Major Moore's compilation. I would specially invite attention to the letter from Mr. Ravenscroft (lately Member of Council, but then Magistrate of Broach), printed at page 50 of the same volume. As pointed out in the extract from the Broach merchants' letter even the cultivator will adulterate his cotton, and does adulterate it, by sprinkling earth over it; and an English merchant at Broach recently met with an instance of a cultivator putting a heavy lump of black earth in his cart-load. But the rayat is not a match for the Bania middleman, who discovers fraud and punishes him accordingly. I think no unprejudiced person can admit, upon a perusal of the former history of cotton frauds, that the present action of the Bombay, Liverpool and Manchester Cotton Associations is but a flash in the pan. The Bombay Association professes to condemn the frauds, but were it in real earnest, or, to put it more politely, if they really were able to enforce the views they hold, they would pass a resolution strongly condemning the mixing of different growths at Colaba and pledging each individual member not to take part in such proceedings on pain of expulsion from the Association. If the Liverpool and Manchester merchants, the shrewdest in the world, could have protected themselves from 'false packing,' would they not have done it long ago? A Manchester man is the last to appeal to Government for assistance when he can help himself.

Present efforts spasmodic.

Disease endemic.

Bombay Cotton Association has not condemned frauds.

Manchester helpless.

To thoroughly understand the case, it must be remembered that there are two kinds of mixing: one perfectly honest, the other undoubtedly fraudulent. Certain great European firms export their own brands of cotton, carefully selected for them up-country by their own English representatives, and in the skill with which they can prepare them lies the secret of their being able to export pure cotton at a profit. I have seen myself a consignment of fine Broach being got ready at Broach itself. The agent was mixing cotton from three different groups of villages, some excellent and others not quite so good, so as to turn out the whole as to texture, colour, length and strength of staple as nearly as possible equal to a sample which he had by him, identical with a sample on view in his firm's rooms at home. The thorough mixing added this benefit that when the bale was opened the cotton appeared lying in fine successive layers. The Goghera variety of Broach cotton sometimes forms part of the mixture so as to give the whole mass colour. But all that I saw was Broach cotton and up to sample. As a broker wrote to me not long ago—

Legitimate mixing described.

"No one with any experience of the export trade would deprecate the mixing of different *qualities* of the same kind of cotton, *e.g.*, if I buy a given quantity of say 'fine'

Broach, and my requirements demand only 'fully good,' for shipment, it is quite legitimate for me to purchase an equal quantity of the grade of 'good,' and thus produce the intermediate class wanted. But if I have made a sale at home, the market goes against me here and I am unable to purchase the cotton contracted for, saving at a loss, is it fair or honest in me to avert that loss by the following mixing operation, *viz.* :—

70 per cent. Broach at	Rs. 255	per khandi (price of pure Broach)
20 per cent. Ispabani at	„ 210	„
10 per cent. Seoni or Sind at	„ 195	„

—average price Rs. 240? The loss is averted, but what about the morality of the transaction, and what about the ultimate effect on the reputation of machine-ginned Broach? Yet the process (or something similar) is in operation every day at Colaba, perhaps more in connection with Dholeras latterly. Yesterday (20th April 1890) the following were about the prices ruling on the Cotton Green for the latter, *viz.* :

	Up-country pressed.			Bombay pressed.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
'Fine'...	225	6	0	217	8	0
'Fully good'	217	8	0	207	0	0
'Good'	203	0	0	197	0	0

"There is small need of comment here, for the prices clearly reveal the practices I am exposing."

Fraudulent mixing up-country described.

But in most of ginning factories at Broach the owner takes 60 to 80 per cent. of Broach, and sprinkles over it on the gin board a quantity of cheap, short-stapled cotton imported from a different district, possibly five hundred miles away. The two are ginned together, the cotton becomes mixed, and the mixture of the fibre is so complete that even an expert cannot swear that the outturn is not all Broach. For who can tell that the short staple appearing amongst the long is not the produce of a field that has suffered from drought, or which has been gathered before the cotton was fully ripe? Such an owner will not, like the agent mentioned above, incur the trouble and expense of packing his cleaned cotton properly, but tumbles it into the press in great masses, presses it into his bales, and sends it down also for sale in Bombay as 'fine' Broach. The Bombay purchaser may suspect that it is not quite up to the sample of pure Broach which has been offered him, and on the strength of which he purchased at a certain price. Perhaps he will require a small allowance, or, if the cotton is more than usually adulterated, he may call for an arbitration; but there is amongst all merchants a disposition not to make things unpleasant, and if the buyer thinks the cotton will pass muster at home, he lets it go on. The same thing may occur at Liverpool, and it is not till the spinner, whose art consists in mixing his cotton so as to turn out specified counts of yarn, tries it and finds that the results are not what he counted upon and that a great deal has been rejected by the machinery itself as *waste, i.e.*, of too short a staple to mingle with the rest, that the fraud is discovered, and then all he can do is to vow that the cotton was not worth what he paid for and he will pay less in future. Thus the price goes steadily down. Undoubtedly the recent rules will make merchants both in Bombay and Liverpool during the present season, and possibly for one or two more, scan their purchases with a keener eye. For a time the outcry may cease. But what will be the result? The Native mixer will reduce his adulteration just so much as will enable him with safety to evade discovery, and gradually as the scare dies away, will recommence his old tricks, and European firms will follow him. It might be thought that the Manchester spinner would attack his Liverpool broker, and the broker the importer, and the importer the Bombay shipper, and

so on, till the fraud is traced back to its source in India and the original delinquent punished. But business-men have too much to do to waste time in crying over spilt milk. It is a far cry from Oldham to, say, Jambusar. False packed cotton bales are not like stolen £1,000 bank-notes, perticulars of which are recorded at each stage they pass through, and, when cashed, can be traced back to the original thief. The spinner is practically helpless. But as the burnt child fears cold water, so when the spinner has once wakened up, he rejects or gives less than its value for really good cotton, unless imported by a firm which can guarantee that it is their own selection and packing. The great firms that can guarantee this, and which have their own standards and marks, of course do not suffer, excepting perhaps on the purchases that they make in Bombay, and it is for that reason that Mr. J. K. Bythell was and is so persistent an opponent of a Frauds Act. His English representatives up-country take care what cotton they buy, and see to the ginning and pressing of the cotton themselves. But the mass of traders in Bombay, who buy upon the Cotton Green, need protection. Certainly those Bombay firms who with wilful negligence forward under their own names adulterated stuff, the property of Native merchants, or who (even worse) deliberately order manufactured imitations, should be repressed. I may quote the receipt for a parcel of "Westerns," the name applied to Madras cotton, described to me be by an eye-witness as concocted by a native establishment in Bombay, not so very long ago, to the order of a highly respectable English firm in Bombay :—

Difficulties in checking.

Manufacture of spurious brands in Bombay.

Vengurla ...	... ...	4 annas—Gives staple and seed.
Bagalkot ...	... ...	3 annas—Gives staple and slight seed.
Sind ...	... ...	6 annas—Gives colour.
Bhavnagar or low Veraval ...		3 annas—Gives staple and lessens roughness.
		16 annas.

Now if this cotton had been exported for what it was, namely, a mixture of low-bred cotton, nothing could be said. But when the firm deliberately branded it as "Westerns," was it not guilty of much the same fraud as a wine merchant who dubs Gooseberry wine Champagne, and affixes to his bottles the labels of a bogus firm at Rheims?

Now what can be done? It is practically impossible to swear to the component parts of mixtures, however confident an expert may be that adulteration is present. For sometimes the two sorts of seed-cotton, before being ginned, are mixed in an opener (a machine used for shaking the cotton pods free and knocking out the leaves and dust) so completely as to defy an expert from identifying the fibres later. All he can say is that it is a very uneven cotton and worth intrinsically but little, and when, as in Bombay, two or three sorts of already ginned and cleaned cotton are put through another kind of opener, which separates every single fibre, the mass is still more thoroughly blended. The difference, indeed, in some cases might not be more than the difference between the first and second picking of the same crop. The import of cleaned cotton from one district into another cannot be altogether prohibited, because the Broach mills, for instance, cannot afford to spin valuable Broach cotton, and have to import inferior varieties, generally from Bombay, for the purpose. It would be unjust to prevent a merchant honestly mixing different varieties—some clean Waradi with dirty Hinganghat, for instance, or snowy and short-stapled Multani with inferior Broach—in order to improve the appearance of the whole parcel, provided of course that he did not attempt to pass it off under a false name, concealing the fact of the mixture. It would be impossible to order all cotton to be branded with a recognized trade quality, such as Fully fair Dholera, Fully good Broach, because under generic names cottons of various districts are included, and trade-names and standards vary from season to season. Should the whole trade be taken once more under Goverment protection, and a number of inspectors let loose to supervise the

Some impracticable Remedies.

ordinary operations of merchants? No; the remedy would be almost worse than the disease, in this respect, that it would arouse the ire of the whole of the Bombay merchants, whom we wish to carry with us, who have been impregnated by Mr. Bythell with an almost fanatical hatred of Government interference, and amongst whom the remembrance of the ill-judged interference on the part of the inexperienced inspectors in the sixties and seventies still freshly rankles. Could each bale be branded with the village or even taluka where it is grown, as hops are in Kent? No; for the cotton is grown in one taluka, transported to a second for ginning, and to a third, perhaps in a different district, for pressing, and enveloped in a different wrapper at each stage. Could, as proposed by Sir Seymour FitzGerald's Bill of 1869, the owner of the press be made responsible for not pressing mixtures? No; he presses what comes to him, and need not necessarily know the difference between cotton and flax.

Taking the various processes through which the cotton passes, I will say what seems to me feasible. A layman, hitherto unfamiliar with the details of a complicated trade, in which experts of a quarter of century's practice often give different opinions, must necessarily be cautious in what he recommends, and I shall be prepared to find objections which have not occurred to me. All I can say is that I have tried to solve the problem to the best of my ability.

Suggestions.

First then comes the rayat who sows. I do not think that he needs to be legislated for, but he does need Government assistance. It seems to me that Government have hitherto not made nearly sufficient use of the Director of Agriculture. A former Secretary of State for India, the Duke of Argyll, replying to a memorial of the Cotton Supply Association of Manchester, remarked that "Government, as the "land-owner of the country, had certain duties and obligations entailed upon it by that "position, and that as such it was quite competent to stimulate the production of cotton "by such experiments as those recommended." The Director of Agriculture, whom I do not wish for a moment to blame, (for he must cut his coat according to his cloth) makes small experiments in cotton occasionally and distributes small quantities of seed. But he has not yet done, or rather been allowed to do, half enough. Mr. Ozanne went fully into the very questions treated of in this paper when the Secretary of State forwarded to Government the letter from the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce in 1884, already alluded to (a copy will be found in Appendix A). In this attention was called to the increased adulteration of East Indian cotton, and he appealed to the Chamber of Commerce and the Cotton Trade Association for help, suggesting a Joint Commission of merchants and Revenue officers to enquire into and discuss the whole matter and making various other suggestions. An account of Mr. Ozanne's proceedings will be found at pages 31—35 of the Director's Annual Report for 1884-85. I will only quote the conclusion of the negotiations, using Mr. Ozanne's own words:—

Duke of Argyll's view.

Improvement of staples by Agricultural Department.

"All these papers were considered by the Chamber of Commerce and the Cotton Trade Association. They were practically a challenge to the trade, and the trade could not take up the challenge. The former body explicitly stated that the admixture is due to a demand in Europe for inferior stuff. So long as there exists a demand in the consuming market of Europe for the inferior descriptions of cotton, so long will merchants continue to purchase, middlemen to mix, and growers to cultivate it. No good end could be served by attempting to interfere with the natural course of the trade.

Rejection by Bombay Chamber of Mr. Ozanne's proposals in 1884-85.

"The Chamber went on to urge that there were signs of a reaction against mixed cotton, and advised Government to take energetic steps to distribute good seed throughout the districts, presumably to be ready to meet an improved demand.

"The Cotton Trade Association, in disposing of the reference, contended that there are buyers in Europe of adulterated and mixed stuff on its merits, and that merchants are bound to deal in it. It is, therefore, presumable that much of the adulteration which now goes on is not fraudulent. Certainly the former proceedings of the Association gave me, at any rate, a different idea of the matter. It seems to me to be merely removing the fraud one stage further on, for these buyers in Europe of adulterated and mixed stuff on its merits, paying the high price they do for the chief ingredient (worthless on its merits) of the mixture, cannot be credited with honest dealing."

Bombay Cotton Association's proposals.

I ought to note here that at the beginning the Cotton Association gave the following advice to Government :—

(1) That Government should discourage the growing practice of ginning the different growths together, thus producing a mixed and deteriorated seed ;

(2) That Government should point out to the cultivators the benefit of persevering with the cultivation of the finer descriptions of the staple ;

(3) And that Government should aid them in procuring improved seed for that purpose.

But when pressed to co-operate themselves, they, as I have shown, declined. They were desirous, I have since been told, of formulating practical proposals, but the difficulty lay in agreeing as to what was most wanted and what was feasible. The result is that Government passed the following order (Government Resolution No. 4953 of 17th June 1885) :—

Government Resolution, 1885.

"Government cannnot by coercion stop the supply of a commodity which is grown to meet a demand by consumers. While that demand continues very little can be done to introduce a better article by supplying good seed. When it ceases and the growers find their interest in growing better cotton, it will be easy for Government to assist them by supplying the seed they want. In the meantime the District officers and the Director of Agriculture will doubtless do what they can under present adverse circumstances, and at any rate a careful observation and record of facts by the latter will be valuable as facilitating action as soon as circumstances become more favourable.

But it seems to me, with all respect, that the Duke of Argyll was right and that an endeavour should now be made to induce the rayats to keep up the standard of the valuable Broach and Surat cotton. (I say nothing of districts not under my charge, though my proposals *mutatis mutandis* would be equally apply to them) :—

Suggestions by the writer :

First.—Government might offer annual prizes for the best cotton grown by rayats. It may be said that the prizes at the Mahiji Fair did no good, but the Gujarát Pátidár and Boráh is an infinitely more prudent, intelligent and thrifty being than the Kunbi of the Deccan, and prizes would be eagerly competed for.

Prizes.

Secondly.—The Director might induce the rayats to pick selected seed and clean it with a "charka," warning them against machine-ginned seed. The only reason why this is not done is that they believe the small amount of cleaned cotton left would not be saleable. But there are European merchants who would pay highly for it and the Director might refer them to such. In a very few seasons the rayats would see the benefit of this. The Director might himself gather a quantity of the best cotton, hand-clean it, and sell the seeds back to the rayats. The loss would be very small.

Selection of seed.

Thirdly.—The Director might circulate through all Patils and school-masters simple instructions for gathering the crop. Here the rayat at any rate knows his own business best, it may be said ; and when Government formerly made cotton experiments in Broach the verdict was that

Clean picking.

'as to the picking of the cotton, there would seem to have been from the first but little to teach the Broach cultivators" (Gazetteer, Vol. II, page 190). But now the case is otherwise. He picks the first crop before it is quite ripe, often gathering not wholly matured bolls, and the cotton from such never attains its proper silkiness and length. The reason he assigns, and I have heard it from so many quarters that I believe it, is that the crop is so valuable and so very transportable as to be the favourite object for the village ne'er-do-well's attacks by night, and thefts of the kind are no doubt numerous in Broach, though not nearly so numerous as in Ahmedabad and Kaira. (This evil cannot, of course, be remedied by the Agricultural Department and other means are being taken.) Compare the following note by the Assistant Administrator, Rajpipla:—

"Since 1886 there has been a great change due to British administration. Wholesale plundering of crops, which led to wholesale gathering of unripe bolls, is almost unknown, and petty thefts too are not more frequent and more serious than in *adjoining* British and Baroda villages. At every village at which I made enquiries on the subject, people fully acknowledged this, and admitted that there was no longer any occasion for 'Sankalia' kapas picking. They said also that the practice was not in existence now. It is not to be denied, however, (I saw a case myself) that the practice does exist, though to a *very* much smaller extent than before. A man picking cotton comes across bolls more than half ripe, and does not resist the temptation of plucking them along with the good cotton, instead of waiting for them for a few days. But this is all. There is no temptation for the practice in question by reason of any hope of illicit gain. All know very well that it results in a distinct loss.

Again, scarcity of labour sometimes induces the gathering of unripe bolls. But admitting all this, the rayat is to a certain extent greedy and rapacious and over-reaches himself, as a certain proportion of the bolls alluded to adds to the *weight* of the produce and he is, therefore, not sorry to have them, though ultimately, when the 'kapas' is ginned, they make the cotton leafy and dirty and reduce the value of the whole. Counsel on this point could not fail to have a good effect.

Distribution of seed by Government.

Fourthly.—The Director should organise the distribution at cost price of good local seed in large quantities.

Weekly reports of crops.

Fifthly.—He should send each week, to Bombay, a report of the prospects and progress of the crops in each principal district.

It is all very well, however, to assign duties to a Director of Agriculture. He cannot be ubiquitous, and human powers of work are limited. I would give him four Assistants, one each for Gujárat, Khandesh, the Deccan and Southern Maratha Country, and perhaps one for Sind. They should not be trained Scotch gardeners or students from the Poona College of Science. I would select out of the Cotton Trade good hard-headed experienced European men of business, who have a practical knowledge of cotton and the cotton trade, and place them under the Director. I would pay them well, Rs. 700 rising to Rs. 1,000 each, with Rs. 100 travelling allowance and Rs. 100 office allowance, and we should have the pick of a large number of trained mercantile Assistants and Agents. They would represent the Director in each district and travel about, teaching and encouraging the rayats, distributing good seed and explaining the best methods of picking. For Government and the trade in Bombay and England they would test and report on the crops periodically and in the rains would carry out experiments in the rayats' fields. I would not give them experimental farms. But I would put a small sum of money at their disposal for inducing a cultivator here and there to sow and pick an acre of land with cotton after their own choosing. They would soon find out wherever the shoe pinched, and I am confident they would do a great deal of good. I would place one in Bombay, who

Assistants proposed for Director of Agriculture.

Should be experienced in the cotton trade.

would be in touch on the one hand with the Chamber of Commerce, the Cotton Association and the trade generally, and with the Assistants, and, through them, with the trade up-country. Merchants, ginners and others in the trade, with whose ways they would be familiar, would call their attention to defects in the cotton from particular districts or would ask their advice as to the coming crops, and find out from them the best way of procuring pure staples of good fibre. The cuckoo cry will perhaps be repeated, that the British merchant does not need help in his business, that it is all a matter of demand and supply, and that if the British merchant wants long silky fibre, he can get it. But it is the British merchant himself who complains that he cannot. Here is an extract from a speech at the meeting of the Bombay Cotton Association on the 27th May 1890 :—

Bombay merchant complains that demand does not supply good fibre.

"When we passed four years ago the three different standards of Oomras we did it in the hope to get good cotton if we paid for it, but experience has shown that the Natives prefer to take Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 less, and deliver short staple cotton. Every year the spinners at home demand better cotton. They put stricter conditions, while we are going to lower our standard with regard to the staple. Do you really expect to get better cotton then ? * * * Fair staple to the Native is something much worse than good staple. To the latter he has been accustomed in Khamgaums and Akolas, and if you tell him he need give you no more such good cotton, he will expect you to pass everything he will mix together."

I make no doubt that the Assistant Directors of Agricultural whom I propose would soon put the trade in the way of getting Hinganghat separate from Waradi in Khandesh and Exotic separate from Indigenous in Dharwar. Read the following letter, dated February 16th, 1891, received as I was writing, from a British merchant at Dholera, showing that even that well-known staple "Fair Dholera" is threatened with extinction :—

Through Assistant Director pure staples perhaps procurable, and bad ones examined and growth watched.

"Dholeras are threatened with a greater calamity than ever arose from the mixing of different varieties or from any other kind of *daga* (fraud).

"Last year I first heard of a cotton called Kanvi. This seed yields 38 to 41 maunds of wool per 100 maunds of kapas, as against 34 maunds of indigenous, and it has been largely planted in Central and Southern Kathiawar. Just at present the incentive to the rayat to rush into Kanvi is the facility with which he can mix one-half Kanvi with one-half indigenous.

"Kanvi" cotton.

"The seed is also called Ranpuri and there are many stories as to its origin. Apparently it has worked up from Southern Kathiawar and is said to have been introduced from Rampur and from Broach.

"The latter suggestion is preposterous, as I have never been able to induce any cultivator hereabouts to plant even Bhal seed, and, in my opinion, the stuff is no better than Bengals. I have seen quantities of it that are not even up to good Bengals in staple.

"To allay my last year's suspicions I planted a few bighas with *Kanvi* seed. The result is not, however, definite, as, owing to the lightness of the rainfall, I had to water my stuff, and the free watering has produced fair staple, but not the staple of the indigenous Wagria seed.

"Several cultivators that I have spoken to, also say that the more the Kanvi is watered, the more abundant does the yield become and the stronger the fibre.

"This may be so, but, in my opinion, Kanvi seed yields a product no better than Bengals.

"The best Kanvi is little better than the best Bengals, and the worst is not even equal to Bengals.

"The matter deserves the attention of Government, or Dholeras within the next five years will be unknown south of Ranpur.

"In my opinion, it would be worth while to send a practical man into Kathiawar at once to get at the root of this new and strange importation. * * * * * * I am arranging for a little Bengal seed, and will plant it alongside of Kanvi seed the next rains by way of experiment."

The Assistant Director would find out all about this staple, warn merchants of its appearance and let them know its worth, so that only its real value would be paid for it. Then if, as I understand, it is intrinsically much less valuable than the old staple and the increased yield does not make up for the depreciated quality, unless used for adulteration, which is the secret of the success of Waradi in Khandesh, the rayats would soon learn to get rid of it, and the Assistant Director would, by travelling amongst them and distributing good seed, put them in the way of getting back their good crop. Indeed, I look upon it as very important that Government, as landlord, should undertake to supply good seed on a large scale at cost price, and the Assistant Directors would be the men for organising the distribution. Being in touch with and probably known to all the leading merchants, and understanding the business, which the old Cotton Fraud Inspectors did not, they would command confidence. The Chamber of Commerce would be glad to be consulted by, and to advise, them, and any recommendations which they made would meet with a respectful attention, such as Government officials are not always able to command. In the official hierarchy their appointments are justifiable on exactly the same grounds as the merchant and banker Members of the Indian Council. And, I am satisfied that if the appointments were not jobbed, most excellent men could be found. So important do I consider it that Government should appoint thoroughly competent men, I would request the Chairman and a Committee of the Chamber of Commerce to assist in their selection.

Anticipated advantage to trade.

Next we come to the village Baniya who buys the uncleaned cotton from the rayat.

It will suffice to make it penal for him (or, for the matter of that, the rayat) to mix foreign matter with "kapas" or to mix different varieties of "kapas" in any dokra, half or fully pressed bales (the varieties to be locally notified from time to time by Government). In a few villages to the north of the Jambusar Taluka, and in the whole of Cambay and the Kaira District, the infamous cotton called Rozi is grown, which, as the extracts already given prove, is sometimes mixed by the Baniyas with pure Broach cotton. Again, in Khandesh, if any villages do exist where only Hinganghat is grown, or in Dharwar where exotic only is grown, the Baniya might be prohibited from mixing it with Waradi or Indigenous. This is no interference with legitimate mixing. The Baniya will get a higher price for it and the object is to make a start. The separation once begun, self-interest will induce the trade to keep it separate, until of course pure good staple becomes so valuable again that it pays to adulterate it and then the law will become useful again.

Mixing varieties of kapas should be penal.

I would also give to the Government power to prohibit the importation of uncleaned cotton from one area into another area and also of cleaned cotton, except for *bona fide* local consumption. We could prevent Waradi from being transported from Khandesh into the Berars or the Nizam's dominions in kapas dooras or half-pressed bales, or on the other side into either the Broach or Surat Collectorates. The Broach area could be easily defined from the Mahi river to Navsari, and why should it be contaminated with Waradi? We could prevent short staples from Central India and the Central Provinces being imported into Khandesh to still further adulterate the brands still existing there. The Maharaja of Bhavnagar and Thakor Saheb of Palitana would probably agree to excluding seed-cotton or cotton for mixing from Jafrabad or other places in Kathiawar, so as to secure the Bhav-

Transport of seed-cotton into certain areas to be prohibited.

nagar and Mowa staples being genuine, and their old reputation would soon revive. The Political Agent, Kathiawar, could similarly define the area of Veraval and Mangrol cotton and protect it. The remainder of Kathiawar and Gujarat north of the Mahi, including Amreli, Jetpur, Sayla, Limdi, Kadi, Wadhwan, Dholera, Viramgam and Ahmedabad, might be treated as one district, and mixing not interfered with at first, though eventually some defined areas for the protection, say of Laria, might be found. Meanwhile Viramgam and Dholera cotton should no longer be allowed to go to Broach for pressing and adulteration. The power should only be used where it was clear that the object was adulteration. The case of each area would be considered after careful enquiry and on its merits, so as to reduce interference to a minimum. When we find the Collector of Surat dreading, rather than welcoming, railway extension in his district on the ground that it imports ruin to his rayats' staple crop, certainly some restrictions have become necessary.

Thirdly, we come to the machine-ginner. Where foot roller gins still exist, as I believe they do in the Southern Maratha Country, special arrangements may be needed.

Gins should be kept in repair.

In the first place, it should be penal to have the knives of the gins so arranged as to clip the seed and so add to the weight of the cleaned cotton. And in Dharwar the practice of sharpening the saws, which ruins good cotton and turns it out only fit for adulterating really good staple, might be prohibited.

Varieties not to be ginned together.

In the next place it should be penal to gin two varieties of cotton together. The 'varieties' to be such as Government (who would take the advice of the Chamber of Commerce) might specify by notification, and such as the gin-owner can easily detect. Thus 'pure exotic' in Dharwar and pure 'Hinganghat' in Khandesh could be protected. Limited areas would be selected where the pure growths exist. Where the rayats sow a mixture of both, and the cotton is picked together, of course the rule would not apply, but the Assistant Directors would give their energies to stopping this practice, and the Collector would assist them. It is to be remembered that the rayat is in many places entirely dependent on the Baniya for such seed as he pleases to give, and the distribution of pure seed would, it may be hoped, soon stop the sowing of mixed. The rayat would gladly take pure, in Dharwar, at least, if he could get it.

We now come to No. 4, the owner of the Hydraulic Press. After cotton is ginned it is packed into "dokras" or pressed into half bales by hand, and these half bales are either carried to a hydraulic press near at hand for conversion into fully pressed bales for foreign export, or sent down half-pressed to Bombay to be doctored and full-pressed there. Some half-pressed bales of course, but not from Broach or Surat, are sent away to mills in Bombay and various other parts of the country for consumption in India.

Bales to exhibit mark of Press;

Here I believe that great good would be done if the provisions of the old Act of 1863 were enforced, and if every fully pressed bale were compelled to exhibit upon it in very conspicuous letters the name and locality of the press. This to a certain extent would guide purchasers in England. There would be less likelihood of the contents of the bale being doctored if it were pressed upon the spot, and Broach pressed at Broach, Dholera pressed at Dholera, would fetch a better price (indeed this is the case at present) than if pressed in Bombay. This provision would stamp out the fraud practised by sending cotton to a railway station with a good name for the station mark to appear upon it and deceive purchasers. It would enable brokers at home, if they will take the trouble to attend to such details, to note which press-marks could generally be relied upon for the genuine article, and a demand for that press-mark would probably spring up, such as exists for the private marks of the great exporting firms, whose cotton however is mostly destined for their own private constituents.

In addition to this I would require the *owner* of a bale before removing it from the press precincts to specify upon it the local variety of cotton which he declares it to contain, *e.g.*, Broach, Dholera, Bilati, Dharwar saw-ginned, or the like, in accordance with the principles of the Hop Act at home, and Section 3 of the Merchandise Marks Act, 50 and 51 Victoria, Cap. 28 :—

And name of variety and whether mixed.

"Trade description" means any description, statement, or other indication, direct or indirect * * * * * * * *

(*b*) as to the place or country in which the goods were made or produced.

Government should from time to time, with the assistance of the Chamber of Commerce, declare what these marks should be, and what they should be understood to import. The main point would be, not the mark itself but the addition to it, which I propose should be made if the cotton is not of one single recognised variety, *viz.*, the word MIXED. Let owners declare what they like as to the estimated *class* of the cotton. Let a man put Fully good or Fair or Fine, if he pleases. But if the cotton is declared to be Broach, led it consist of Broach cotton only; if it contains ever so small an admixture of Sind, let it be called Broach *mixed*. Let mixtures be sold by all means, but let them not try to pass as pure.

This proposal will no doubt excite criticism. All very well, it will be said, to define in what area the cotton to be defined as Broach is grown, but how about Kumta and Bhavnagar which are grown in half a dozen jurisdictions, or Belati or Westerns, which do not even bear the name of any particular district, or Bengals, which is a generic term for cotton from Rajputana and the North-Western Provinces. I admit there is an apparent difficulty, which is enhanced by the fact that a Bombay law will not necessarily be extended to the Berars and other cotton districts outside the Presidency. But this objection will, on examination, prove to be unreal. As far as the Bombay Presidency is concerned there would be no difficulty in laying down the exact limits, down to the exact villages, in the limits of which the cotton or cottons there produced should bear a particular name or names. All cotton must leave by the harbours of Bombay and Karachi (possibly some other smaller ports), and it is open to the Government of Bombay to say that cotton arriving from other jurisdictions shall not be shipped unless the shipper affixes a name (to be laid down by the Bombay Government) which shall indicate the region from which it comes. The Chamber of Commerce could easily furnish a list to the Government of the local names to be affixed. And cotton arriving from other jurisdictions without these names, would have to be stamped with it by the shippers in Bombay.

Objections.

But what is the use of this? Why should Government order cotton to be classed by varieties and localities, to dictate to the trade that Khandesh Waradi should be called Khandesh, and Berar Waradi be called Berar, when the rubbish from both tracts is now grouped under the one contemptuous head, Bilati? Again, if the Commissioner succeeds in preventing the adulteration of Ahmedabad Laria, which is as good as Broach, why should not the lucky owner of pure Laria be allowed to call it "Broach" instead of "Ahmedabad"? Liverpool never heard of Laria or Ahmedabad, and will pay a smaller price for the unknown article. Again, will there not be a tendency to sub-divide cotton too much, each little district desiring to have its own special name, bewildering buyers both in India and at home? Moreover, the Commissioner has admitted that when once cotton has been thoroughly adulterated by amalgamation at the gins and in openers in Bombay, no one will be able to *swear* that the cotton is not what it purports to be, so what is the good of ordering a precaution which can be evaded with impunity? Will it not lead to the names of good districts being printed on bales from bad ones, to the discredit of the good districts, and what help will it be to a spinner at home when he finds that cotton marked Broach is a low kind of "mixed Bengals?" Besides, what is an owner to do who buys a mixed lot of half-pressed bales in Bombay, and really does not know where they come from, or an owner who finds himself in possession of a lot mixed up?

Reply to objections.

To this I reply that the Cotton Association of Liverpool and the Manchester United Cotton Association state that it would be an advantage if the cotton could be branded to show what district it came from, that the proposal is in clear accord with the Merchandise Marks Act, that in all reforms there must be some changes, and that the change I propose is in the right direction, *viz.*, placing on cotton-bales a true instead of a fancy description. The various "Districts" can be as large or as small as the Government, on the advice of the merchants, determines, and if buyers at home really care for good cotton, they will soon pick it out even under unfamiliar names. It is true that an examination of the cotton itself might not be sufficient in most cases to *convict* a man in a court of law who had labelled even Sind cotton as Broach; but even this is not always true, and the press-mark will be a great guide. If cotton bearing a press-mark of Bhavnagar or Wadhwan bears the trade description of "Broach," there will be *primâ facie* reason for supposing that it is false, and merchants will hesitate before affixing it. Experts would certainly be able to swear to the difference between doctored Wadhwan and pure Broach cotton; in any case they could swear to a *mixture*, and it would not so very much matter if the cotton were called Broach *mixed*, as that would put the buyer on his guard. The mixer cannot say that he is injured. The Home Cotton Associations say that there is a great demand for mixtures, and the reason is simple, that they contain some good cotton, which the buyer thinks he obtains at only a fraction above the price of the most inferior component of the mixture. On the other hand, "great preference is given by buyers to long *unmixed* silky cotton, and very high prices relatively are "paid for it." In the unusual case of a man not knowing where his cotton came from (of course, Bombay merchants would have to insist on their up-country consignors giving the information with the invoices) he could dub the bales 'Doubtful' just as he dubs other bales 'Pickings.'

Besides, a merchant, who now thinks it quite legitimate to adulterate Broach and call it Broach, would, *if a law were once passed*, think twice about deliberately affixing a false certificate of origin, and of labelling as pure what was really mixed. British merchants are at any rate a law-abiding race, and native merchants would be deterred by penal consequences. It is really only a small matter of arrangement, which I am sure the Chamber of Commerce could settle for the Government if they gave their mind to it.

The existing Merchandise Marks Act is not sufficient, for the reason that penal laws must be construed strictly, and the present loose use of the terms "Surats," "Omras" and the like would not be held by a Court as a trade-description under the Act.

Shipper's name to be affixed to bales.

Lastly, comes the shipper. His name I would also put upon the bales in full. There will be no difficulty about that.

Bales reaching Europe will then show the—

(1) Press at which pressed,
(2) District in which grown,
(3) Whether pure or mixed,
(4) Shipper's name,

in addition to any private marks desired, and if after that the brokers at Liverpool cannot learn which marks to trust, or the value of the different marks, they must be less astute than I take them to be.

Arguments for describing mixtures as such.

It may still be objected that this will be an undue interference with trade. Why should mixtures be branded as such? Why should the skill and experience of honest mixers be made of no account, and owners of capital long-stapled cotton, a little deficient in colour, be forced into the dilemma, either of forwarding them as they are pure, and getting a poor price, or if he lightens up the sombre hue with a sprinkling of dazzling but worthless Sind, of getting the depreciated price of mixtures? The answer is plain.

The highest authorities in Bombay, and even the Cotton Association at Home, inform me that cotton nowadays is sold more and more by sample than by description, and this being the case, the home buyers ought soon to recognise which mixtures are worth having and which are worthless. But the principle has been definitely decided by Parliament. Good oleomargarine is better than bad butter, but it must be called oleomargarine and not butter. Slightly mixed Broach may be better than pure Bilati, but it must be sold for what it is, not what it seems to be. On the other hand, a good Bombay authority informs me (I will quote his own words) :—

Business by samples.

"There never can be a large business done 'by samples,' for by the time musters reach home and orders are telegraphed out on them, the arrivals from up-country have changed so much, as 'matching the sample' is more often than not, impossible. Classification, as understood here and in Europe, must ever be the basis upon which the great bulk of Indian cotton will be sold. 'Mixtures' afford practically the only field for a business in 'samples.'"

To a layman like myself this reasoning appears sound. Were business by samples generally possible, surely the trade would long ago have discarded the names Khandesh, Bhavnagar, Surat, &c., for musters Nos. 1, 2, 3 and so on, according to standards maintained in England. In any case the trade is in this dilemma. If they trade by sample, what harm can it do them to describe the cotton as coming from a particular district, or as pure or mixed? If they trade by description, ought they not, as honest men, to affix what is recognized by the trade as a true description?

Spinner desires to mix his own cotton.

I must repeat that though for a spinner's purpose mixing is an absolute necessity, he does *not* want his cotton mixed for him. He wants his bale to contain cotton of even quality, be it good, bad, or indifferent, and then he can do his best with it. What he objects to is the receipt of a quantity of cotton which he is led to believe to be of a certain quality and which the skilfulness of the Bombay adulterators prevents him, when inspecting the outside of a sample, from detecting to be otherwise, to find that it is not up to the mark and to be only utilisable with a great deal of wastage or with evil results to his yarn. And now that national competition is so keen and England as a manufacturing and exporting country has rivals in all parts of the globe, it is of national importance that the English spinner should not be unfairly handicapped. He must be allowed to know what he is buying. It is moreover of no little importance to India that the European market should not be lost. One-third of the East Indian cotton crop goes to England, and the Continent, which takes the remainder, last season, I hear, rejected much cotton as adulterated, just as Liverpool has been doing. Besides other competitors are in the field, especially Russia. Exports direct from Bombay to Odessa fell 33 per cent. in 1890. If the British will not keep their cotton as clean as may be, the Russians will not be so particular about merchants' feelings, and in the end their growths may cut out a large portion of the Indian rayats' produce. I quote the following from a newspaper published in July 1890 :—

Russian competition.

"Russia's hopeful anticipations are being rapidly realised. During the last five years the export of cotton from Turkistan has increased twenty-five fold. The importation of Asiatic products into Russia increased 127 per cent. during the two years 1888-89 alone, this expansion being chiefly due to the augmented yield of cotton. But it is in the returns for January of the present year that the most striking increase is visible. Nine millions of pounds of Central Asian cotton were exported to Russia during that month. Of this the great part came from Bokhara. The estimates stated that probably 50,000 tons more would be delivered in the course of the year. The Indian cotton is fast being 'crowded out' of the Moscow market, for it has been undersold for some time past by superior qualities of Bokhara cotton."

In Appendix D will be found an extract from Mr. Curzon's work on "Russia in Asia," which amply confirms this opinion.

Africa.

Russia, moreover, is not our only competitor, and it is as well to look ahead when discussing the welfare of our important cotton trade. Africa will be next in the field. I see from the newspapers that American Companies are already forming, and American seed is being sent to Africa, the soil of which is said to be extremely prolific. Africa is nearer Liverpool than Bombay, and with virgin soil and railways under contemplation, she may soon, that is to say, five or ten years hence, become a formidable rival. India cannot pretend to ignore or affect a feeling of indifference at such a prospect.

How to enforce proposed law?

The grand question remains. How if a law, such as I have sketched out, is to be passed, is it to be enforced? The Acts of 1829 and 1851 did good for the time, but they failed for want of special establishments whose duty it was to watch for and bring breaches of the law to punishment. Are the Bombay merchants to be cursed with a cotton frauds establishment like that of 1863? If not, then what? Will one merchant openly inform against another? The Revenue and Police establishments have enough to do with ordinary crime without meddling with traders in cotton. Who is to enforce the law?

In the first place, I would leave the ordinary Magistrate's establishments to carry out this law, just as they do other penal laws (with special instructions *not* to allow it to remain a dead letter), providing only that no one under the rank of 2nd Class Magistrate should issue a process. They might act on sworn information laid by the Police that there was reason to believe that an offence had been committed, but the offence would be non-cognizable and the Police would not be allowed to interfere, to "go poking about yards and asking questions" without a sworn information and a Magistrate's warrant. In order to facilitate the acquisition of information by the Police, I felt inclined at first (as in cases against the Excise laws) to offer liberal rewards to informers, whose names need not of course be mentioned, and to Police as well. Penalties might always involve the confiscation in whole or in part of the cotton, out of the sale-proceeds of which very liberal rewards could be paid. I understand, however, that competition is so keen now in Bombay, where fraud is most practised, that any malpractices would at once form the subject of a complaint by a rival dealer, and the confiscation of the cotton would be a very severe punishment. Though Native merchants may not inform openly against one another, yet there are many who would love nothing better than to get a brother-trader into trouble by information to the Police. The offences being non-cognizable, no one could be touched till a Magistrate had weighed well the information, and the Police would not, if only for the sake of their own reputation, lay a complaint, unless they had previously satisfied themselves it was well founded, and were in a position to satisfy the Magistrate as well. First and Second Class Magistrates would have the right, under Section 105 of the Criminal Procedure Code, of entering into places where cotton was stored or cleansed, and occasional visits would remind the owners that a law existed.

Offences to be non-cognizable.

Informers and rewards.

Confiscation of cotton.

Assistant Directors of Agriculture not to prosecute.

In order not to alienate the confidence of the merchants, I would not employ the Assistant Directors of Agriculture, whose appointments I have above suggested, in the instituting of prosecutions under the Act. If an Assistant Director found that the law was being broken, he would, like any other Government official, bring it to the notice of his superior or of the Magistrate of the district. But the initiative should lie with the Collector or Magistrate. I do not want to create a set of Cotton Fraud Inspectors under another name, though, of course, if fraud went on and it came to those

gentlemen's notice they would be more likely to notice it than any other official, and it would be their duty to report it. The Bombay Assistant's duties would be specially important. He would specially note the mixing, legitimate and illegitimate, that goes on at that port, and would bring to the notice of the Chamber and the trade instances of bales not bearing a proper description, and advise Government as to the proper brands to notify. In case of deliberate breach of law he would report it to the Collector, but I am hopeful that he would not have much to do in that way, the more so as to begin with, we might not require all cotton to be specially branded, but only a few special staples.

A question which I ought to have discussed sooner arises: How are the proposed Assistant Directors of Agriculture to be paid? The Chamber of Commerce will possibly say "from Provincial Revenues."

The Home Cotton Associations, following a well worn argument of the Honourable Mr. Bythell, hold that "a tax ought not to be laid upon the export trade of India," even to correct the evils of "false packing." (*Vide* Appendix B.)

One-anna tax proposed on Bombay grown cotton.

I propose that they be paid for by an infinitesimal tax upon cotton grown in this Presidency as well as the bales used in the mill-industry of and produced in the Presidency, that is to say, by the Bombay merchants in the first instance, but eventually by the producers.

Who would pay it?

So little did the old tax of 4 annas, afterwards reduced to 2 annas, press upon the trade, that, to quote from a paper by Major Moore, V. C., "it is a very much disputed question who pays it. The Manchester Sub-Committee of 1873 were of opinion that the *consumer* is the person upon whom it ultimately falls and he is quite willing to bear it. The Bombay Chamber of Commerce thinks the fees are taken from the pockets of the Bombay *exporters*, while the Chairman of the Chamber believes, and thinks it will scarcely be denied, that the tax of 2 annas, or whatever it is, per bale, falls on the *producer*. The tax must rest very lightly, indeed, upon the trade when such differences of opinion exist regarding its incidence." That proposed by me will be actually less than the "dharmao" or temple-tax paid voluntarily in the Berars, Broach and other places by Native merchants, and one leading Native merchant in Bombay assures me that his firm pays as much as Rs. 8,000 annually to the Pinjrapol, or hospital for infirm animals, calculated at a small sum upon each bale belonging to him. I believe, in fact, that the tax would scarcely exceed the measurement fees imposed from time to time by the Chamber of Commerce.

Arguments *pro*.

In the first place, the tax, which is not to exceed 2 annas a bale and might be only 6 pies, is primarily for the benefit of producers and merchants, and it is right that they should pay. Government no doubt will benefit, but it will contribute the services of the Director of Agriculture himself.

Mr. Donald Graham's arguments *con*.

For the arguments against the fee, I had best reproduce an extract from a speech in the Bombay Legislative Council by the Honourable Donald Graham, one of the ablest mercantile members who ever sat in the Council, though it contains some arguments which I think I have already refuted :—

"It is proposed to tax the cotton used in the country, no doubt on the assumption that as cotton generally benefits by this legislation, the cotton used in the country should be taxed as much as the cotton exported; but I may say, I think, any manager of a cotton mill is perfectly able to protect himself, or if he is not, he is unfit for his work. He will not buy adulterated cotton if he wants good cotton, nor will he buy good cotton if he wants bad cotton. So long as there is a demand among the mills for good cotton, they will get good cotton. This is the real point of the whole question. As long as merchants in Liverpool, Manchester and Bombay want good cotton, they will have good cotton, as there will then be a direct inducement for its production, and as long as they want it mixed, it will be

mixed by merchants who are perfectly justified in doing it. On the other hand, if they wanted it adulterated, if another war arose and people got into a careless system and bought adulterated cotton, you would have the frauds and adulteration again, and there cannot be a greater mistake than to suppose that a few Inspectors scattered over this great country would have any appreciable effect in preventing it.

"There is one other point I wish to touch upon. By Section 21 it is intended that part of the fees shall be devoted to cotton improvement. Now, I have no objection to improvement in cotton, or to experiments being made for the improvement of cotton; but I cannot help thinking that is an Imperial matter, and should be done through the Collectors of the districts and the Agricultural Department of the State. If you have a Cotton Improvement Fund, why should you not have an Indigo, a Wheat and Seed Improvement Fund? You encourage an irresponsible expenditure, and in consequence a waste. That there has been a good deal of waste is undoubtedlly the case. I have just been struck by a report of the Collector of Khandesh to the Revenue Commissioner, in which he writes about experiments in cotton growing, and says:—'I cannot pretend to understand the intricacies 'of the cotton cultivation at present, but I should say they are not good. It is again found 'that patent manures are a failure. * * * I don't think it will be possible to in- 'troduce machinery among the Native cultivators. * * * Mr. Stormont points out 'that as regards the crops of this country, instead of teaching the cultivators, he frequently 'requires instructions from them. This may appear strange, but I believe it is perfectly 'true.' No doubt, a great deal of waste has taken place in making these so-called experiments. I don't complain of that, because they have been made with a good intention; but I do complain of a special department being kept up for experiments of this kind. I do think expenditure of this kind should emanate from the regular system of the Government, and not through separate and practically irresponsible departments."

His prophecy unfulfilled.

This was spoken in 1877. The honourable member's prophecy, that the millowners and purchasers could protect themselves, has, I submit without fear of contradiction, been falsified by the facts. During the fourteen years that have elapsed since these words were spoken, Manchester spinners have wanted to get good cotton, and they have not got it any more than the Bombay merchant, quoted on page 23, can get his own demand supplied by Berar. Similarly, I think the argument, if I understand it rightly, that it is the duty of Government alone to pay for cotton improvements, is wanting. Granted that Government should come forward, both as landlord and as interested in the general prosperity of trade, yet Government represents the general tax-payer, and I hardly see why the tax-payer should pay altogether for improving the position and purse of growers and dealers in and manufacturers of one particular staple, even though that staple be the most important in India.

Estimated proceeds of tax.

I would not impose the tax on bales produced other than in this Presidency, which I estimate, at an average of four years, to be about 11 lakhs of bales. A duty of one anna a bale would come to Rs. 68,750. Five Assistant Directors, at the pay proposed, would cost Rs. 63,000, leaving Rs. 5,000 or Rs. 1,000 a piece for contingencies. The collection of this is a matter of detail, but I think Government could arrange with the railways for the collection, giving them a percentage, and the sum would be too small for the consignors to feel. The Customs Department would collect the duty on those brought by sea. Then, as the tax would not be collected except at railway stations in the Bombay Presidency, the rest of India would not be affected. It would be ridiculous to pretend that an impost of two annas a bale would be a burden on the trade. As one of the soundest business-men whom Bombay ever saw, the late Captain Henry pointed out to me one day, merchants could save 6 or 8 annas a bale very often in carting charges in Bombay if they studied economy, but they did not take the trouble. If a bale of cotton is valued at Rs. 100, a charge of one anna is equivalent to $\frac{1}{100}$ per cent. The

Resident at Hyderabad would probably agree to take similar action in the Berars, as no restorative measures would be complete which did not at least influence the home of "Umrawaties." Although no Act was ever in force in the Berars (which used to be made a pretext for saying that no Act was necessary), yet it is notorious that Mr. J. H. Rivett-Carnac, by his energy and influence with the District Officers, and with the hearty co-operation of the European merchants, was an Act in himself and the beauty or value of Umraoti cotton was great. The high reputation of Berar cotton has now vanished. The inferior staple that has replaced it is said by some to be more prolific, better suited to the climate, and therefore more profitable to the cultivators. If so, no one would want to stop them from growing it. But splendid staple can be grown, and by giving the rayat of the Berars opportunities for growing it once more and getting it unadulterated to Europe, my belief is that an immense boon would be conferred upon him. The increased yield to the Berar rayat of the short-stapled needs, however, testing. Merchants tell me that the coarse 'kapas' undoubtedly yields more lint, and it is believed that the outturn of bales has increased greatly without a corresponding increase in the area of land under cotton. Statistics of this kind, however, are proverbially fallacious, and a great deal of the stuff exported from Berar is imported there first, partly from the Central Provinces, to get a better market, and partly from Khandesh, to be pressed under the false name of "Oomras."

Action possible in the Berars.

Should Government consider that I have in any way made out my case, this memorandum will probably be sent to the Chamber of Commerce and the Cotton Association for their opinion. I would suggest in that event that it be also sent to the Chamber of Commerce, Liverpool, and the Cotton Associations of Liverpool and Manchester, and that the opinions of gentlemen who are conversant with the subject—amongst officials, the Commissioner in Sind and Commissioners, the Political Agents, the Collectors of Khandesh, Broach, Surat, Dharwar and Bijapur, the Director of Agriculture, and Mr. J. H. Rivett-Carnac, C.I.E.; amongst non-officials, Mr. Ashburner, C.S.I., the Honourable Donald Graham, Mr. Bythell, and Sir Frank Adams—be invited, as well as any others whose names may occur to Government. And then I trust that Government will decide on its course of action, without appointing a *Commission*. The facts are, I believe, undisputed, and a Commission will delay and probably end, as most Commissions do, in an unsatisfactory compromise. Government have only to decide whether to take action or to follow the policy since 1885 of leaving trade to correct itself. If His Excellency in Council chooses the latter, there is nothing more to be said. If the former, and in doing so they will have Manchester, Liverpool, certainly a very influential part of the Anglo-Indian Press, and I believe all the Native Press with them, the exact mode and extent of its interference might well be referred to a small committee of merchants and revenue officers, with instructions to work on such lines as Government deem it fit to prescribe. My confident belief and hope is that the turning point has now been reached; that if Government takes action, the result will be that in a very short time good pure growths of cotton will revive, and that the gain, both to the growers and the consumers of bad cotton and to the prosperity of both India and Lancashire, will be enormous. The middle-men on both sides of the water will continue to make their commission as heretofore.

Appointment of Commission deprecated.

I will conclude with two newspaper quotations, one from the *Times of India* representing the Bombay merchant's *official* view (I have found it does not agree with the private views of many), and one from the *Liverpool Chamber of Commerce* representing the Liverpool merchants' policy, which the *Bombay Gazette* cordially supports:—

Newspaper arguments:

"We can hardly believe that the Government of India will legislate against practices which can be so easily put down by the exporting firms of this city. We can never admit that Government should decide what quality of cotton any particular district shall grow. It was prophesied that

for legislation,

the cotton trade would collapse when the Cotton Frauds Act was abolished, but our shipments are larger than ever, and the Berars flourish with a short-stapled cotton, yielding the rayat a much better return than be obtained for the longer stapled varieties."—*Times of India*, December 6, 1890.

Next comes Liverpool:—

against legislation.

"It is most important that Indian people should see the necessity of endeavouring to keep up the reputation of their staple in the market, and the short-sighted policy of those who only use their interest in this matter is much to be deprecated. It may be perfectly true that individual firms of packers and growers need no legislation to confirm public confidence in their bales, but it is none the less a fact that East India cotton on the whole is rapidly declining in popularity, and that there is great reason for apprehension of its total extinction in the English market.

"The whole fact of the matter is, we have made a mistake in withdrawing the restraint of legislation from the Presidency, and the sooner we acknowledge our error the better will it be for the future of the East Indian staple in the market of the world."—*Liverpool Journal of Commerce.*

These two extracts seem to put the matter in a nutshell. But if, as the *Times of India* holds, the Cotton Association wanted to and could have put a stop to the evils which are recognised, why has it not done so? Will it be safe for Government to leave the guardianship of the trade to their uncontrolled management any longer? The *Madras Mail* offers the following opinion, which no doubt would be the best solution, if all concerned were only in earnest:—

The *Madras Mail.*

"The concerted action, however, of all interested is the legitimate and best way of putting a stop to the existing state of affairs. Let the spinner refuse to buy the cotton that does not bear the private mark of the selling firm, or any that is offered to him at a lower figure than the market price; let the European exporter see that the cotton he ships is equal to the samples he is shown, and, as a guarantee, let him invariably place the name of his firm upon all the bales he ships; let both the buyer on this side and the buyer at home see that they get what they pay for; and let the Cotton Associations of Bombay, and Liverpool firmly insist upon evey facility being offered them to do this, and the fraudulent false packer of cotton will soon find his occupation gone. It is merely a question of gain, and when honesty is found to pay better than dishonesty, a great accession to the ranks of the honest will undoubtedly take place."

But can all these excellent suggestions be called into being, is concerted action possible, without legislation? Mr. Sorabji Shapurji Bengali's speech quoted at page 16 is a reply.

One final argument which I have perhaps not fully dealt with, may be expressed thus. Why should the Government interfere for the sake of cotton, rather than for the sake of wheat, indigo, jute or tea? As a matter of fact, the tea industry owes its creation to the Government absolutely. In regard to wheat, the present Secretary of State himself has taken action, in order to improve and develop the Indian wheat trade. Recently when consulted on a proposal that Government should guarantee a company for erecting wheat elevators, I said that "so long as Government continues its present policy in regard to cotton, I saw "no reason why it should interfere for the sake of wheat." But there can be little question that if the merchants of Bombay or the Port Trust are not sufficiently enterprising to erect wheat elevators themselves, it would be perfectly open, nay desirable, for the Government to construct one or two themselves, and obtain from America the very best and most experienced men for managing them. Perhaps, however, I am only going over ground already beaten. The Marquis of Salisbury and the Duke of Argyll's opinions I have already quoted, and there are plenty of others to be found, if necessary. Were trade thoroughly able to take

Why legislation for special staples allowable.

care of itself, no one would deprecate Government interference more emphatically than myself; but the evidence I have given proves, I am respectfully of opinion, that Government interference is essentially required.

Chamber of Commerce not a true prophet in the past.

I will wind up with a respectful word of caution for His Excellency in Council. I will not pretend to anticipate the views which the Chamber of Commerce may form upon my proposals, and I trust that they will be friendly. But if adverse, and the Chamber of Commerce prophesies that the trade will correct itself, I would remind Government that the Chamber has been a false prophet in the past, and may be a false prophet in the future—*vide* the following extract from a letter by the Chamber deprecating Government interference; the letter is dated 22nd May 1880:—

"Nothing, the Committee believe, could conduce more to encourage the production of an improved quality of cotton in that country than the opening up of the cotton districts by railways, which would enable the European merchant to establish direct business relations with the Native producer in the interior of the country. When railway communication was introduced into Berar and Gujarat, European buying agencies and machinery were immediately spread over those provinces, and it was to the establishment of such agencies and machinery that the great and permanent improvement in the quality of the cotton grown in Berar and Gujarat is chiefly due. Similar results would be certain to follow the introduction of railways into the Southern Maratha Country, and the Committee desire me respectfully to express their hope that, as cotton cultivated therefrom, unmixed new seed would become a most valuable article of export. His Excellency the Governor in Council will kindly use his influence on every opportunity to promote the construction of railways in those districts.

"In former years the cotton grown in the Southern Maratha Country from American seed was the best cotton produced in India. It brought a high price, and the demand for it was always active. Of late years, however, saw-ginned Dharwar cotton has fallen in value, and it is generally believed by the trade that the fall has resulted from the deterioration of the old exotic seed, from the promiscuous cultivation of exotic and indigenous seed together, and to a large extent also from bad ginning. If railway communication had been extended into the Dharwar districts the deterioration would probably never have occurred, but until railways are made, the Committee are of opinion that the importation and distribution by Government of new seed is the next best means of restoring and improving the quality of the cotton. Owing to the serious mixture of 'kappas' which took place during the years 1877-78, it has lately been almost an impossibility for rayats, however willing they might be, to sow it, and it would therefore be a boon to the districts were pure seed again introduced. The rayats have no organization to get the seed out, and the Committee recommend that Government yearly import and distribute a large quantity of American seed, which they think the rayats would gladly and thankfully receive and use."

The Railways have been made, but the once famous Dharwar saw-ginned cotton is in an adulterated state, and a drug in the market. And the "permanent" improvement of the Berar cotton, on which the Chamber plumed itself, has been proved illusory, that is to say, in the absence of official assistance, the "natural operations of the laws of trade" have led to the staple becoming deteriorated and discredited, to, as I hold, serious loss to the rayats and diminution of the wealth of India.

I will only, in conclusion, express my regret at the length to which this paper has extended, and that it should contain so many extracts and clippings. I feel, however, that it is right to quote authorities for facts and to give reasons for the faith that is in me, if possible in the words of others who have a more practical acquaintance than I have with this very important subject.

I append copies of my correspondence with the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce and the Liverpool Cotton Association.

H. E. M. JAMES,
Commissioner, N.D.

Broach, 19*th February* 1891.

P.S.—Since the foregoing was put into type, Mr. Ozanne and I have had the great advantage of consulting unofficially some of the leading merchants in Bombay. And I am under the impression that without supporting any heroic measures or sweeping interference with trade, they may be found in favour of moderate measures of reform such as protection of the districts producing Broach cotton from the importation and mixing of bad seed, whether pure or in 'kapas,' the prevention of the ginning of Dharwar-American along with indigenous cotton, and the imposition of a slight export cess for assisting the Director of Agriculture in improving staples, importing and distributing seed, and carrying out the proposed law. The general Bombay opinion, I find, is against any attempt to enforce the branding of cottons, and the proposal to order "mixtures" to be branded as such would be strongly opposed, if only on the ground that (so the impression is in Bombay) in Liverpool the look of many of the pure staples is not always known, and genuine cotton honestly declared has been rejected as belonging to some other variety, merely because, owing to a short rainfall, the staple was not up to the mark of the preceding year. Personally I see no reason to recede from the views already expressed. It is feared in Bombay that the label "Mixtures" would discredit the cotton, but the Liverpool Cotton Association hold that the mixtures marked as such would sell for exactly what they were worth. If need be, let a bale bear no descriptive mark at all, but if it bears any, let that be one which is genuine, and let the merchant's invoice correspond with it. Separate the genuine from the mixed cotton, and then the genuine must, I hold, realise its true price, to the ultimate benefit of the producers, and to the correction in some degree of that want of confidence, which, combined with fluctuations in exchange and other causes, must be very injurious to the trade at present, and which I would certainly be the last to aggravate. I would therefore certainly legislate on this point—indeed, take full powers for all the reforms which I have mentioned in the body of this paper; but I would only introduce them cautiously, advancing step by step, till gradually great improvements might be effected. For instance, the one term "Broach" might be defined by notification to begin with, and attention paid to prevent the classing of "mixtures" under that term. After this had been in force some time, pure American-Dharwar might also be protected from false description, and so on. If the word "mixture" is objected to, perhaps the word "Bombay-pressed" might be substituted for bales prepared in that city. I have shown at page 18 the difference in value at Bombay itself between Bombay and up-country pressed cotton. Merchants could not reasonably object to this, and the name would, of course, be a signal to the buyers at home to examine the bale, in case it had undergone any mixing in Bombay. The present arrangement is clearly unfair to up-country buyers and pressers.

Hopes of agreement on part of Bombay Chamber to moderate legislative reforms.

The word 'Bombay-pressed' might be used for Bombay mixtures.

I ought not to omit notice of the assistance which the Director of Agriculture has already received from the Chamber of Commerce, and especially from Messrs. Ralli, who (*vide* paragraph 74 of the Director's annual report for 1885-86) advanced him money with which to import some exotic seed for experiments. I feel sanguine that if the Government will take the matter up, and work with the trade, the Chamber and the leading firms will go with them in the endeavour to initiate reforms. The very nature of the trade and the absence of any law has brought about various undesirable customs in it, which, with their aid, can be amended to the good of all, and with the minimum of Government interference.

Messrs. Ralli's assistance to Director of Agriculture.

In conclusion, I would thank the Honourable Mr. Forrest and many other gentlemen for the courtesy and kindness with which they have explained to me various details of which I was in ignorance, thus enabling me to correct some—I dare not profess to say, all—of the errors from which the unprofessional writer of a paper like this could not expect to keep it free.

Bombay, 24th February 1891. H. E. M. J.

Addendum.—At Anklesvar, on the 26th instant, there was a meeting of the Patels of the principal villages around, at which were present Mr. Pestonji and Mr. Jamsetji Ginvala, large cotton-merchants, and also the owners of gins and a press at Anklesvar, the Mamlatdar of the taluka, Rao Bahadur Chunilal Venilal, the District Deputy Collector, and myself. Goghari is grown to some extent in this neighbourhood, and Mr. Ginvala told me that the reason why 'kapas' of that variety fetched a higher price was the superior yield and its bright colour. His idea was that in India merchants paid too much attention to colour, whereas in Manchester the staple was the principal factor, and undoubtedly Goghari had very inferior staple. Were a large consignment of pure Goghari bales to be sent to Europe and specially marked, and Manchester spinners asked to discriminate between those and pure Broach, the difference in price would be remarkable. He had himself imported some four or five years ago 30 or 40 'kalsis' of 656 lbs. each of pure 'Goghari' seed which sold for Rs. 2 more than the indigenous seed and had been sown round Anklesvar. There is no difficulty in ginning the Goghari. In fact it is ginned along with the pure Broach. The cultivators sow it separately, or mixed with pure Broach, in order to obtain the benefit of the increased yield. The Patels informed us, on the other hand, that it was only in some fields that the Goghari plants produced as much 'kapas' as the pure Broach, and that that was the reason why, in spite of the superior yield of clean cotton from the 'kapas,' its cultivation had not spread more extensively. In fact most of those present stated that they preferred the old cotton, as they could better depend upon its yield per acre. Mr. Ginvala explained to them the importance of keeping the pure staple distinct and also described the mixing practices which went on in Bombay, and they unanimously expressed their opinion that the pure staple should be maintained. The substance of our conversation was put into writing and the Patels signed a representation, of which a translation is appended (*vide* Apendix E).

Meeting of Patels at Anklesvar.

Extension of Goghari cotton.

Desire of Patels to maintain purity of Broach cotton.

The fact of officials being present might be thought to affect the value of this petition, but I can vouch for its accurately representing the opinion of the Patels, who were all leading and intelligent men, fully alive to their own interests.

Mr. Ginvala told me that the heavy fining of cotton last year in England has done much to stop mixing. He has recently put up a press at Anklesvar and will not sell any half-pressed bales for export to Bombay now. A few days ago, however, he sold to a large firm's up-country agent a number of bales selected and pressed by himself (Mr. Ginvala), but the agent insisted upon his leaving out the Anklesvar press-mark, and the bales will go to England with a 'Broach' mark. Mr. Ginvala described vividly the frauds from which he and other merchants suffer. At Palej, cartmen, agents and others combine with 'Baniyas' to buy a cart-load of 'Rozi' at ⅗ths of the price of pure Broach, mix it with a consignment of Broach cotton which he has purchased from the rayats, and divide the spoil. A case of this kind occurred only four days ago. At Sayan, in Surat, the 'Baniyas' who import bad Khandesh 'kapas,' mix it with Broach 'kapas' and offer it for sale as all pure Broach. No prosecution is possible. All Mr. Ginvala can do is to dismiss his 'mehtas' or fine the Baniyas. The good cannot be picked out from the bad cotton. Prosecution would entail waste of time, the

Results of last year's action in England.

Anklesvar mark rejected by an up-country agent.

Frauds by mixture of 'Rozi' and 'Khandesh' with Broach cotton.

Prosecutions impossible.

conveyance of the cotton to court, detention, delay in realizing its value, and possibly the court would acquit. So he makes the best of it, and gins the lot together.

Picking discussed.

Mr. Ginvala produced a quantity of 'Sukalia' cotton, unripe bolls, dried in the sun, of absolutely worthless staple. The Patels declared that, so far as they could manage it, they picked cotton pure and ripe. But when once they began a field they had to finish it, as otherwise they could not tell if any pilfering had been committed. Labour was scarce and they were still afraid of thefts. But they fully admitted the advantage of picking cotton early in the morning, and ripe bolls only.

26th February 1891. H. E. M. JAMES.

APPENDIX A.

Correspondence between the Commissioner, Northern Division, Bombay Presidency, and the Chamber of Commerce, Liverpool.

LETTER FROM THE COMMISSIONER.

No. 3278 OF 1890.

AHMEDABAD,
BOMBAY, *28th August* 1890.

SIR,

I do myself the honour of forwarding the copy of a letter which I have addressed to the President of the Liverpool Cotton Brokers' Association, and, should you consider the subject one of general commercial interest, I should feel very much obliged if you could favour me with your opinion on the matter discussed, and could give me any information concerning it.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
H. E. M. JAMES,
Commissioner, N.D.

(COPY.)

No. 3277 OF 1890.

To,

The PRESIDENT, CHAMBER of COMMERCE, Liverpool.

AHMEDABAD, *28th August* 1890.

SIR,

In the interest of the cultivators of cotton in Gujarat, which forms part of that division of the Bombay Presidency at present in my charge, I take the liberty of addressing you on the subject of the mixing and adulteration of cottons which is at present rife in this Presidency.

2. You are possibly aware that, during a long series of years, the Bombay Government legislated in order to maintain the staple cottons of the Presidency free from adulteration and mixing. The first Act was Regulation III of 1829. In 1863, during the American War, when the demand for Indian cotton was great, Sir Bartle Frere passed a very strict Act, which was afterward amended in 1878. This, however, was repealed altogether in 1882 by Sir James Fergusson, at the instance of Messrs. Gaddum & Co. and other Bombay firms, who urged that they could select and export good cotton without the interference of the law or the State.

3. It appears, however, that in the short-sighted endeavour to pass off inferior cotton as good, many members of the mercantile community of this Presidency are now lending,

themselves to the practice (strictly forbidden by the former laws) of bringing cotton from districts where inferior staples are grown to districts with good staples, and ginning them together, so as to pass off the whole as good-stapled cotton. And even cottons separately ginned and imported into Bombay are mixed in that city in an elaborate way by a machine called an opener. These practices have, I am informed, given Indian cotton a bad name in the Liverpool market. The practice also directly affects the source of supply. The Broach District has hitherto yielded the best cotton in the Presidency. (Saw-ginned Dharwar used to be far the best, but has been ruined owing to various causes that I need not here go into.) But, owing to bad cotton being imported into the Broach District and ginned there for the purposes of adulteration, the mixed seed finds its way to the Broach cultivator, who, from such seed, can only raise an inferior crop; hybridising goes on, and the whole of the Broach cotton is likely, before long, to be ruined. For the same reasons Dholera cotton is falling off in value. The owner of a local cotton mill has given me the following figures, showing that the price of Indian cotton is going down at home, compared with American :—

	July. 1890.	July. 1889.	July. 1888.
Middling American	$6\frac{1}{2}d.$	$6\frac{7}{16}d.$	$5\frac{9}{16}d.$
Good Fair Dholera	$4\frac{1}{4}d.$	$4\frac{3}{8}d.$	$4\frac{5}{16}d.$
Difference ...	$2\frac{1}{4}d.$	$1\frac{13}{16}d.$	$1\frac{1}{4}d.$

The inference, therefore, is that good Dholera and Broach cotton will shortly cease to exist. No doubt cases have occurred where bad cotton has supplanted good without much mischief. In Khandesh, the bad short-stapled Waradi has entirely supplanted the long silky Hinganghat, which was introduced by Mr. Lionel Ashburner, C.S.I., but the superior yield of the former makes up for its lack of quality. This precedent is, however, inapplicable to Broach, where there is no reason to believe inferior seed would yield more than the existing fine staple.

4. I am anxious, therefore, before the Broach and Dholera cottons are irremediably ruined, that the Government of Bombay should interfere. The Bombay merchants will probably raise objections, on the ground that so long as they can make a profit on the cotton passing through their hands, interference is not called for. But the depreciation in the value of Indian cotton, which is likely to be accentuated by the recent high rise in silver, is of vital importance to the producer, and it is likely to affect the land revenue of the Government.

5. I am engaged in collecting facts, and have already obtained more than sufficient to show that besides the revival of deliberate adulteration of cotton with foreign matter, the importation of inferior cotton into good districts, in order that it may be mixed with cotton there, and stamped as coming from the good district, is very common all over Gujarat. So gross is the evil that I believe about four times the quantity actually grown in the district is exported under the name of "Broach." I hope to be in a position to address the Government of Bombay on the subject shortly. Meanwhile, my attention has been called to a bye-law relating to falsely-packed East Indian cotton, reported to have been passed by the Liverpool Cotton Association, clause 3 of which is said to run as follows :— "All East Indian cotton shall be sampled by numbers, every bale being sampled, unless "buyers and sellers agree to the contrary. Should ten from out of the lot prove falsely "packed, the buyers shall have the option of invoicing back on delivery terms, or of can- "celling the contract"—(*Times of India* of 24th July 1890.) I am informed, too, that a large quantity of Broach and Dholera has been "invoiced back," and sold at a loss. I have heard also that contracts with French importers have been rescinded lately on similar grounds. If these be facts, it would seem that the complacency with which Bombay shippers buy and forward mixtures is not shared by those who have to use the cotton in Europe.

6. The action that I should likely to see taken here would be on the line of the Merchandise Marks Act, making it penal to export mixtures without describing them as such. But, before moving in the matter, I would ask you kindly to verify the information stated in my last paragraph, and to inform me,

Firstly.—If there be a demand in Liverpool for Bombay mixtures *as such.*

Secondly.—Whether spinners would purchase Broach or Dholera pressed in Bombay, if each bale were branded "mixed Surats."

Thirdly.—Whether there is any preference in favour of long unmixed silky cotton from the East Indies as opposed to short coarse and mixed staples.

7. I would also ask you kindly to give me any information in your power as to whether the falling off in price of Indian, compared with American cotton, is due to false packing; whether an increase of false packing, adulteration, or other signs of deterioration have been noticed in East Indian cotton of late years; whether the Liverpool merchants would consider it an advantage that every bale should really contain the variety of cotton whose name is stamped upon it; and whether there is a possibility of the price of East Indian cotton rising, and of more being purchased in England, if its quality, cleanliness and packing were improved.

8. I append a statement showing the ports to which cotton was exported from Bombay in 1889-90. You will notice that Liverpool and London combined take a little less than one-fourth of the Bombay cotton, and that a great deal is exported to Havre, Antwerp, Hamburg, Genoa, and Trieste. It may be argued that, if merchants in foreign contries are willing to buy adulterated and mixed cottons, the Liverpool market can be left out of count. I do not know whether you can give me any information as to the use to which the cotton that is exported abroad is put, or as to the esteem in which it is held; but, if it were in your power to do so, I should be grateful for any facts. It seems hardly possible that foreign merchants should look with favour upon practices which the Liverpool merchants find disadvantageous. Yet, if legislation be proposed, the query will be put—Why, if mixed East Indian cotton finds a ready market abroad, any interference by the State should be necessary to secure its export in an unmixed and unadulterated condition?

9. I am taking the liberty of sending a copy of this letter to the President of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, as I think it likely that the Chamber may also take an interest in the matter, and be willing to assist me with information. I need hardly add, in conclusion, that I shall be very thankful for any assistance that you can give me in this matter.

I have, &c.,
H. E. M. JAMES, Commissioner, N.D.

To

THE PRESIDENT, LIVERPOOL COTTON ASSOCIATION,
Liverpool.

Ports in Europe to which cotton was shipped during 1889-90.

Ports.	1889-90.
Liverpool	344,286
London	25,398
Hull	210
Marseilles	11,401
Havre	130,367
Dunkirk	50,866
Antwerp	254,113
Ghent	9,713
Amsterdam	160
Breman	18,647
Hamburg	144,516
Barcelona	13,400
Genoa	132,092
Naples	20,060
Venice	87,654
Leghorn	2,900
Trieste	211,425
Piræus	710
Odessa	25,130
Gothenberg	3,850
Christiana	.....
Stockholm	.....
Bergen	50
Malmo	.....
Narkaping	1,100
Nykaping	200
Port Said	.....
Total	1,488,248

H. E. M. JAMES, Commissioner, N.D.

REPLY, ADOPTED BY THE COUNCIL OF THE CHAMBER, OCTOBER 31ST, 1890.

THE INCORPORATED CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF LIVERPOOL,
A 12, EXCHANGE BUILDINGS :
Liverpool, 22nd October, 1890.

To
H. E. M. JAMES, Esq.,
Commissioner, N.D., Bombay Presidency,
Ahmedabad.

SIR,

"MIXING AND ADULTERATION OF EAST INDIA COTTON."

I have the honour of acknowledging the receipt of your letter dated Ahmedabad, 28th August, 1890, enclosing copy of your letter to the President of the Liverpool Cotton Association, on the subject of the mixing and adulteration of cotton practised in the Bombay Presidency, for which communication I beg to thank you.

The subject therein discussed, rightly considered to be one of general commercial interest, has for several years received the attention of the East India and China Trade Section of this Chamber, as will be seen from the enclosed copy of the Report of a Special Committee appointed to consider the question in 1884, who drew attention to the very evils of which you now complain.

A copy of this Report was forwarded on 29th May, 1884, to the Secretary of State for India, and a reply was received, under date 16th August, 1884, that Lord Kimberley had "come to the conclusion that it would not be desirable to re-open a question which, after very full inquiry and deliberation, was settled so recently as in 1881, in accordance with numerous representations from the mercantile community, among which that from the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce was not the least weighty or decided."

It is quite true that in 1877, this Chamber, moved by the Commercial Community of Bombay, presented a memorial to the Secretary of State for India in Council, praying that the Cotton Frauds Act, No. IX, of 1863, might be repealed, and that his assent might not be given to the new Bill, No. I, of 1877, but the increased mixing and false packing of Cotton which took place between 1881 and 1884, proved to this Chamber that the arguments adduced in 1877 were in many respects fallacious. The further experience of the last six years has served only to strengthen the opinion expressed in the Report that these evils call for special legislation, providing penalties for the adulteration and false packing of cotton.

You will see from the concluding portion of the Report that the help of the Bombay Cotton Association was invited; but that body, in which the selling and packing interest is largely predominant, came to the conclusion "that special legislation was not advisable." A further stimulus was thereupon given to the practice of adulteration, which has since continued steadily to increase year by year, until the imports into Liverpool during the present season have been "mixed" and "false packed" to an extent never before witnessed, even during the period immediately preceding the enactment of the Cotton Frauds Act in 1863.

An alteration was made last year in the bye-laws of the Liverpool Cotton Association, with a view of checking the practice, but it has proved altogether ineffective, and although further and more stringent regulations are about to be made, it is feared that the penalties they impose will not reach the original offenders, and that their effect will be rather to hamper, harass, and curtail the trade.

It is submitted that the only way of stopping the evil is to punish those who are really guilty, viz., the *packers* in India. This can only be done by legislation in India, which the Chamber sought for six years ago, but was peremptorily refused. Probably the indisposition of the Indian authorities to legislate may be somewhat diminished now that, by the passage of the "Merchandise Marks Act" the principle is established that buyers have a right to be protected from imposition by mixture and wrong description, and that it is penal to commit frauds of this nature.

Allow me to express the opinion that you are mistaken in your assumption that "the Bombay merchants will probably raise objections on the ground that, so long as they can make a profit on the Cotton passing through their hands, interference is not called for." Those engaged in the export of cotton from Bombay are largely represented in the "East India and China Trade Section" of this Chamber, and I believe they are almost unanimously in favour of the views expressed in the Report. The opposition in Bombay is on the part of those who are proprietors of presses, or Managers or Directors of Press Companies, or otherwise engaged in the packing of cotton, who advocate what appears to the Council of this Chamber to be a short-sighted and mistaken policy. I am convinced that legislation, on the lines recommended in the Report, will be for the true interests of all, viz., of the cultivators in India, of the exporters from Bombay, and of the consumers in this country and on the Continent.

The following are replies to the specific questions you put :—

1.—Mixed and false packed cotton are saleable in Liverpool *at a price*, but that price is generally only equal to what would have been given for the inferior cotton in the bale.

2.—Spinners would probably buy Broach and Dholera, branded "mixed," but only on the basis of price indicated above.

3.—There is always a very great preference in favour of good stapled East India cotton, and a considerably higher price is paid for it than for "short" or "mixed" staples.

The low price of East India cotton is largely due to the "mixed" condition in which it is packed, and its consumption in this country has undoubtedly been checked.

Liverpool merchants and Manchester spinners would both regard it as a very great advantage that every bale should really contain the growth of Cotton which it purports to contain.

Assuring you of the hearty co-operation of this Chamber in any effort you may make to obtain special legislation of the nature indicated,

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
HENRY COKE, President.

EAST INDIA AND CHINA TRADE SECTION OF THE INCORPORATED CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF LIVERPOOL.

Report of the Special Committee of the Section, on the Adulteration of East India Cotton.

Adopted by the Section on the 27th May, 1884, *and by the Council of the Chamber on the 28th May*, 1884.

Prior to the year 1863, the high price of cotton, consequent on the American War, led to a great increase in the adulteration of Surat cotton; and in that year an attempt was made to stop the practice by passing, in the Bombay Legislative Council, an Act generally known as the "Cotton Frauds Act," subsequently modified by a Bill passed in 1878.

By this Act the adulteration of cotton, whether by the admixture of stones, dirt, seed, or inferior cotton, was constituted a penal offence; a system of inspection by Government officials was established, and its cost provided for by levying a fee on each bale of cotton exported. This measure produced an immediate effect, for, after a few years, the practice was greatly lessened. In 1864 the Bombay Chamber of Commerce reported that there was "a very marked improvement in the general freedom from seed and wilful adulteration, which had become so growing an evil previous to the passing of the Act."

Subsequently, not only did this decrease of adulteration continue, but there was also a marked improvement in the quality of Bombay cotton; but few legal proceedings were necessary; and, the cost of maintaining Government inspection being onerous, a feeling adverse to the Cotton Frauds Act arose amongst the mercantile community. In course of time this opposition to the Act strengthened, and its repeal was advocated, on the following grounds:—

1. That it was useless and unnecessary, the general criminal law providing sufficient remedies.
2. That the improvement in the quality of Surat cotton since the Act was passed was due, not to the operation of the Act, but to the natural operations of commerce, resulting from the bringing into closer contact the grower and buyer of cotton.
3. That, in such circumstances, the cost of Government inspection, amounting, as it did, to some £20,000 a year, was an unjustifiable burden upon the trade.

The Bombay Government was much opposed to the repeal of the Act; but, after several years of agitation by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, which was supported in 1877 by the Chambers of Liverpool and Manchester, the Government of India took a different view; and, by the advice of the Viceroy in Council, the Secretary of State for India, in April, 1880, directed the introduction of a Bill to repeal those sections which authorised the levy of a fee on all bales exported, and the maintenance of an establishment for inspection. Such a Bill, leaving in force the special penal provisions, and the regulation as to license of presses, was accordingly passed by the Bombay Legislative Council in February 1881, but was vetoed by the Viceroy. The following year a Bill was passed repealing all previous legislation on the subject of Cotton Frauds.

The course of events since has, unfortunately, shown that the opinion, then almost unanimously entertained by the mercantile community, that the abandonment of the practice of adulteration was not due to the deterrent influence of the Act, but to the bringing together of grower and buyer, was erroneous; for, although the latter influence has been in no wise diminished, there was an immediate revival of adulteration, which has become year by year more extensive, more systematic, and more skilfully conducted. At first it was effected by mere false packing in the bale, layers of an inferior description of cotton being inserted when the bale was pressed. Next, there were introduced machines called "openers," by means of which the inferior cotton could, after ginning and before packing, be more thoroughly mixed up together; and now the fraud is carried another stage further, inferior seed cotton being mixed before ginning. The two sorts are thus ginned together and thoroughly incorporated, the detection of the fraud being thereby rendered more difficult. This is a most dangerous form of adulteration, for the seed of the different varieties must necessarily become mixed, and, if sown together, will inevitably damage the staple of the better growth in subsequent crops.

All the superior growths, which are usually imported into Europe, are liable to be thus deteriorated. Short-stapled Khandesh cotton is specially grown, in annually increasing quantities, for the purpose of adulterating Amraoti cotton. Short-stapled Sind cotton is imported into the Dholera districts; and now, even Broach—the finest Indian growth—has been tampered with, and the mixture with it of Bengal and Dholera cotton is reported from Bombay. The comparative values of the various growths are as follows:—

Best Broach	...	...	... 6⅛*d.*
„ Dholera	...	...	... 5 9/16*d.*
„ Oomra	...	...	... 5 3/16*d*
„ Bengal	...	...	... 4 7/16*d.*
„ Sind	...	...	... 4⅛*d.*

In the opinion of your Committee, this growing and most serious evil, bringing, as it does, discredit upon Indian cotton as a whole, and disorganising an important trade, requires prompt and energetic measures for its suppression, and, other influences having proved insufficient, calls for some special legislation.

Your Committee does not recommend the re-enactment of the "Cotton Frauds Act," with its cumbrous and expensive system of Government inspection, but considers that much simpler steps will suffice, and that the better course is—quoting from the despatch from the Secretary of State to the Viceroy in Council dated 28th April 1880—" to retain special penal provisions against fraud and adulteration, which might be set in motion either by the party injured or by the magisterial authorities, who would practically put the law in force only when fraudulent practices become flagrant and notorious."

Many object to such special penal provisions on principle, considering that they interfere with the natural course of trade, and infringe the maxim of " *caveat emptor* ; " but it is a course which has been successfully pursued in this country to combat a similar evil ; and your Committee only suggest that measures should be taken in India to stop the adulteration of cotton similar to those which have proved effectual in England to stop the adulteration of hops, without undue vexation to any, and to the great benefit of all engaged in the trade.

By 29 Vic., c. 37, s. 5, " Any person putting, or suffering to be put, hops of different qualities or value into the same bag or pocket is liable to be fined £20 for every such bag or pocket," one moiety of which goes to Her Majesty, and remainder to complainant ; in default, three months' imprisonment. By other sections a like penalty is inflicted on " Any person putting hops into any bag or pocket without having marked, or caused to be marked thereon his name and the parish and county in which the hops were actually grown, in plain and legible figures of four, and on pockets three inches in length, at the least, and half an inch in breadth."

Your Committee recommends :—

1*st.*—That in a similar manner, the wilful packing of two sorts of Indian cotton in a bale—which should cover the wilful packing of two sorts, even if mixed before ginning—should be constituted a penal offence, punishable by a substantial fine for each bale so packed, half of the fine to go to the complainant with imprisonment in case of default.

2*nd.*—That each cotton press should be licensed ; a condition of its license being that there is placed upon every bale packed upon its premises its " press mark " and number ; and also when its screws are let to any private packer, that there is placed on every bale of a lot a distinguishing mark of which a record should be kept, so that the party responsible for the packing of each bale may, on reference to the Press Register, be readily identified. [Provision would thus be made, both for the punishment of the offence, and for the detection of the offender.]

3*rd.*—That no unginned cotton should be allowed to be imported into any cotton-growing district, without the sanction of the Collector or other officer in charge of the district.

Your Committee recommends that the co-operation of the Bombay Cotton Association should be sought, and that this body should be invited to take such steps as lie in its power to mitigate the evil.

At the close of last season the subject was discussed by the Bombay Association, and certain alterations were made in its bye-laws, but these have evidently been insufficient, for the adulteration has this season been even more flagrant. One great inducement to the practice has been the difficulty of thoroughly examining cotton pressed up-country, and sold in Bombay in "full-pressed" bales. To avoid the expense of rescrewing, and the deterioration in the quality of the cotton thereby caused, the custom has arisen of sampling in Bombay only 3 bales in 100, which obviously affords facilities for passing fraudulently packed cotton, and once the cotton is delivered, and the transaction completed, there is no subsequent recourse, even in the case of palpably fraudulent packing.

This is not the custom in other cotton markets. In Liverpool, if a bale is discovered to be "false-packed" when opened out at the mill of the buyer, it can be returned to the seller within any period not exceeding three months and ten days. In America similar rules exist, and claims for false packs, duly authenticated by oath or affirmation, can be recovered within a certain time, the period being longer than in Liverpool, to allow for the transit of cotton to the consuming market.

Your Committee think that a principle thus recognised in other cotton markets should be adopted also in Bombay; and that even after shipment to Europe, a seller should be responsible for "false-packed" claims, if properly authenticated. A great incentive to fraud would then be removed, for a seller, knowing that he would be liable for reclamations, would have comparatively little temptation to commit a fraud which, though it might escape detection in Bombay, would be certain to be discovered when the bale was opened out.

THOMAS COMBER.
R. P. NIXON.
JAMES G. SMITH.

Liverpool, 15*th May* 1884.

APPPENDIX B.

LIVERPOOL COTTON ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

49, BROWN'S BUILDINGS,
LIVERPOOL, 25*th November* 1890.

To
H. E. M. JAMES, Esq.,
Commissioner, N. D., Bombay Presidency,
Ahmedabad.

SIR,

ADULTERATION AND MIXTURE OF GROWTHS OF EAST INDIAN COTTON.

Your letter of 22nd August has received the careful consideration of the members of this Association, who are deeply interested in the subject to which you draw attention.

In deliberating upon your communication, this Association has had the advantage of conferring with the Manchester United Cotton Spinners' Association, and the reply I have now the honor to submit embodies the views of both Associations.

The question of dealing with false-packing has for some time past engaged the attention of this Association, and rules of a drastic nature (copy of which I enclose) have recently been adopted with the object of putting a stop to this most objectionable practice.

I am requested to point out that the comparison of the price of Middling American and Good Fair Dholera Cotton taken by you in July in the years 1888, 1889, 1890, is somewhat misleading, inasmuch as Middling American was exceptionally high in July 1889, and still higher in July 1890, but as a matter of fact Broach and Dholera Cotton have ruled lower compared with American this year than last, while Hinganghat, Oomra and Bengal have maintained their previous positions.

In reply to your quetions 1, 2 and 3, I am requested to say :—

1st.—That for a time there was no demand whatever for Cotton mixed in the bale, but as holders became more urgent to sell and offered this mixed Cotton at a price very little above the value of the inferior portion of the bale, a demand for it sprang up which of late has much exceeded the demand for the regularly packed article.

2nd.—It is presumed this question refers rather to bales in which the staple is mixed throughout than to bales inferior in grade and cleanliness on one side, but the same reply may be made, viz., that Spinners will purchase it if they are tempted by a price only fractionally higher than the value of the shortest staple.

3rd.—Great preference is given by buyers to long unmixed silky Cotton, and very high prices relatively are paid for it.

As already alluded to, the falling off in the price of East Indian as compared with American Cotton has been mainly in Broach and Dholera, the two growths which have been most badly false-packed and mixed, and therefore it is thought highly probable that the false packing and mixture of staples has been partly or largely the cause of the falling off in price. At the same time there are other causes, such as improved trade (leading Spinners to buy the higher priced article) and much larger crops in India, which may have contributed to produce this result.

There has been a marked increase in false-packing and adulteration of East Indian Cotton of late years.

The Association is not aware of any general system of branding or stamping Cotton; the letters indicate very little, *e.g.*, F. B. may mean Fair Bengal, Fine Bengal, Fine Broach or Fine Bhavnagar, and scarcely any attention is paid to them here, but it would be an advantage if the bales were branded so as to show whether the Cotton was grown say in the Dholera, Broach, Oomra, Bengal or Sind Districts.

This Association is of opinion that England would use more East Indian Cotton if it could be obtained of the real Broach and Hinganghat staple, and of East Indian Cotton generally if the cleanliness and packing were improved.

In conclusion, I would say that while admitting that the Liverpool Cotton Association is not free from blame for the increase of false-packing and mixture in the bale of different growths in East Indian Cotton, inasmuch as until recently it has discountenanced the sampling of bales except on what is called the "Fair side" of the bale, and although it is confidently trusted that the stringent Bye-laws on the subject which have been adopted may do much to put a stop to the practice, still it seems to this Association that the Government of India might do more than it is doing to check the evil at its source, and to punish those who are really guilty in the matter.

This Association does not feel itself competent to express any opinion as to whether the Cotton Frauds Act should be re-enacted, or whether any new Act should be introduced, but would suggest that it is worthy of consideration whether the Indian Merchandise Marks Act passed last year, might not be applicable, or made to apply to cases of fraudulent packing and mixing. I may add that in the opinion of the Association any legislation to correct the evils spoken of should not cause a tax to be placed upon the export trade of India.

I am, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

F. M. TOWNSEND, President.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED BY THE ASSOCIATION, 3RD NOVEMBER 1890.

1.—That in the Bye-laws relating to the sampling of East Indian Cotton, in place of Clause 2 the following be substituted (first paragraph of Clause 3 to remain unaltered):—

"East Indian Cotton shall in all cases be sampled as follows, one hoop to be removed and samples (outsides having been picked off) drawn in equal quantities from both sides and the middle of either end of the bale.

N.B.—This examination shall not invalidate any subsequent claim for false-packing which was not shown in the samples laid before arbitrators." (This *N.B.* to apply also to Clause 3, 23rd June 1890.)

2.—That in addition to the existing provisions relating to the mode of sampling, it shall be at the option of the Buyer or Seller to remove all the hoops and draw samples from any part of three per centum of the bales.

3.—That all the samples drawn shall be used for determining questions either of false-packing or quality, but due allowance shall be made for the change in the appearance of the hard side of the bale by the cross-packing.

4.—That in all arrival contracts the time allowed for the return of false-packed and unmerchantable Cotton be extended to six months.

5.—That where arrival Cotton is returned for false-packing the arbitrators may, at their discretion, inflict a penalty not exceeding ¼d. per lb.

6.—That the following alteration in the Bye-law referring to the rejection of Cotton containing 10 per cent. or more of false-packed bales (Clause 3 in Bye-law relating to East Indian Cotton) be adopted :—

After the words "shall have the option"

"Of invoicing back the lot if bought on C. I. F., or C. F., terms (within one month from the last day of landing), unless the Cotton has left Liverpool, in which case the actual false-packed bales only shall be returned;"

OR

"Of invoicing back the lot if bought on Liverpool arrival or delivery terms, unless delivery has been taken, in which case the actual false-packed bales only shall be returned;"

OR

"Of cancelling the Contract if bought on spot terms, unless delivery has been taken, in which case the actual false-packed bales only shall be returned."

APPENDIX C.

Extract from the "Cotton Trade of Great Britain" published by Thomas Ellison in 1886.

Year.	Average price of Middling American Upland.	Average price of Fair Dholera.	Year.	Average price of Middling American Upland.	Average price of Fair Dholera.
A.D.	*d.*	*d.*	A.D.	*d.*	*d.*
1811	12½	12	1848	4⅛	3⅞
1812	16¾	14	1849	5⅛	3⅝
1813	23	17½	1850	7	5¼
1814	29½	21	1851	5⅛	4¼
1815	20¾	17	1852	5 1/16	4¼
1816	18½	15⅜	1853	5¾	4⅛
1817	20⅛	17	1854	5⅜	3⅞
1818	20	15¾	1855	5⅝	4
1819	13½	9⅝	1856	6 5/16	4¾
1820	11½	8⅓	1857	7¾	5⅛
1821	9½	7⅞	1858	6⅞	5⅞
1822	8¼	6 7/16	1859	6¾	5
1823	8¼	6¾	1860	6¼	5
1824	8½	6⅝	1861	8 9/16	6⅜
1825	11⅝	8⅞	1862	17¼	12⅞
1826	6¾	5¼	1863	23¼	19¼
1827	6½	5⅛	1864	27½	21½
1828	6⅜	4⅝	1865	19	14⅓
1829	5¾	4	1866	15½	12
1830	6⅞	5	1867	10⅞	8¾
1831	6	4⅝	1868	10½	8½
1832	6⅝	5	1869	12⅛	9¾
1833	8½	6⅛	1870	9 1/16	8⅛
1834	8⅝	6⅝	1871	8 9/16	5 13/16
1835	10¼	7⅓	1872	10 9/16	7½
1836	9⅞	6¼	1873	9	6⅛
1837	7	4¾	1874	8	5 1/16
1838	7	4⅞	1875	7⅜	5
1839	7⅞	5⅛	1876	6¼	4½
1840	6	4⅓	1877	6 1/16	5 3/16
1841	6¼	4⅝	1878	6⅛	4 3/16
1842	5⅜	4	1879	6 5/16	5
1843	4⅝	3½	1880	6 13/16	5¼
1844	4⅞	3⅝	1881	6 7/16	4⅝
1845	4⅛	3⅛	1882	6⅜	4 5/16
1846	4⅞	3½	1883	5¾	3⅝
1847	6½	4½	1884	6	3 15/16

Price of Cotton from 1884 to 1889.

Average price collected from Cotton Circulars received from Mr. T. Ellison—

August 1884-85—
Uplands Mid..... 5·85
Good Dholera ... 4·98
Difference ... 0·87

September 1885 to September 1886—
Uplands Mid..... 5·11
Good Dholera ... 4·46
Difference ... 0·65

June 1886 to June 1887—
Uplands Mid ... 5·33
Good Dholera ... 4·30
Difference ... 1·03

March 1887 to March 1888—
Uplands Mid..... 5·58
Good Dholera ..... 4·38
Difference ... 1·20

March 1888 to March 1889—
Uplands Mid..... 5·54
Good Dholera ..... 4·6
Difference ... 1·48

APPENDIX D.

Extract from Mr. Curzon's "Russia in Asia."

The branch of industry, however, from which Russia, with probable justice, expects the greatest return, is that of cotton plantation, which, after a long apathy, is (if official reports are to be relied upon) being vigorously pursued both on the banks of the Amu Daria and in Turkistan. American seed has been imported into the country; American scientific methods and appliances have been studied; and in observance of the commercial policy which I have more than once sketched, an American company that applied for a concession met with a peremptory refusal, the Russians intending to keep an absolute monopoly of the industry, both growth and export, in their own hands. General Annenkoff, in the paper on the commercial importance of the Transcaspian Railway, from which I have before quoted, gave the figures of the present produce of cotton in Central Asia as follows:—

Bokhara	2,000,000	roods.
Khiva	500,000	„
Khokand	300,000	„
Amu Daria	500,000	„
Total ...	3,300,000	„

and those of the exports of cotton *via* Orenburg before the construction of the Railway as—

1883	603,000	roods.
1884	626,000	„
1885	668,000	„

The book which is understood to be about to publish upon the Railway will no doubt contain more recent statistics. So far the fertility of the Central Asia cotton seed has not been developed to anything like the same extent as its American rival. One pood (36 lbs.) of the former in its impure state yields only 9 lbs. of pure material, while the corresponding of American seed produces 15lbs. One desiatine (*i.e.* 2½ acres) of land in Centrla Asia will give from 12 to 14 pounds of pure cotton; the same area in America will give from 22 to 30. The present annual requirements of Russia are stated at about 8,000,000 pood of cotton, which she imports from Egypt, India and America.

1 pood=36 English lbs.; 62 pood=1 ton (nearly); at an average price of 11 roubles (22*s*) a pood, General Annenkoff, as I have previously mentioned, claims to be able to offer his railroad-borne cotton from Central Asia in the market of Moscow at 6½* roubles a pood. With the united supply of Mero, Bokhara, Ferghana and Khokand, Russia expects to be entirely self-supporting in another decade.

Of the rapid extension of the industry in Central Asia, the following figures will give some idea. In 1884 only 750 acres in Turkistan were devoted to the plantation of American cotton. In 1886 the area was 30,000 acres, and for the first time an annual meeting of planters was held at Tashkent. In 1886 the export from Central Asia, mainly by the Transcaspian Railway, though at that time carried no further than Mero, was 55,000 bales of 100 kilogrammes (220 lbs.) each. In 1887 the total was reckoned at 120,000—200,000 such bales. In 1888 the area under cultivation was 87,500 acres in Turkistan, and the total export was 521,000 bales, made up as follows:—

Bokhara	122,000	bales.
Khiva	57,000	„
Taskhent	180,000	„
Persia	81,000	„
Erivan	81,000	„
Total ...	521,000†	„

* Assuming rouble at 2*s.* this means 4 3-16*d.* per lb. laid down at mills, as against quotation of 1st May 1890, in the Bombay market for good saw-ginned Dharwar, of 4 11-16*d.* per lb. cost, insurance and freight, *i.e.*, landed at Odessa only.

† Equal to about 285,000 Bombay bales.

From the latest report (for 1888) of the trade of St. Petersburgh and Consular District I derive the following :—

"The consumption in Russia of cotton grown in Bokhara, Khiva and Khokand is steadily increasing ; although at present produced, the great bulk of this cotton is not suitable for spinning the finer number of yarn most in demand. The staple as a rule is both short and irregular, the fibre rather dry and weak, and the cotton imperfectly cleaned."

APPENDIX E.

Translation of a Memorandum presented to the Commissioner, N. D., at Anklesvar by the undersigned Patels of villages in that Táluka.

We, the undersigned Patels of some of the villages of the Anklesvar Táluka, have discussed with the Commissioner, N. D., the District Deputy Collector, the Mámlatdár of the táluka, and the cotton merchants of Anklesvar, Sheths Pestonji and Jamsetji Nasarwànji Ginvala, regarding the preservation of the purity of Broach cotton, and we all make the following request, *viz.*, that, as in several villages of this taluka (Anklesvar) Goghari kapas is sown together with country kapas at present, and as the mixture of the two sorts of cotton lowers the name of pure Broach cotton, and as the sowing of Goghari kapas, while leading to an increase in price, means a decrease in yield of kapas, the sowing of Goghari kapas should be stopped, or it should be sown separately from indigenous Broach kapas. Bales of such cotton should be separately pressed and marked "Broach-ginned Goghari." In the same way bales of Broach indigenous cotton should be separately pressed and marked "Broach-ginned Deshi." We also request that the importation into this place from other places of seeds of inferior kapas should be stopped, in order that the esteemed name of pure Broach cotton may be preserved, and that by this means the admixture of inferior kapas with our superior kapas will be stopped. Proper arrangements should also be made that the Bombay merchants may not adulterate our indigenous cotton with the inferior sorts of cotton.

26th February 1891.

SURAJRAM MANCHARAM,
Patel of Anklesvar.

KASAMJI HASAMJI,
Patel of Diva.

BHAGWANDAS RAJARAM,
Patel of Chorasi.

HANSJI ADAMJI,
Patel of Jitali.

ASMALJI SALEMANJI,
Patel of Kosamdi.

AHMEDJI ABHRAMJI,
Patel of Umarwada.

DAYA FAKIRA,
Patel of Bharkodra.

PARTHAM KHUSHAL,
Patel of Sangpor.

ASMALJI ABHRAMJI,
Patel of Piraman.

HIRA HARIBHAI,
Patel of Divi.

RAIJI RAMBHAI,
Patel of Boidra.

(True Translation.)

H. E. M. JAMES,
Commissioner, N. D.

No. 5077 of 1891.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, 24*th July* 1891.

To

The SECRETARY, BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

SIR,

In continuation of my letter No. 3342, dated 14th May 1891, I am directed to forward herewith, for the information of the Association, a copy of a further memorandum submitted by Mr. H. E. M. James, C.S., on the subject of frauds in the cotton trade and the deterioration of the staples.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
W. S. HARVEY,
Acting Under Secretary to Government.

MEMORANDUM.

Since my pamphlet on East Indian cotton frauds was written, I have had the advantage during my recent leave of visiting both Manchester and Liverpool, and, by the kindness of Mr. J. K. Bythell, of being introduced to many of the principal brokers, merchants and cotton-spinners. I have also at their invitation and under the instructions of the Secretary of State for India, visited the Chambers of Commerce at both cities, and the Cotton Association of Liverpool. I have thus been placed in possession of information unknown to me when writing in Bombay, I desire to supplement my previous statements and conclusions with some further remarks.

One specially striking fact is the unpopularity of East Indian cotton compared with American in the Lancashire market. Very little E. I. cotton is used unmixed with American cotton, but certain spinners, who manufacture special brands of yarn, still require a certain quantity of E. I. cotton, so as to maintain the appearance of those brands with their customers—for Broach cotton has a valuable and peculiar sheen of its own—but cases of this kind are, so to speak, exceptional. American cotton is longer and finer in staple than Broach, it can be worked more easily and yields a larger out-put of yarn. Owing to the protective systems obtaining in most foreign countries, Lancashire now depends for her exports mainly on the higher counts, which require the greatest skill to manufacture and which can cross the barrier of hostile tariffs. In other words, the tendency becomes greater every day to manufacture goods which represent the maximum of skill with the minimum of material. Now the best Indian cotton, because of the comparative shortness of its staple, is unpopular with the mill-hands, who are paid by the piece, and whose out-turn of work is diminished if "Surats," which is the generic term for all E. I. cotton, be used with or instead of American. So long therefore as plenty of good American is to be had, Lancashire spinners do not care for East Indian, as the figures of consumption prove :—

The export from India in 1889 was	1,672,000 bales.
Indian mills used about	1,000,000 bales.
Total grown (allowing nothing for handspinning in India)	2,672,000 bales.
In 1890 the imports into Europe of East Indian cotton were	1,905,970 bales.
Add Indian mills, consumption, say	1,050,000 bales.
Crop of 1890, exclusive of handspinning	2,955,070 bales.
The import into Great Britain in 1890 of East Indian cotton was	604,290 bales.
The deliveries to the home trade in 1890 were ...	299,290 bales.
The actual re-export was in 1890	242,850 bales.

We thus see that in 1890, of an Indian crop averaging at least 2½ to 2¾ millions of bales, England used the paltry number of only three hundred thousand, a nearly equal number imported into Liverpool being re-exported to the continent. And of the three hundred thousand consumed in Lancashire nearly one hundred thousand consisted of Tinnevelly cotton, a medium-stapled but glossy, clean cotton, which has recently become very popular in certain spinning localities, the reason for which is not altogether certain. In other words only 200,000 bales of Indian cotton, exclusive of Tinnevellies, were consumed by Lancashire, as against 2,785,000 bales of American.

The total consumption of Great Britain in 1890 was :—

American	...	...	...	...	2,785,590 bales.
Brazil	...	...	...	...	132,620 „
Egyptian	...	...	...	...	253,020 „
W. Indies, &c.	...	...	...	...	29,850 „
East Indian	...	...	...	...	299,250 „
				Total ...	3,500,070 „

Another great difference in favour of American cotton is in the packing. American cotton is imported in loosely packed bales. Before purchase every single bale is sampled, and after purchase on the spot, the buyer samples each bale again. East Indian cotton is packed so tightly by hydraulic pressure that sampling the whole bale is a matter of expense, amounting to about three shillings a bale, so that purchasers are obliged to take a large proportion on trust, a trust that is too often misplaced, except in the case of large importers whose well-known brands have been prepared by their agents in India, and are to be depended upon. Certainly a buyer can return false packed bales at any time within three months of the date of sale and the seller has to pay all the expenses of transit from and back to Liverpool; but this is troublesome, so the mixed lots of cotton that were so plentiful last year made for the time being spinners chary of buying Broach and Dholera cotton on the Liverpool market. It should be noted that the old-fashioned "false-packing," by which is meant a clumsy mixing of different kinds of cotton in layers, can with care be pretty easily detected. But the clever mixing of *kapas* of different growths at the presses by means of "openers" is very difficult of detection, because staple is among experts so much a matter of fancy and opinion that arbitrators may be deceived where there is mixing done so cleverly as to avoid the appearance of false-packing. These practices undoubtedly contribute, so Mr. Bythell and every one are agreed, to make East India cotton looked upon with disfavour.

Yet, fraud or no fraud, I am afraid the best Indian cotton has but little chance of success in England so long as there is an abundant supply of American, for poor American is, I am informed, superior to the best Broach. When I was in Liverpool, beautiful bales of the new season's Broach were lying unsaleable because, so the owner informed me, of the overwhelming supply of American. The 1890-91, crop is now certain to be at least one-and-a-quarter times' larger than the previous crop, and many spinners have given up, so I am informed, using Broach, because the plentiful supply of cheap American tempted them to use Americans only. A statement given me by Mr. Bythell shows how greatly and continuously the American crop has grown. When the American crop is short, a demand springs up for E. I. cotton failing which it somewhat resembles a drug in the Liverpool market, and, as remarked above, is only enquired for by those who have been accustomed to use it for special brands of yarn. Mr. Bythell thinks that the only chance for Broach cotton, so far as Lancashire is concerned, is some diminution in the supply of American, and of that there is no hope at present; still if Broach be exported pure and unmixed in staple it will, so all admit, have a much better chance of holding its own in Lancashire. How different is this from the time when during a series of years Lancashire looked to India as a great source of supply, and when the man who could bring about the growth of two pods of cotton where only one grew before, was looked upon as a benefactor not only to India but to his own countrymen.

On the Continent, where much of the machinery has been constructed for spinning low and coarse counts for which short-stapled cotton is suited, and where protection renders spinners less keen than in Lancashire to produce the most valuable outturn with the minimum of expenditure, E. I. cotton is largely in demand, and except in Russia, where protective duties have recently been largely enhanced, and which consumes the greatly increased supply of Central Asian cotton, the demand appears almost unlimited. The Continent took of E. I. cotton :—

In 1889	1,317,220 bales.
In 1890	1,598,240 bales.

Curiously enough, the trade is briskest in "Bengals," generally supposed to be one of the least worthy of East India growths. The staple is so short as occasionally to be almost unfit for anything except for the adulteration of wool, and such-like purposes. It is, however, strong and hard, and I am informed as a fact that the great bulk of the Bengals and the poorer Umras are used for spinning the lower numbers. These coarser yarns are wanted for legitimate purposes and the short-stapled Surats are just what is wanted for making them. The same demand is found in the island of Bombay itself, where, says the Millowners' Association, the mills are now spinning lower numbers. That the cotton-trade of India, as a whole, is not declining, is so it has been pressed upon me, proved by the fact that the exports are increasing every year. But profitable trade with *England* in the better staples is every year becoming more difficult.

A good deal more of the E. I. cotton trade with Lancashire is carried on by "sample" than I was led to believe. All the principal importing firms have their own brands, A1, A2, and the like. Occasionally the generic style of the cotton may be omitted, but practically the description is mentioned in case of every sale, although the cotton be sold only as "equal to sample." It must be observed that the "class" of the cotton, which includes cleanliness and colour, is of equal importance with the "staple" in most cases. Certainly it is so, so a good authority tells me, in the case of Broach, for there is not a more unsaleable article in Liverpool than stained Broach. If then, a merchant offers for sale a consignment of a hundred bales of "Fine Broach," he means that the sample will be, as regards colour and cleanliness, exactly similar to a standard kept at the rooms of the Cotton Association, not to be touched, but only looked at. As regards "staple," in the absence of a standard to handle, it will be equivalent to the normal staple which brokers agree such cotton should rightly possess, and should there be any difference of opinion on this point, and in practice a difference occurs in almost every case, the staple is adjudicated upon by arbitration. If, however, the merchant offers a hundred bales of "Fine Broach, special type A, B, C," he means that as regards colour and cleanliness it is up to the Association standard, but as regards staple he only guarantees it to be equal to a sample on view at his own office, such staple being, it may be, better than normal, or on the other hand poorer. Or the merchant may sell the cotton altogether apart from the Association standards, simply guaranteeing that it is both in class and staple up to a standard, which he exhibits in his own rooms.

One would suppose that if dealings in E. I. cotton were all carried on in this way there would be little opening for fraud or dispute. But opinions differ so greatly even amongst highly skilled experts as to weather cotton is, or is not up to sample, that, so I am informed, hardly a single transaction for future delivery or "to arrive" takes place in E. I. cotton at Liverpool without the buyer and seller referring the article sold to arbitration for an allowance either for or against the seller. Disputes regarding cotton sold "on the spot" seldom occur, as the transaction is based on the samples drawn from the actual bales. The larger part of the transactions are, however, for future delivery, as spinners who require to make contracts beforehand for the delivery of yarn of certain standards must arrange beforehand for securing a particular standard of cotton at a certain price. The most variable and uncertain elements therefore being the staple, in the keen competition of trade the tendency is for exporters in Bombay, while maintaining the cleanliness and colour of the cotton, to

reduce the *staple* to the barest standard that they think will pass muster. Only a small portion of the total consignment is, as has been explained, usually sampled, owing to the expense, unless false packing is suspected, when every bale will be sampled. The object therefore of the exporter is, by so thoroughly mixing good and inferior varieties together in an "opener," to prevent the detection which would certainly follow the clumsy packing of different varieties in layers. Great and respectable firms with whom it is no less a point of honour than of profit to maintain their private standards, take good care that no suspicion shall attach to their brands, although even they must submit to arbitration consequent on the differences of opinion as to staple which always prevail. But firms which act as commission agents for natives, by whom they are recouped for any fine on false-packed bales or on over-scientifically-mixed bales, have no such stimulus for seeing that the bales exported under their names are up to standard or to sample. And I understand that middlemen exist, who buy cotton at the current price of a particular grade, and then try to pass it off as belonging to a higher grade, so much room for doubt exists as to staple. As long therefore as Lancashire, or for the matter of that, as long as continental countries consume any E. I. cotton at all, so long will the incentives to false-packing and mixing continue, and so long will the confidence in and value of good-stapled E. I. cotton suffer.

The objectionable practices carried on in Bombay reached in 1890 such extravagant dimensions that buyers, both in Liverpool and Manchester, took measures of exceptional stringency to punish them. And there is a belief prevalent that the greatly reduced export from Bombay to England and Europe during the current season is due in some measure to this circumstance. Other well informed authorities, however, tell me that a somewhat smaller Indian crop, together with the low prices of, and the enormous bulk of the American crop, are the main cause of the reduced export from India. A leading firm in Lancashire informs me that they have been ready to sell Surats in Liverpool all the season, but did not find buyers at prices that would cover the cost, and that if Liverpool would buy at even a small margin of profit over the cost in India, there would be plenty of sellers at any moment. This only emphasises the conclusion already advanced that East India is in great danger from America, and that a permanent fall in price is to be dreaded. The immediate result of the frauds detected last year has been, that consignments which before the arbitrators were so keen to detect fraud, would have passed muster with a small allowance, were last year summarily rejected as false-packed or mixed, and the price of such bales fell below its relative intrinsic worth, because it was discredited as rejected cotton. So great a demand therefore actually sprung up for this damaged cotton as to leave the really genuine article out in the cold altogether. Advantage also was taken by buyers of the prejudiced reputation of East India cotton in the following manner. A buyer can only invoice cotton that has been bought to arrive, back to the seller at the official price on the day of arbitration when the arbitrators declare the cotton to be fasle-packed or mixed, or not of the description sold. In every case last year what the buyer aimed at, when he did not like the cotton tendered, or perhaps found it not to his advantage to take it, was to get the arbitrators to declare that it was false-packed, or not the description contracted for, because that declaration gave him the right to invoice the cotton back to the seller, and if the price had gone up he could claim the difference between the price originally agreed upon and the price then obtaining. Bombay exporters were in fact bitten severely all round, and this has undoubtedly made the native merchants unwilling to export as usual. On May 7th, 1891, the export to Great Britain since January 1st only amounted to 69,000 bales as against 226,000 and 271,000 during the same period in the two years previous. If, I was told, Liverpool made it worth their while by paying a proper price, no doubt exportation would commence again at once. But the price Liverpool may now pay may be so low as to yield the merchants at Bombay a loss instead of a profit. In that case next year the rayat may expect to receive a much lower price for his cotton than in this season, unless some serious unforeseen accident happens to the American crop, and in any case the mixer will put forth his utmost ingenuity towards exporting as cheaply-made concoctions as he hopes will elude Liverpool vigilance.

It is a curious fact that although the difference between Broach and American sold on the spot at Liverpool varies pretty much the same, yet between American and Dholera as well as the poorer Indian staples the difference is now very much less than it was. *Vide* the following table :—

	Middling American.	Fine Broach.	Good Dholera.	Good Bengal.
April 30th, 1890	6 7/16	5 15/16	4 11/16	4
„ 1891	4 7/32	4 1/2	3 13/16	3 15/16
Fall ...	1 11/16	1 7/16	7/8	11/16
October 2nd, 1889	6 7/16	6 1/2	4 13/16	4 1/2
„ 1890	5 3/4	5 9/16	4 3/8	3 15/16
Fall ...	11/16	11/16	5/16	3/16

Midding American has fallen between October 1889 and April 1890, $1\frac{5}{16}d.$, Broach, $1\frac{3}{4}d.$, and Dholera $1d.$ only

Mr. Bythell, who kindly gave me the table, adds—

"These two comparisons show that Broach fluctuates with American to a greater "extent than the shorter-stapled Indian cotton. In April 1890 Broach did not rise as "fast quite as American, because the rise in American was a 'corner' movement limited "to American by the speculators hence it (Broach) was, on April 30th, 1890, $\frac{1}{2}d.$ below "middling American. As a general rule you may, however, take it to be a fact that "excepting Broach, Indian cottons will not rise or fall as rapidly as American, so that "comparisons made on any particular time are dangerous. All the circumstances affecting "each article have to be known and studied, or wrong conclusions may easily be drawn, or "rather, will most certainly be drawn."

The question then again presents itself. Is it worth the while of the Indian Government to interfere on behalf of the E. I. cotton trade, when England takes so little E. I. cotton comparatively ?

To my mind the fact that Americans have so utterly distanced Surats, indicates more than ever the importance of Government doing its utmost to prevent E. I. cotton being put out of the race altogether. Granted that even the worst East India cotton fetches a price, and can be utilised for coarse articles or for adulterating wool, that the demand for it at low prices continues and that the quantity exported is increasing, (though not the quality) which shows that it pays the rayat to grow it even at the low prices he receives, and admitting that with the steady growth of population and wealth in the civilised world, the consumption of cotton-goods will go on increasing, still ought the Indian Government to look quietly on while this, one of its most valuable staples for export, steadily *deteriorates*, in quality and price alike, so that not only America, but Russia and Africa may soon leave it behind ? Even the small quantity of E. I. cotton still taken by England is worth between £3,000,000 and £4,000,000 sterling. Why should we allow the rayat to be deprived of a part of his income by conniving at fraudulent practices, which make it useless for him to grow aught but inferior staples ? The rayat can take care of himself—and he grows the bad cotton because its outturn is larger, and quantity makes up for quality, is the usual reply. But I deny it. The rayat can in many districts, at any rate, grow as much good cotton as he can grow bad cotton in the same soil, and by good I do not of course mean delicate exotic cotton, but sound Indian or acclimatised American staples. He grows the bad, because if he grew good, it would be mixed in Bombay with bad, and he would get the price of bad,

and really the reason why he has not ceased to grow the bad is that prolonged peace and the growth of population in the world has caused a demand for coarse goods, so that even bad cotton has a value. But when America and other countries enlarge their areas of cultivation, and there is enough *good* cotton grown to satisfy the wants of the world, even in cheap goods, where will Indian cotton be then? Base uses for it no doubt will continue to be found, but it seems to me that its price must steadily go down. Silk waste has its value, but could cultivators of silk-worms continue their business if their best silk became degraded to the quality of waste? This is what Indian cotton is coming to.

I submit then, that to begin with, it is of paramount importance to the Broach and Surat districts to keep out the admixture of foreign seed, the more so as the importation of *kapas* or uncleaned cotton into those districts can only be intended for the purpose of adulteration. Even though spinners may prefer American to E. I. cotton, still the fact remains that Broach has merits of its own, which spinners are glad to get and which will, all authorities are agreed, continue to secure for it a quotation in the Lancashire markets. Payment of the high rates of land assessment in the two districts of Broach and Surat, depends on the rayat being able to secure a good price for his cotton, and it would be surely better to maintain the staple by legislation rather than by allowing deterioration to court disaster both to the cultivating classes and to Government. The Broach rayat may be, and is no doubt, very astute, as Indian rayats go, but if even the British farmer requires aid to enable him to obtain genuine seeds and unadulterated manures, surely the Broach rayat, to whom Royal Agricultural Societies are unknown, deserves some help on the part of his landlord, the Government, for the preservation of his most valuable crop. If in any area hereafter a specially good and valuable staple should by the aid of the Agricultural Department obtain the principal footing I would extend to it the same protection as I would to Broach. Granted that English spinners prefer American, and that a continuous fall in the intrinsic value of E. I. cotton stimulates a demand for it to be manufactured into cheap goods, it seems to me contrary to reason and experience to suppose that if the supply of good-stapled Indian cotton were abundant, and the quality to be relied upon, manufacturers, both in England and on the Continent, would not find out its special value, as they have that of Tinnevellies, and pay a correspondingly good price for it.

As for the mixing of cleaned cotton of different varieties in the same bale, that is a somewhat more delicate question. The practice is defended on the ground that it is devoted to perfectly legitimate ends; one does it to make the average staple in the bale appear stronger, another to give better colour, &c., &c. But they all with one voice admit that the practice is so far unrecognized and illegitimate, that if they offered the resulting mixtures for sale branded as "mixed" the cotton would simply not be saleable. In theory, for instance, Dholera cotton is the outcome of one or more growths in the extensive tracts where cotton known under that name is produced. In practice a bale marked "Dholera" may be a mixture of Dholera, Sind, and Ispahan, and for appearance at any rate, possibly even for the feel (though not the intrinsic value) of the staple, it may be the better for the mixture. But if *called* a mixture it would not fetch its intrinsic value but something much lower. Brokers, with whom rests the ultimate decision, are familiar with the staple of the pure brand and always act on the assumption that the bales are pure and not mixed. Therefore it is only when is offered for sale by sample and not by description, a rare case, that mixed cotton could possibly fetch a value on its own merits.

It may be argued that Government has not, in theory, the right to prevent the owner of two sorts of cotton mixing them as he pleases. But in order to prevent *fraud*, and that is the business of Government, I submit that the Government should insist on every bale of E. I. cotton bearing the mark of press where finally pressed for export and declaring, invoicing dealing in, exporting, or being in any way a party to the export of a wrong description, should be an offence liable to prosecution. Both the mixer himself and the dealer in or shipper of the misdescribed bales should be equally liable. Why should a

respectable firm deal in bogus bales, and be exempt from the penalities to which their manufacturer, who is allowed the use of the respectable firm's name, is subjected ?

It might be unwise and impracticable to attempt any excessive limitation of the number of local varieties which might be mixed together under one trade description. For instance, the mixing of any cotton, say *Gogari* or even *Rozi* grown in the Broach district with Broach cotton proper, might be permissible, though the *Rozi* growing villages could, I believe, be excluded without difficulty. But the mixing of varieties from other districts—and by "district" I mean the entire tract in which a variety is grown, such as Dholera or Sind, with Broach—should be prohibited, unless the bales be marked "mixed," and it should be as serious a penal offence to deal in such a mixture as Broach, as it was to do the mixing itself. Otherwise the law would be inoperative. "Dealing" should include being in any way a party to the exportation, the invoicing, &c., &c. It would be necessary also to enact that the description of the cotton exported shall in all cases be declared at the custom house.

The Bombay Government should also, I respectfully submit, take really active steps towards reviving fine unmixed staples and encouraging their exportation in an unadulterated form. Mr. Bythell tells me that Khandesh cotton, though greatly mixed with indigenous, is still, owing to Mr. Ashburner's exertions twenty-eight years ago, much better than some of the Berar growths. In fact it is a good honest merchantable cotton, far superior to some of the once celebrated Oomras. If the cotton were still better, would it not be still more profitable to the rayat to grow ? Mr. Ozanne has proved that the Dharwar rayat will take eagerly good fresh American seed, and it is quite conceivable that without the least improper pressure and with a little assistance the standard of the crop both in Khandesh and the Southern Maratha Country might be greatly improved, to the benefit of the rayat and to the profit of Government. Undoubtedly, as remarked already, with the increase of the population and civilisation of the world the demand for cotton fabrics and therefore for cotton is not likely to fall off. Uses will be found for the worst cotton that may be grown. But with the competition of America, Central Asia, and Africa confronting her, India cannot afford to allow such moderately good staples as she still possesses to deteriorate further. She ought rather to strive annually to improve her yield in quality as she has already done in quantity. It is indeed for objects such as this that, so I conceive, the so-called Agricultural Department was created.

Mr. Bythell tells me I was mistaken in thinking that he initiated the opposition or was personally a great advocate for the abolishing the "Cotton Frauds Act." Finding that public opinion among the merchants of Bombay tended strongly that way, he agreed in pressing for the repeal, but he told the Governor of Bombay frequently that the department alone should be abolished and that the Act itself should remain on the Statute-Book as a deterrent, and to avoid declaring, as it were, that fraud was no longer to be punished. Mr. Bythell holds at the same time that the old Act was in many respects faulty and impracticable in working.

Mr. Bythell asserts also that it is only for the protection of the staple, and the prevention of the admixture of different staples, that legislation is required. The high class, which includes cleanliness, of the Indian cotton now exported is sufficient proof that the old form of adulteration with foreign substances, so prevalent a few years ago, is now very rare.

S. S. "Malwa," Indian Ocean,
4th June 1891.

H. E. M. JAMES.

No. 2351 OF 1891.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
Commissioner's Office,
Karachi, 7th July 1891.

Submitted to Government.

H. E. M. JAMES, Commissioner in Sind.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,

Bombay, 10th September 1891.

The SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT,
Revenue Department,
Bombay.

SIR,

I have the honor, by direction of the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association, to acknowledge the receipt of your letters No. 3342 of 14th May, and No. 5077 of 24th July 1891, giving cover to copies of memoranda from Mr. H. E. M. James, C.S., Commissioner, Northern Division, on the subject of frauds in the cotton trade and the deterioration of the staple, regarding which the opinion of the Association is invited by Government.

2. The papers embodying Mr. James' proposals having been duly considered, I am to say that this Association is at one with the Bombay Cotton Trade Association in the opinion expressed by that body on the subject in the subjoined Resolution recently submitted to Government :—

"That this Association approves most heartily of Mr. James' proposals requesting "Government to organise the distribution of good local seed in large quantities at cost "price, and even below that, or, if necessary, gratis, in order to induce the ryot to procure "his seed from the Government depôts only; it can, however, not accept his views with "regard to legislation in any form, not considering the same desirable in principle nor "conducive to the effect intended."

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

APPENDIX H.

SHORT TIME MOVEMENT.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,

BOMBAY, *12th September* 1891.

To

The AGENTS and OWNERS of
Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills in Bombay.

GENTLEMEN,

I am directed to subjoin, for your information, copy of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association held this day, regarding the adoption of short time, from the 15th instant :—

The Committee of the Millowners' Association beg to inform members and other millowners that the short-time circular has been signed by the Owners or Agents of 59 out of the 66 mills in Bombay. Of those who have not signed, 2 mills are stopped, 2 are owned by a firm who have referred the question to their senior partner who is in Europe, and the remaining three will most probably sign during the coming week. Under these circumstances the Committee resolve that short-time should commence

from the 15th instant and continue until December 31st, and that for the carrying out of the same the following measures should be adopted :—

1*st*.—That a Special Committee consisting of

Messrs. G. Cotton,
K. M. Heeramaneck,
Damodhur Tapidas, and
The Secretary

be appointed to receive and answer all communications regarding short-time and to have full power to decide all questions relating to the same and to take such measures and incur such expenses as may be necessary for insuring the effective working of the movement.

2*nd*.—That all mills in which spinning alone is carried on should stop 4 days from the 15th to 30th of September and 8 days in each month afterwards until December 31st, inclusive of holidays.

3*rd*.—That all mills in which there is weaving as well as spinning should either stop spinning bundling yarn as above, or, if more convenient to them, stop their entire mills for two days between Septembr 15th and 30th and four days in each of the three remaining months.

4*th*.—All stoppages as far as possible to be on holidays or Saturdays and Sundays, and the Special Committee will, on or before the 16th of this month, and the first of each following month, issue a circular naming the days for general stoppage.

5*th*.—As the object of the movement is to curtail production with as little inconvenience as possible, and as it may happen that some mills may, for the purpose of repair or any other reason, desire to make up one or more month's short time at one stoppage, the Special Committee may permit of such modification as in their opinion will serve the object in view in any other way than the one prescribed.

I am, Gentlemen,
Yours faithfully,

JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 16*th September* 1891.

To the AGENTS and OWNERS of
COTTON SPINNING and WEAVING MILLS in BOMBAY

GENTLEMEN,

I am directed by the Special Committee appointed to supervise the carrying out of the short-time movement, to hand you the accompanying list showing the dates on which they would suggest the Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills should be closed from now up to the end of the year; and they trust that Agents and Owners will give effect to the Agreement by closing their Mills on the dates specified.

I am, Gentlemen,
Yours faithfully.

JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

Closing Dates under the Short-time Agreement.

SPINNING MILLS.

September—

Saturday, 19th.

Sunday, 20th.

Saturday, 26th.

Sunday, 27th.

October—

Saturday, 3rd.

Sunday, 4th.

Sunday, 11th. } Dussera.
Monday, 12th. } Dussera.
Tuesday, 13th. } Dussera.

Saturday, 24th.

Sunday, 25th.

Saturday, 31st—Dewali.

November—

Sunday, 1st. } Dewali.
Monday, 2nd. } Dewali.

Saturday, 14th.

Sunday, 15th.

Saturday, 21st.

Sunday, 22nd.

Saturday, 28th.

Sunday, 29th.

December—

Saturday, 5th.

Sunday, 6th.

Saturday, 12th.

Sunday, 13th.

Friday, 25th. } Xmas Holidays.
Saturday, 26th. } Xmas Holidays.
Sunday, 27th. } Xmas Holidays.
Monday, 28th. } Xmas Holidays.

WEAVING MILLS.

September—

Sunday, 20th and 27th.

October—

Sunday, 4th.

Monday, 12th. } Dussera.
Tuesday, 13th. } Dussera.

Saturday, 31st—Dewali.

November—

Sunday, 1st. } Dewali.
Monday, 2nd. } Dewali.

Sunday, 15th.

Sunday, 29th.

December—

Sunday, 6th.

Sunday, 13th.

Saturday, 26th. } Christmas.
Sunday, 27th. } Christmas.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *23rd September* 1891.

The AGENTS and OWNERS of
Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills in Bombay.

GENTLEMEN,

SHORT-TIME MOVEMENT.

I am directed by the Special Committee to inform you that since the issue of their notification dated 12th instant, the Agents of the Kaiser-i-Hind Spinning and Weaving Company, and the Jam Manufacturing Company (formerly the Esa Callifah Spinning and Weaving Mills), have signed the agreement to work short-time, and a reply, by wire, from England, is also expected in a day or two from the owners of the two mills worked by Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Company. The Special Committee take this opportunity of informing Agents and Owners that the various Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills—signatories to the Agreement—were on Saturday and Sunday last closed in accordance with their Circular of the 16th instant, and that those concerns which worked on the days in question did so with the sanction of the Special Committee—in some cases owing to previous break down of machinery, and in others on account of different dates for closing having been fixed.

The Special Committee being desirous that the short-time agreement should be duly observed, have directed me to take measures to see that the mills actually suspended work on the days fixed. I have therefore to request all agents or owners who have agreed to work short-time to give instructions to those in charge of their mills to admit my assistant on the days of stoppage. Signatories will much assist my action by giving me ample notice of the days—other than those mentioned in the printed list already supplied—on which they intend to stop during each month.

I am, Gentlemen,
Yours faithfully,
JOHN MARSHALL, Secretary.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *24th September* 1891.

The AGENTS and OWNERS of
Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills in Bombay.

GENTLEMEN,

SHORT-TIME MOVEMENT.

The Special Committee beg to submit for the consideration of Mill Owners the desirability of adopting one uniform practice regarding the payment of hands during the period of working short-time, and would suggest the following :—

First.—That managers, engineers, spinning, carding and weaving masters and clerks be paid for the full month.

Second.—That jobbers, overlookers and mill hands be only paid for the time they are actually employed, but that jobbers and overlookers be employed on four out of eight days stoppage per month in the case of spinning mills, as in the opinion of the Special Committee they can be advantageously employed in overhauling machinery.

The Special Committee beg to report that the Kaisir-i-Hind mill and the Jam Manufacturing Company (late Essa Kalifa mill) have signed the Circular, so that with the exception of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Company and the Ookerda Khetsey mill all the mills in Bombay have accepted the agreement, and it is expected that the order for the E. D. Sassoon Mills to sign will be received in a few days, as the letter dated the 4th instant, to Mr. Jacob Sassoon, cannot reach him on the Continent of Europe until to-day or to-

morrow, and it may take a few days for him to reply. The Committee have also the pleasure to report that all the mills are keeping up to the spirit of the agreement. In several instances the days appointed by the Committee for closing have not been observed, but satisfactory reasons have been given and such mills will make up the time by closing on other days. The Secretary has appointed two of his assistants to see that the agreement is adhered to, and a record is being kept of the days on which each mill closes; such record is open to inspection at the Association's rooms.

Signatories may rely upon the Committee at once reporting any breach of the agreement and taking steps accordingly.

We are, Gentlemen,
Yours faithfully,

G. COTTON,
K. M. HEERAMANECK,
DAMODERDAS TAPIDAS,
} *Members of the Special Committee.*
JOHN MARSHALL, Secretary.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *29th September* 1891.

The AGENTS and OWNERS of
Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills in Bombay.

GENTLEMEN,

SHORT-TIME MOVEMENT.

The Special Committee have now the pleasure to intimate that a telegram has been received by Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co., from their senior partner in Europe, consenting to join the short-time movement, and to close their two mills for the required number of days per month until the end of the year.

I am at the same time to add that all the signatories continue keeping up to the spirit of the agreement.

I am, Gentlemen,
Yours faithfully,
JOHN MARSHALL, Secretary.

APPENDIX I.

STOCKS OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
To BOMBAY, *15th June* 1891.

The AGENTS and OWNERS of
Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills in Bombay.

DEAR SIRS,

At the last meeting of the Committee of the Millowners' Association held on the 13th instant, it was resolved that an endeavour should be made to ascertain, if possible, the stocks of cotton held by the Mills in Bombay on the 30th instant. I am accordingly directed to ask you if you will be so good as to favour me with the quantity of raw cotton which you actually have in stock on that day. The information will be privately summarized by myself, and only the total quantity published when I have succeeded in getting all the returns. Every care will be taken that the separate returns are not made public in any way; and, in

fact, after knowing the figures, I shall see that all the returns are destroyed. I trust you will be good enough to comply with the desire of the Committee in this matter, as there can be no doubt that the information in the present state of the market and the uncertainty which prevails regarding local stocks would be of the utmost benefit to all local Millowners. You will of course understand that the return is to be for actual cotton in hand, and not to include contracts or purchases for future delivery.

I am, dear Sirs,
Yours faithfully,
JOHN MARSHALL, Secretary.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *9th July* 1891.

The MEMBERS of the BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to state for your information that the quantity of Cotton held by the Spinning and Weaving Mills in Bombay on 30th June 1891 was

1,06,700¾ candies.

This does not include Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.'s Mills, that firm having declined to make a return.

I am, Gentlemen,
Yours faithfully,
JOHN MARSHALL, Secretary.

APPENDIX J.

No. 75 S.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT.

CALCUTTA, *2nd March* 1891.

Statistics & Commerce.
Statistics.

From

The ASSISTANT SECRETARY to the GOVERNMENT of INDIA,
Department of Finance and Commerce,

To

The SECRETARY to the MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 29th December last, addressed to the Home Department, inviting attention to the suggestion contained in your letter of the 18th July that the words "greater or" should be omitted from the latter part of proviso (*a*) of rule III. in the Notification of the Government of India, No. 1738, dated the 4th December 1890, in respect of the working of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act.

2. The Government of India received a similar representation from the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, and I am to enclose copy of the answer sent to the Chamber.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
J. E. O'CONOR,
Assistant Secretary to the Government of India.

No._____S.

CALCUTTA, _____ 18 .

Statistics & Commerce.
Statistics.

From

The ASSISTANT SECRETARY to the GOVERNMENT of INDIA,

Department of Finance and Commerce,

To

The CHAIRMAN, CHAMBER of COMMERCE,

Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 30th December last, addressed to the Home Department, repeating, in reference to the working of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, the suggestion made in your letter of the 12th June last, that the words "greater or" in proviso (*a*) of rule III. in the Notification of the Government of India, No. 1738, dated the 4th December 1890, may be omitted, and proposing that for the words "the whole of" the words "any bundle of" should be used.

2. I am to state that this proviso was inserted at the suggestion of the representative of the Mercantile Community on the Committee which reported in March 1890 on the Merchandise Marks Act. The question has again been referred to gentlemen engaged in the trade here, and they agree in recommending that the proviso should be maintained as framed by the Committee. It is pointed out by them that whether the Count is greater or less than the described Count, the description is in either case defective and a probable imposition on the purchaser. The Government of India is further informed that it may in some cases be an advantage to the seller and a disadvantage to the buyer that the actual Count should be higher than the described Count.

3. The substitution of the words "any bundle of" for "the whole of" was perhaps made by the Chamber under some misapprehension of the intention of the rule. The effect of the rule as it now stands is that the Count of a hank or hanks or of a bundle may vary from the described Count by five per cent. but that the average Count of the whole of the yarn in a transaction must be the same as the described Count. Thus, if a Mill sold 200 bales (being 10,000 bundles) which is not a relatively very large sale, and one bundle out of the 10,000 was incorrectly described, the whole 10,000 would be called in question under the Chamber's proposal. Under the rule as framed, however, the seller would be able to shew by further measurements that his description was not inaccurate.

4. I am to add that the Government of India is not at present satisfied that there is more real difficulty in spinning a lot of grey yarn in such manner that the actual Count shall on the average of the whole be the same as the described Count, any more than there is real difficulty in spinning such a lot so that the average length of the whole shall be the same as the described length. The Governor General in Council would prefer therefore not to alter the rule as yet, but if any practical difficulty should arise shewing that the rule may operate with harshness or injury to honest trade, it will be amended without delay.

I have, &c.,

(Sd.) J. E. O'CONOR,

Assistant Secretary to the Government of India.

APPENDIX K.

SMOKE NUISANCE.

No. 21001 of 1891-92.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY,
PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY, *3rd October* 1891.

From

The EXECUTIVE HEALTH OFFICER

To

JOHN MARSHALL, Esq.,
Secretary, Millowners' Association.

SIR,

Complaints are still being made regarding the smoke nuisance from the mills in the City, and I have the honor to enquire whether any practical measures have yet been adopted to cope with this serious public annoyance and danger to health.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

K. R. KIRTIKAR,
Acting Health Officer.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *4th November* 1891.

DR. K. R. KIRTIKAR,
ACTING HEALTH OFFICER,
Municipality of Bombay.

SIR,

I have submitted to the Committee of the Association your letter No. 21001 of the 3rd ultimo, with reference to the smoke emitted by mills in the City.

2. In reply, I am directed to point out to you that, during the monsoon months particularly, when rain is falling, an increased quantity of smoke is sometimes caused by the heavy firing necessitated. But the Association has taken the greatest pains to impress upon members the necessity of careful and skilful firing, and the Committee are assured that such care and skill is being duly exercised.

3. The rules of the Association, I have to point out, do not permit of any compulsory measures being adopted by the Committee, and they would therefore esteem it a favor if you would kindly bring to their notice any special cases where a nuisance has been complained of owing to the emission of smoke from mill chimneys, and they will endeavour, on receipt of this information, to take steps to ensure, if possible, its discontinuance.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most Obedient Servant,

JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

No. 25098 of 1891-92.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY,
PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY, *12th November* 1891

From
The EXECUTIVE HEALTH OFFICER
To
JOHN MARSHALL, Esq.,
Secretary, Millowners' Association, Bombay.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 4th instant, and thank you for the prompt attention my communication to you has received.

I shall, as requested, bring to the notice of your Association any complaint which is received regarding smoke nuisance. The last complaint made was against the Bombay United Company's Mill in Churney Road. But my warning to the Agents seems to have had effect, as the nuisance has been abated. Complaint has also been recently made regarding the Khatau Mukoondji Mill at Byculla.

I shall be thankful to be furnished with any particulars you may have as to what is being done in regard to smoke nuisance prevention in the manufacturing cities of Great Britain.

I have the honor to be,
Sir
Your most obedient
K. R. KIRTIKAR,
Acting Health Officer.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *24th November* 1891.

The EXECUTIVE HEALTH OFFICER,
Municipality of Bombay.

SIR,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 25098 of the 12th instant, which I have laid before the Committee of the Association. With reference to your remarks respecting the smoke emitted by mills in Bombay, I am directed to enclose herewith copy of a circular which, under the orders of the Committee, has been sent to every member of this Association.

2. In reply to the last paragraph of your letter, the Committee direct me to inform you that they are not aware of any appliances having recently been introduced in England which has proved of real advantage in mitigating smoke. They believe that careful firing and ample boiler space are, so far as are at present known, the only true safeguard.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *24th November* 1891.

I am directed by the Committee to draw the attention of Millowners—Members of the Association—to the fact that the Health Officer of the Bombay Municipality has recently been in correspondence with the Association respecting the nuisance arising from smoke emitted by the mills. As this is a matter the cure of which is largely in the hands of Millowners themselves by insisting on careful firing, and seeing that they are provided with ample boiler space, the Committee trust that all members of the Association will give their attention to the question so as to prevent the necessity of any intervention on the part of the authorities. Such intervention could only be disadvantageous to the general interests of the industry, and every care should be taken to avoid giving grounds for it.

JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

No. 26905 OF 1891-92.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY,
PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
From BOMBAY, *26th November* 1891.
The EXECUTIVE HEALTH OFFICER
To
The SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, Bombay.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of your letter of 24th instant, and to inform you that I hope your request addressed to the Millowners will be successful.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obdient Servant,
T. S. WEIR,
Health Officer.

No. 32150 OF 1891-92.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY,
PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
From BOMBAY, *26th January* 1892.
The EXECUTIVE HEALTH OFFICER
To
JOHN MARSHALL, Esq.,
Secretary, Millowners' Association, Bombay.

SIR,

As requested in your letter of the 4th November last, I have the honor to inform you that complaint is made of the nuisance caused by the smoke from the Bombay United Company's Mill in Churney Road.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
T. S. WEIR,
Health Officer.

No. 34997 of 1891-92.

Municipality of Bombay,
Public Health Department,
Bombay, 23*rd February* 1892.

From

The Executive Health Officer

To

The Agents, Oriental Mill, Tardeo Road.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to call your attention to the nuisance coming from what appears to be the dust chamber or " Blow-room " of your mill.

Clouds of dust and fluff come from a building at the rear of your premises and close to the embankment wall of the Hill. The air is full of impurities and the ground all around is covered with a white fluffy deposit. Steps must be taken to remedy this nuisance as soon as possible.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient Servant,

T. S. WEIR,
Health Officer.

No. 34998 of 1891-92.

Bombay, 23*rd February* 1892.

Copy forwarded to the Secretary, Bombay Millowners' Association, for his information with compliments from undersigned.

T. S. WEIR,
Health Officer.

Millowners' Association,
Bombay, 20*th April* 1892.

The Executive Health Officer,
Bombay Municipality.

Sir,

I am directed by the Committee of the Millowners' Association to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 32150 of 26th January 1892, and endorsement No. 34998 of 23rd February 1892, calling attention to nuisances caused by the Bombay United Company's Mill in Churney Road, and the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Mill in Tardeo Road, respectively.

2. By direction of the Committee, the Agents of both these Companies have been specially addressed on the subject, and the Committee trust the nuisances in both cases have been obviated.

I have, &c.,

JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

APPENDIX L.

MUNICIPAL INSPECTION OF FIRE APPLIANCES IN MILLS.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY,
BOMBAY, *7th August* 1891.

From

CHIEF of the FIRE BRIGADE

To

JOHN MARSHALL, Esp., Secretary, Millowners' Association, Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

I, having the object in view of the greatest protection that can be given to the Island of Bombay in general for protection of property against fire, am desirous of inspecting the fire appliances of the Mills throughout the Island.

This can only be carried out by permission of the owners, and as I believe you are frequently in communication with these gentlemen, you would do me a great favor by intimating my wish to them.

By having a periodical inspection of the fire extinguishing appliances, placing them in the best possible position and drilling a certain portion of the staff of a mill in the general use of the gear, by a practical fireman, would be found a great advantage at a critical moment.

It is highly essential in my opinion that a system of inspection by a qualified man should be introduced in all large establishments, and as I myself had a number of years experience of fire risks in buildings of all classes and now being in charge of the Brigade in this City, it would be both satisfactory to me as well as the owners of insured properties to know that every care is being taken for prevention against fire, and would no doubt in time be an incentive to the Insurance Companies to reduce the premiums on insured property, where inpections are made of the appliances by an experienced person.

Should these suggestions be met favourably, I shall be pleased to meet you at any time and place to make final arrangements.

I am, dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
W. NICHOLLS,
Chief of the Fire Brigade.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 11*th September* 1891.

W. NICHOLLS, Esq.,
Chief of the Fire Brigade, Municipality of Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

I have submitted to the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association your letter of the 7th ultimo. While agreeing with you as to the desirability of a periodical inspection being made by your department of the fire appliances in use by the various mills in Bombay, I am directed to say that the Committee have no power to call upon the Members of the Association to throw their mills open for the purpose you mention. They would, however, suggest your addressing the Agents of each mill direct pointing out the advantages of such inspection and making such arrangement as would permit of your visiting the mills on days specially appointed for the purpose. A list of the mills in Bombay, together with the names of the Agents and Owners, locality, &c., is herewith forwarded for your information and guidance, and you will easily be able to ascertain on application the names of those concerns that are fitted up with fire appliances.

I am, dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
JOHN MARSHALL, Secretary.

APPENDIX M.

RULES FOR THE GUIDANCE OF WORK PEOPLE, FIXING OF WAGES, &c., IN THE BOMBAY MILLS.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 21*st November* 1891.

In accordance with the following letter received from Mr. G. Cotton, Deputy Chairman of the Millowners' Association, I beg to invite all Millowners to be present at a meeting in the Rooms of the Association, on Tuesday, 24th instant, at 4 P.M. :—

JOHN MARSHALL, Esq.,
Secretary, Millowners' Association.

"BOMBAY, 20*th November* 1891.

DEAR SIR,

Several members of the Association have requested me to move in the matter of mill wages, and I think it is very desirable that something should be done at once. The Committee cannot, I am afraid, do much in the matter, so I would suggest that all millowners interested and willing to agree to a general reduction of wages, and to the fixing of a maximum rate or wage to be paid in each department should be invited to meet on Tuesday, the 24th instant, at 4 P.M, just immediately after our Committee meeting.

Yours faithfully,
G. COTTON."
JOHN MARSHALL, Secretary.

Resolution passed at the General Meeting of the Bombay Millowners' Association held on Tuesday, 24th November 1891.

That a Committee of the following gentlemen be appointed to prepare draft Rules for the guidance of workmen and to make such suggestions as to them may appear desirable regarding the maximum wages to be paid in each Department; the days for making payment, and such other matters as may appear to the Committee to be necessary for the better regulating of mill labor in this City :—

MR. G. COTTON.
„ CURSONDAS VALLUBHDAS,
„ DAMODHER T. MOOLJEE,
„ K. M. HEERAMANECK,
„ NOWROJEE N. WADIA, C.I.E,
„ D. E. WACHA,
„ RUNCHORDAS NAROTAMDAS,
„ S. A. NATHAN,
„ GORDHANDAS KHATTAU,
„ D. C. SHROFF,
„ VEERCHUND DEEPCHUND.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 14*th January* 1892.

MESSRS. CRAIGIE, LYNCH and OWEN,
Bombay.

DEAR SIRS,

I am directed by the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association to hand you the enclosed copy of "draft rules" which it is proposed should be adopted by the millowners of Bombay, with reference to the work-people employed in the different cotton mills; and I am to ask you to please peruse the same and advise the Committee whether you perceive anything in these rules contrary to the law, and if you could suggest anything which would be likely to render them more binding upon the employés of the various concerns.

I am, dear Sirs,
Yours faithfully,
JOHN MARSHALL, Secretary.

BOMBAY, *9th February* 1892.

JOHN MARSHALL, Esq.,

Secretary, Millowners' Association.

DEAR SIR,

As requested in your letter of the 14th ultimo, we have perused the copy draft Rules which the Millowners of Bombay propose to adopt, and subject to the alterations we have made to them, and to the following remarks, we approve of the same. As our alterations have been somewhat numerous, we have had a copy of the Rules made embodying our alterations therein.

You are no doubt aware that before a court of law would give effect to the rules in any proceedings between a company and a mill operative it would be necessary for the company to shew clearly that the mill operative was acquainted with the contents of them. The mere posting up of the Rules in conspicuous parts of a factory would not of itself prove knowledge of their contents on the part of a mill operative. To meet this we would suggest, if possible, that at the time of engaging mill operatives or at some other convenient time their mark or signature be taken to some form whereby they admit a knowledge on their part of the contents of the Rules. Special directions might be issued to the jobbers or muccadums making it a part of their duty to see that the rules are explained to every operative.

With regard to the effect of the rules we would observe as follows :—

1. We do not think that any Judge or Magistrate would sanction the infliction of an arbitrary fine upon any mill operative at the instance of the manager of a mill, unless the fine were a reasonable one and unless it could be clearly shown that the mill operative had agreed to such fine being imposed upon him.

2. As regards mill strikes we are not aware that it has ever been held in India that a workman's strike is illegal when it is carried out without threats or intimidation, and therefore in approving the Rules we must not be taken to have expressed an opinion that a person engaged in a strike would necessarily be liable to any legal proceedings still less to a criminal prosecution. The same remarks apply to the other clauses of the rules in which criminal prosecution is referred to.

3. By rule 4 the wages of the operatives, except those engaged on piece work, are payable only for every day's work performed. By rule 9 it is provided that if the factory should require to be stopped for more than 30 consecutive days the manager is to give notice to that effect, but the rules do not appear to provide for the effect of the stoppage of the mill upon the operatives right to wages during the period of stoppage. Under the rules as framed their position would have been this :—They would be bound to the company until they had given the one month's notice required by rule 6, but on the other hand even if this notice were given they would only be entitled to payment for the number of days work they had actually performed. As this seemed to us somewhat hard on the operatives we have added a clause to Rule 9 under which, in the event of the mill requiring to be stopped for more than 30 days, the mill hands are entitled to leave the Company's service without notice and to receive payment of the wages due to them at the time of the stoppage of the factory. It is of course a matter for the consideration of the Committee whether this alteration should be adopted.

4. From the heading of the Rules, they would appear to apply to every body employed in a factory, from the manager downwards. We would suggest that a clause be added showing what persons the Rules are or are not applicable to.

Yours truly,

CRAIGIE, LYNCH & OWEN.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 20*th April* 1892.

The MEMBERS of the
BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

GENTLEMEN,

Herewith I beg to wait upon you with copies of General Rules, Regulations to be adopted under the Indian Factories Act for children and for women; as also a list of holidays for the current year, which the Committee of the Association beg to recommend for the adoption of members so far as may be found practicable.

I am, Gentlemen,
Yours faithfully,
JOHN MARSHALL, Secretary.

GENERAL RULES AGREED TO BY THE MILLOWNERS WITH REGARD TO ATTENDANCE, WAGES AND DISCIPLINE OF OPERATIVES AT ALL MILLS.

Every person employed in the Factory shall be bound to acquaint himself with the following rules and shall be considered to have accepted employment in the Factory subject to, and to have agreed to be bound by the following rules:—

I.—ATTENDANCE.

1. Every person employed in the factory shall punctually attend to and commence and cease his respective work at the respective hours which may from time to time be fixed for those purposes by the Bombay Millowners' Association.

2. The opening and closing of the factory will be signalled by means of a whistle, bell or gong. Persons employed in the factory shall enter by such gate or gates only as may be directed or notified by the Manager.

3. No person shall under any circumstances absent himself from the factory during working hours without leave of the Manager, and (subject to rule 9) any person who shall absent himself for four consecutive days without such leave shall be considered to have left his employment without notice and shall forfeit all wages due to him.

II.—WAGES.

4. No person will be employed by the month but, unless employed on piece work, shall be employed on fixed daily wages. All persons whether employed on daily wages or on piece work will be paid their respective wages once in every month. Those who receive fixed daily wages shall be entitled to receive payment only for the number of days they may have worked in such month. Out of the wages payable to every person employed at the Factory, eighteen days' wages may be deducted and kept in arrear as security or guarantee for the proper and faithful discharge of his duties and for his obedience to all lawful orders, rules and regulations from time to time in force in that behalf and the amount of any fine or forfeiture which any such person shall have incurred by reason of any breach or infringement of such orders, rules or regulations may be deducted out of the wages payable to him.

5. Any dispute or complaint regarding wages shall be brought to the notice of the Manager immediately after the receipt by or tender to the complainant of the wages appearing to be payable to him, and it shall be the duty of the Manager or the person appointed in that behalf to attend to such complaint and adjudicate thereon forthwith.

6. Persons desirous of leaving their employment shall give one month's previous notice to the Manager of their intention to leave, such notice must be given on the 1st or 15th of the month subject to rule 9; every person who shall leave his employment without having given such notice shall forfeit all arrears of wages then due to him.

7. The Manager, on behalf of the Company, shall also give one month's previous notice, either on the 1st or the 15th of the month, to any person whose services he may think fit to

dispense with, or in default of such notice shall pay to such person one month's wages in lieu of notice. Provided always that in case any person shall misconduct himself or disobey orders or in any manner act negligently, incompetently, disorderly, intemperately, or fraudulently, the Manager may dismiss him summarily and the person so dismissed shall thereupon forfeit all wages due to him.

8. Wages to substitutes shall under no circumstances be payable day by day, but shall be payable only on one of the regular pay days.

9. Except in cases where the factory requires to be stopped for more than 30 consecutive days the stoppage of the factory, from whatever cause, shall not entitle any person employed to be absent without leave. If the factory requires to be stopped for more than 30 consecutive days, the Manager, on behalf of the Company, shall forthwith give notice to that effect, in which case it shall not be necessary for persons absenting themselves to obtain the leave required by rule 3, and moreover they shall be entitled to leave the Company's service without notice and to receive their wages up to the time of the stoppage of the Factory.

10. In any suit or action for wages brought against the Company by any person, the Company shall be entitled to set off against the claim in such action or suit the amount of any fines or forfeitures which the Plaintiff in such action or suit may have incurred under these rules.

III.—Fines, Forfeitures and Dismissals.

11. Persons committing theft or robbery in regard to any article or property belonging to the Company, or aiding or abetting in any such act and all persons committing any fraud on the Company shall forfeit all wages which may have accrued due to them or as an alternative shall submit to such fine as the Manager shall think proper and shall also be liable to be prosecuted.

12. Persons soliciting, enticing, intimidating or conspiring with other persons employed in the factory to leave the service of the Company, may be summarily dismissed and shall be liable to forfeit all wages then accrued due to them and also to be prosecuted.

13. Persons striking work or intimidating or conspiring with other persons employed in the factory to strike work, may be summarily dismissed and shall be liable to forfeit all wages then accrued due to them and also to be prosecuted.

14. Persons found taking bribes from or giving bribes to other persons employed in the factory or from or to any other individual having dealings with the Company, as a motive or reward for doing or omitting to do any act the performance or omission whereof would be prejudicial to the interests of the Company, will be liable to summary dismissal and to the forfeiture of all wages.

15. Smoking is strictly prohibited, except at the places set apart for that purpose, and every person found smoking within any part of the mill premises, except at the places set apart for that purpose, shall be liable to fine or dismissal or both at the discretion of the Manager; separate places in the mill compound will be provided for those in the habit of smoking.

General.

16. The Mill Manager shall see that all the compulsory provisions of the Factories Act 1881 (as amended by Act XI. of 1891), and all rules from time to time passed by the Governor-General in Council or by the Local Government in regard thereto, are strictly and faithfully carried out so far as the Company and its mill operatives are concerned; and that the superior officers and heads of departments in the factory are made thoroughly acquainted with what is required of them. Under the said Act and rules the jobbers should in their turn also be directed to carry out and so far as may be to enforce obedience to such parts of the said Act and rules as relate to matters coming under their immediate notice or supervision.

HOLIDAYS.

The following Holidays are sanctioned during the year 1892 at the above Mills under Section 5-B(1) and under Provision of Sub-Section 2 (b) of the Indian Factories Act No. XV. of 1881 as modified in 1891, and which comes into force on the 1st day of January 1892 :—

JANUARY	3RD	SUNDAY.	
	13TH	WEDNESDAY.	(*Makar Sankrant.*)
	17TH	SUNDAY.	
	24TH	SUNDAY.	
	31ST	SUNDAY.	
FEBRUARY	7TH	SUNDAY.	
	14TH	SUNDAY.	
	21ST	SUNDAY.	
	26TH	FRIDAY.	(*Maha Shivaratri.*)
MARCH	6TH	SUNDAY.	
	13TH	SUNDAY.	(*Holi Holidays.*)
	14TH	MONDAY.	
	21ST	MONDAY.	(*Jamshedi Naoroz.*)
	27TH	SUNDAY.	
APRIL	5TH	TUESDAY.	(*Ram Navmi.*)
	10TH	SUNDAY.	
	17TH	SUNDAY.	
	24TH	SUNDAY.	
MAY	1ST	SUNDAY.	
	8TH	SUNDAY.	
	15TH	SUNDAY.	
	22ND	SUNDAY.	(*Adurgan Jasan.*)
	29TH	SUNDAY.	
JUNE	5TH	SUNDAY.	
	12TH	SUNDAY.	
	19TH	SUNDAY.	
	26TH	SUNDAY.	
JULY	5TH	TUESDAY.	(*Ashadi Ekadashi.*)
	10TH	SUNDAY.	
	17TH	SUNDAY.	
	24TH	SUNDAY.	
	29TH	FRIDAY.	(*Nag Panchami*).
AUGUST	4TH	THURSDAY.	(*Taboot.*)
	8TH	MONDAY.	(*Narli Purnima*).
	16TH	TUESDAY.	(*Gocul Ashthami.*)
	26TH	FRIDAY.	(*Gunesh Chaturthi.*)
	31ST	WEDNESDAY.	(*Gowri Visarjun.*) 3 o'clock.
SEPTEMBER	4TH	SUNDAY.	
	11TH	SUNDAY.	
	16TH	FRIDAY.	(*Parsee New Year Day.*)
	22ND	THURSDAY.	(*Valava.*)
OCTOBER	1ST	SATURDAY.	(*Dasra.*)
	9TH	SUNDAY.	
	16TH	SUNDAY.	
	20TH	THURSDAY.	(*Devali Holidays.*)
	21ST	FRIDAY.	
	30TH	SUNDAY.	
NOVEMBER	6TH	SUNDAY.	
	13TH	SUNDAY.	
	20TH	SUNDAY.	
	27TH	SUNDAY.	
DECEMBER	4TH	SUNDAY.	
	11TH	SUNDAY.	
	18TH	SUNDAY.	
	25TH	SUNDAY.	

The Mill shall stop every day under Section 5-A (1) from 12th to 12-30.

The day previous to every alternate stopping day the Mill will stop at 3-30 P.M., between 1st October and 31st March, and at 4 P.M., from 1st April to 30th September, when hands are expected to clean the Machinery.

N.B.—Any alterations in the above Holidays will be notified by circulars issued one day previous.

FOR WOMEN.

Regulations under the Indian Factories Act No. XV of 1881 as modified in 1891 and which comes into force on the 1st day of January 1892.

In accordance with Section 10 Sub-Section (1) and Section 6 Sub-Sections (1), (2) and (3) of the said Act, I hereby give the following notice showing the times during which attendance of women employed at this Mill is required and the interval of rest sanctioned :—

1. Every woman shall attend the Mill *not earlier* than 6 A.M. and leave the Mill *not later* than 6-30 P.M.

2. Every woman will have an afternoon recess of one hour and-a-half from 12 noon to 1-30 P.M.

Regulations under the Indian Factories Act No. XV of 1881 as modified in 1891 and which comes into force on the 1st day of January 1892.

FOR CHILDREN.

In accordance with Section 10 Sub-Section (1) and Section 7 Sub-Sections (1), (2), (3) and (4) of the said Act, I hereby give the following notice showing the times during which attendance of Children (*who are above* 9 *years and under* 14 *years and who shall hold a certificate to that effect from the Certifying Factory Surgeon*) employed at this Mill is required and the interval of rest sanctioned.

To meet the exigencies of work carried on in the Mill the Children employed at the Mill will be divided into 2 shifts and each shift will work as follows :—

No. 1 shift will attend the Mill not earlier than 5-15 A. M., and will work till 8-30 A. M., (they will then attend the School attached to the Mill till noon and have recess till 12-30 P. M.) and will again work from 12-30 to 3-45 P. M., when they will go home.

No. 2 shift will attend the Mill not earlier than 8-30 A.M., and will work till 12 noon; (they will then have recess till 12-30 when they will attend the school attached to the Mill till 3-45 P.M.) and will again work from 3-45 to 6-45 P.M.

Thus each set of Children will actually work not more than 6½ hours.

The two sets will exchange their hours of attendance on the 1st day of each month.

APPENDIX N.

COTTON MILLS IN JAPAN.

BY

COTTON SPINNING MILLS WORKING AND IN COURSE OF ERECTION IN JAPAN ON 30TH JUNE, 1891.

Progress of Cotton Spinning Mills in Japan during last three years.

Years.	Months.	No. of Mills.	No. of Spindles.	Cotton Consumed.	Yarn Spun.	Coal Consumed.
				Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1888	July ...	19	83,360	1,152,250	1,008,825	2,694,787
"	Aug. ...	19	84,460	1,066,715	981,926	2,600,612
"	Sept. ...	19	84,560	1,180,573	1,036,784	3,125,584
"	Oct. ...	18	86,252	1,597,300	1,393,242	3,234,147
"	Nov. ...	20	93,508	1,643,068	1,430,491	3,998,602
"	Dec. ...	20	104,636	1,682,606	1,491,936	3,797,344
1889	Jany. ...	22	113,372	1,764,513	1,559,100	4,392,920
"	Feb. ...	20	116,448	1,766,317	1,538,192	4,089,746
"	Mch. ...	21	128,468	2,482,200	2,154,158	5,636,127
"	April ...	21	129,736	2,293,900	1,976,893	4,711,239
"	May ...	23	147,196	2,645,015	2,430,633	5,787,987
"	June ...	23	146,896	2,830,130	2,521,517	5,146,625
"	July ...	23	154,056	2,841,100	2,516,708	5,276,911
"	Aug. ...	23	152,736	2,220,393	2,051,508	4,548,939
"	Sept. ...	21	170,384	3,114,616	2,733,705	6,630,153
"	Oct. ...	24	186,056	3,092,230	2,797,353	7,146,382
"	Nov. ...	24	179,672	3,435,717	3,047,247	6,931,403
"	Dec. ...	24	179,672	3,420,016	3,177,204	7,774,916
1890	Jany. ...	25	200,580	3,736,256	3,136,256	8,077,856
"	Feb. ...	25	211,057	3,756,983	3,173,708	9,759,015
"	Mch. ...	27	232,993	4,473,400	3,990,925	10,196,595
"	April ...	27	232,816	4,858,400	3,932,921	10,179,996
"	May ...	25	226,516	4,127,641	3,491,543	9,931,473
"	June ...	24	216,144	4,121,363	3,564,407	7,257,981
"	July ...	26	248,083	3,916,668	3,123,600	6,737,894
"	Aug. ...	25	239,437	3,784,867	3,325,600	6,882,826
"	Sept. ...	26	257,438	4,310,075	3,904,692	7,925,138
"	Oct. ...	25	239,209	4,504,858	3,971,033	8,959,296
"	Nov. ...	26	247,612	4,377,150	3,839,007	8,457,005
"	Dec. ...	25	236,947	4,060,983	3,574,892	7,962,939
1891	Jany. ...	24	228,675	3,814,264	3,350,717	7,230,973
"	Feb. ...	28	279,491	4,092,887	3,551,950	9,239,787
"	Mch. ...	29	296,258	5,830,127	5,054,503	11,679,163
"	April ...	28	283,475	5,340,758	4,796,133	10,826,849
"	May ...	29	298,207	5,940,650	5,050,933	13,121,616
"	June ...	30	306,459	6,186,200	5,221,938	11,609,055

Cotton Spinning Mills working and in course of erection in Japan on 30th June, 1891.

Where Situated.	Number of Mills.	Number of Spindles.	Average number of Hands employed daily.
Osaka ..... Fu.	9	176,400	8,576
Okayama ... Ken.	4	21,960	1,625
Aichi ..... "	3	27,584	1,104
Tokyo ..... Fu.	2	39,632	2,329
Fukuoka..... Ken.	2	15,128	In course of erection.
Hyogo..... "	2	13,968	949
Shizuoka ... "	2	4,000	159
Kyoto ..... Fu.	1	1,196	62
Miye ..... Ken.	1	30,672	1,676
Hiroshima ... "	1	7,000	In cessation of work.
Wakayama... "	1	5,868	164
Nagasaki ... "	1	4,144	In cessation of work.
Yokine ..... "	1	4,120	167
Tochigi ..... "	1	4,900	160
Kagoshima... "	1	3,030	85
Yamanashi... "	1	2,000	60
Miyagi ..... "	1	2,000	38
Nara ..... "	1	2,000	37
Kagawa ..... "	1	2,000	108
Total.....	38	377,970	17,248

Names of Mills.	Where Situated.	Date of Establishment.	Presidents or Owners.	Paid up Capital.	Reserve Fund.	No. of Spindles.		Cotton Consumed during last 6 months.	Number of Hands employed Daily.		Remarks.
						Male.	Ring.	Total.	Male.	Female.	
				Yen.	Yen.			Lbs.			
Osaka Boseki Kwaisha	Semnaya, Osaka	1872	J. Matsumoto	1,200,000	410,700	27,300	324,000	61,200	5,361,566	962	1,967	Separate weaving shed with 333 looms.
Naniwa " "	Minami Dembo, "	1887	K. Kodera	630,000	4,906	10,704	27,720	21,504	1,686,135	247	821	
Settsu " "	Semba-machi, "	1887	R. Hirano	500,000	.....	.....	15,600	10,560	1,020,000	325	1,243	
Tenma " "	Kawasaki-mura, "	1887	J. Okabashi	450,000	5,948	10,824	18,000	19,350	2,520,956	354	785	
Kanegafuchi Seishosha Kwaisha	Kawakita-mura, "	1888	I. Abe	980,000	7,000	.....	15,960	15,960	1,734,375	264	763	50 looms besides.
Hirano Boseki Kwaisha	Hirano-gu	1892	N. Kanzawa	300,000	10,300	.....	11,520	13,560	807,306	102	456	
Dojima " Sho	Dojima, "	1875	J. Matsumoto	250,000	.....	2,400	7,488	11,940	1,740,000	149	623	
Senshu " Kwaisha	Sakai, "	1887	S. Maruyama	200,000	.....	.....	12,000	10,688	817,617	220	392	Commenced work only lately.
Kuwanohara Boseki Kwaisha	Kuwanohara, "	1887	S. Takata	25,000	.....	2,088	.....	10,920	.....	157	536	
Tamashima " Sho	Tamashima, Bitchu	1874	Y. Kawaguchi	848,000	73,100	4,000	10,392	2,000	153,968	19	63	
Okayama " Kwaisha	Okayama, Bijen	1879	T. Tanigawa	818,310	28,278	.....	9,216	14,092	1,871,005	139	435	
Kurashiki " Sho	Kurashiki, Bitchu	1887	K. Ohara	150,000	2,919	.....	4,872	9,816	1,686,441	113	397	
Shidzuoka " "	Nojiri, Iyeri	1887	M. Kuchida	150,000	.....	2,000	2,784	4,472	896,158	82	261	
Owari " Kwaisha	Atsuta, Owari	1887	M. Okada	280,000	10,000	7,800	7,704	3,608	272,742	40	77	
Nagoya " "	Nagoya, "	1871	H. Hanai	300,000	3,000	8,000	8,304	15,720	1,944,345	159	628	
Aichi " "	Okide, Mikawa	1887	N. Shimada	50,000	.....	2,000	.....	10,304	644,842	52	162	
Kanegafuchi " Kwaisha	Sumida-mura, Tokyo	1880	T. Mizukuchi	986,450	2,503	1,008	29,520	2,000	196,191	19	74	
Tokyo " "	N. Yamura	1887	T. Sekijo	300,000	7,261	2,880	6,000	30,528	3,554,782	388	1,343	
Miye " "	Hike, Chitoge	1889	T. Owara	162,475	.....	.....	4,344	9,104	1,083,758	109	369	Will commence work shortly.
Kurume " "	Kurume, "	1889	M. Hayashita	120,954	.....	.....	3,960	10,560	.....	.....	.....	In course of erection.
Amamoshi " "	Amagaseki, Settsu	1889	G. Kihara	214,500	.....	.....	5,460	5,160	.....	.....	.....	
Himeji " "	Himeji, Harima	1888	J. Miyake	100,000	.....	2,000	2,736	9,216	.....	130	528	
Fujii " Sho	Kyjo, Kyoto	1887	G. Fujii	25,000	.....	.....	1,344	4,752	357,563	130	161	
Shimada " "	Shimada, Ise	1871	K. Suzuki	25,000	.....	2,000	1,536	1,136	127,308	17	46	
Yenabu " Kwaisha	Futamata, Yenabu	1874	K. Takevama	50,000	.....	2,000	.....	2,000	99,441	19	45	
Miye " "	Yokkaichi, Ise	1876	S. Ohashi	250,000	10,021	10,000	10,872	2,000	125,275	26	67	
Hiroshima " "	Hiroshima, Aki	1878	K. Ito, *Director*	.....	.....	4,000	2,000	30,672	3,011,866	416	1,260	
Wakayama " "	Wakayama, Kishu	1877	T. Sekijo	120,000	2,000	5,160	2,000	7,000	.....	.....	.....	In cessation of work.
Nagasaki " "	Nagasaki, Hizen	.....	T. Yamaguchi	.....	.....	4,144	2,000	5,868	426,606	36	128	" "
Uwa " Kwaisha	Kawanishi, Iyo	1887	M. Hyoda	68,350	365	.....	4,320	4,144	.....	.....	.....	" "
Shimonoke " "	Ouchi-mura, Shimotsuke	1887	T. Nomura	150,000	4,922	4,000	2,000	4,120	285,453	43	124	
Kagoshima " "	Kagoshima, Satsuma	.....	S. Tsuji	.....	.....	1,800	1,200	4,900	245,542	54	106	
Watanabe " Sho	Daimon-mura, Kai	1870	S. Watanabe	.....	.....	2,000	.....	3,030	114,344	27	48	
Miyagi " Kwaisha	Sendai-mura, Rikuzen	1872	K. Sugi	50,000	.....	2,000	.....	2,000	110,650	17	81	
Yamato " "	Tenri-mura, Yamato	1870	T. Maruyama	100,000	.....	2,000	.....	2,000	74,700	15	23	
Shodoshima " "	Shodoshima, Sanuki	1889	E. Onori	84,000	.....	2,000	.....	2,000	124,815	7	30	
								2,000	109,304	22	146	

APPENDIX O.

STATISTICS.

STATEMENT of Imports of Piece-Goods (Grey, Bleached, Coloured and Printed) and of Yarns (Grey and Dyed) from Great Britain into Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, from the year 1851 *to* 1891, *both inclusive.*

Year.	Piece Goods.			Yarns.		
	Bombay.	Calcutta.	Madras.	Bombay.	Calcutta.	Madras.
	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1851	116,35[illegible]1,747	213,757,342	3,712,729	6,384,321	18,281,592	1,289,835
1852	113,56[illegible]7,856	163,851,027	3,731,934	5,681,870	13,946,539	1,503,000
1853	130,83[illegible]8,032	172,098,876	8,038,050	6,849,463	15,350,537	2,068,994
1854	192,20[illegible]0,419	271,208,527	8,695,054	7,668,093	15,650,107	1,946,584
1855	128,19[illegible]3,027	256,069,194	6,542,924	7,447,529	16,901,310	2,107,969
1856	130,45[illegible]9,853	275,016,345	4,517,561	4,559,670	15,224,557	1,923,999
1857	137,76[illegible]1,636	235,190,273	9,375,347	2,838,644	10,691,863	2,370,741
1858	281,83[illegible]5,364	416,362,074	15,431,647	8,744,517	18,369,490	4,036,325
1859	307,08[illegible]5,509	520,899,016	20,425,632	12,899,875	20,043,485	5,741,441
1860	267,44[illegible]3,986	403,351,123	20,648,072	4,571,134	16,641,847	5,656,930
1861	272,57[illegible]3,717	418,671,687	14,628,188	5,578,828	13,933,256	3,694,985
1862	178,80[illegible]3,604	295,508,637	9,748,215	4,811,384	9,594,896	1,675,239
1863	232,32[illegible]1,038	234,645,916	16,352,677	5,592,995	10,394,931	3,702,562
1864	189,81[illegible]2,984	223,036,538	14,787,062	4,268,662	8,742,699	3,447,635
1865	175,48[illegible]6,677	319,047,954	17,291,103	4,073,811	6,981,809	2,332,948
1866	243,47[illegible]6,368	351,572,331	22,081,805	6,877,968	10,795,517	4,629,986
1867	316,78[illegible]4,109	528,434,956	23,258,498	6,568,619	13,006,019	4,684,638
1868	555,33[illegible]7,050	619,101,683	31,793,397	7,780,303	13,236,453	6,873,396
1869	296,15[illegible]8,439	518,741,346	29,683,469	7,981,949	11,858,210	7,773,638
1870	272,89[illegible]8,226	687,639,911	45,750,099	9,946,299	16,816,936	8,619,598
1871	305,41[illegible]6,233	684,926,367	47,560,133	6,097,531	12,041,848	6,876,841
1872	262,84[illegible]9,273	657,123,291	48,177,871	6,163,813	11,490,636	8,616,040
1873	349,63[illegible]1,830	664,987,114	57,666,809	8,667,090	11,192,248	8,918,841
1874	292,84[illegible]3,697	765,762,164	49,878,834	8,867,978	14,041,520	10,510,639
1875	305,91[illegible]7,934	744,439,224	44,683,288	6,863,763	12,945,102	10,104,020
1876	356,94[illegible]0,508	733,913,330	54,875,423	8,246,211	12,090,167	9,664,609
1877	354,77[illegible]9,192	885,688,850	39,106,318	10,624,710	14,364,841	8,683,595
1878	344,06[illegible]8,807	749,233,431	47,038,579	7,754,005	13,967,396	8,373,916
1879	343,81[illegible]1,233	788,759,250	61,375,691	7,469,113	10,580,436	9,581,363
1880	531,05[illegible]0,559	1,007,531,497	77,010,037	13,024,923	16,446,089	12,108,002
1881	544,89[illegible]0,697	947,329,460	82,451,852	12,326,706	13,597,371	11,099,762
1882	500,24[illegible]8,293	883,611,784	106,615,818	12,019,123	14,780,667	13,069,871
1883	572,73[illegible]8,196	878,949,353	107,868,579	16,220,463	13,478,764	11,033,824
1884	568,22[illegible]0,318	908,294,475	120,841,003	14,299,380	15,313,840	13,114,875
1885	547,77[illegible]3,459	911,987,148	93,757,204	14,132,372	13,473,067	9,597,197
1886	700,06[illegible]1,881	1,159,407,968	143,318,736	17,087,709	14,177,149	13,937,810
1887	585,50[illegible]2,258	988,370,500	117,502,619	14,990,151	14,040,137	13,432,638
1888	652,34[illegible]4,548	1,045,951,384	138,271,060	16,595,176	14,778,545	14,570,258
1889	634,60[illegible]8,171	1,031,000,980	144,140,943	13,011,348	11,836,681	13,393,848
1890	665,55[illegible]0,786	1,037,911,379	115,224,797	15,895,515	12,455,691	13,284,690
1891	572,06[illegible]5,309	961,686,226	108,083,576	15,526,869	12,484,617	14,666,189

RAILWAY.	LENGTH OF LINE OPEN AT THE END OF EACH YEAR.																		
	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871
(STATE LINES WORKED BY COMPANIES.)	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
East India	.....	37¾	120½	120½	120½	139½	286½	370¼	560¾	871½	927	1,098	1,121½	1,121½	1,347	1,347	1,347	1,347	1,497¼
Patna-Gya	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tirhoot	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bengal and North-Western	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rohilkhand-Kumaun (Lucknow-Bareilly Section)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bengal-Nagpur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian Midland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bhopal-Itarsi (British Section)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rajputana-Malwa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wardha Coal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dhond-Munmad	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Southern Maharatta	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do. do. (Mysore Section)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bezvada Extension	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Indian	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48¾	82	82	82	100¾	145½	162½	185¾	185¾	185¾	185¾
(STATE LINES WORKED BY THE STATE.)																			
North-Western	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	109¾	141¾	154¾	154¾	362¾	366	412½	412½	630½	666¾	666¾
Amritsar-Pathankot	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jammu and Kashmir (British Section)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oudh and Rohilkhand	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	6	6	6	6	48	48	48	48	48
Eastern Bengal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	124¾	137¾	137¾	137¾	137¾	137¾	140	140	140	185
Bengal Central	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Naihati	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼
Cherra-Companyganj	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jorhat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burma	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Toungoo-Mandalay	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(LINES WORKED BY GUARANTEED COMPANIES.)																			
Great Indian Peninsula	20½	33¾	49½	87½	87½	193½	244½	297	437¾	495	552¾	585½	701½	815½	852½	873½	873½	1,258½	1,273½
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (b)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	134	167½	185	305¾	305¾	305¾	305¾	306¾	307½	312½	349¾
Madras	.....	.....	.....	65	80½	95½	95½	137	296¾	447½	477½	570	609½	643¾	643¾	675¾	735½	781½	830¼
(ASSISTED COMPANIES.)																			
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tarakeshwar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Deoghur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rohilkhand-Kumaun (Company's Section)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Darjeeling-Himalayan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dibru-Sadiya	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thaton-Dnyinzaik	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(LINES OWNED BY NATIVE STATES AND WORKED BY COMPANIES.)																			
Khamgaon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	8
Amraoti	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Bhopal-Itarsi (Native States Section)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
The Nizam's Guaranteed State	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
The Gaekwar's Mehsana	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
The Gaekwar's Petlad	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(LINES OWNED BY NATIVE STATES AND WORKED BY STATE RAILWAY AGENCY.)																			
Rajpura-Bhatinda	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jammu and Kashmir (Native States Section)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(LINES OWNED AND WORKED BY NATIVE STATES).																			
Jodhpore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbander	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Morvi	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(FOREIGN LINES).																			
West of India Portuguese	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pondicherry	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of all Railways	20½	71	170	272¾	288¼	428½	626¼	839¼	1,587¾	2,335¾	2,550	2,966¾	3,372¾	3,568¾	3,936¾	4,016¼	4,294¼	4,775	5,077¼

RAILWAY.	Length of Lines open at the end of each year.																	
	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883-84	1884-85	1885-86	1886-87	1887-88	1888-89	1889-90	1890-91
(State Lines worked by Companies.)	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
East India	1,497¼	1,497¼	1,497¼	1,497¼	1 497¼	1,497¼	1,497¼	1,498¼	1,510¾	1,510¾	1,512¼	1,515	1,515	1,520½	1,525½	1,525½	1,525½	1,527½	1,525½
Patna-Gya	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57	57	57	57	57	57	57¼	57¼	57¼	57¼	57¼	57¼
Tirhoot	.....	.....	(*a*) 53	45	45	79	79	85	85	85	85	193	227	225¾	245¾	259½	273½	273½	328½
Bengal and North-Western	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	308	308	376¼	376¼	376¾	375¾	376
Rohilkhand-Kumaun (Lucknow Bareilly Section)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	91½	142	140¾	140¾	140¾	140½
Pengal-Nagpur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53	98	149	149	149	149	186	186	201½	501¾	833
Indian-Midland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	66½	66½	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	116¾	211½	514½	677½	677½
Bhopal-Itarsi (British Section)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11½	11½	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
Rajputana-Malwa	.....	91½	329	465¾	536½	5 6½	632¾	751	1,050½	1,254¼	1,254¼	1,398½	1,663	1,667¼	1,667¾	1,667¾	1 665	1,671¾	1,671¾
Wardha Coal	.....	.....	18½	18½	18½	46½	46½	46½	46½	46½	46½	46½	46½	46	46½	46½	46¼	46½	46½
Dhond-Munmad	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	145¾	145¾	145¾	145¾	145¾	145¾	145¾	145¾	145½	145½	145½	145½	145½
Southern Mahratta	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40½	214	315¼	597½	853	854½	977¾	1,043¾
Do. do. (Mysore Section)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	58	86	87	140	140	139¾	139½	219¼	296¾	296
Bezvada Extension	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21½	21½	21¼
South Indian	185½	185¾	185¾	281¾	474¼	599½	612½	633	653¼	653½	653½	654½	654½	654½	654½	737¼	737¼	737¼	901
(State Lines worked by the State.)																			
North-Western	663½	663½	663½	725½	766¾	766¾	1,267¾	1,267¾	1,544¼	1,679¼	1,732½	1,785½	1,785½	1,792	2,058¼	2,384¾	2,381	2,368	2,392½
Amritsar-Pathankot	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51	65	65	65	64¼	64½	64¾	64¼
Jammu and Kashmir (British Section)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8¼	8½
Oudh and Rohilkhand	260¼	462½	516½	549¾	549¾	549¾	552¾	552¾	552¾	552¾	552¾	554¼	601¼	683¼	692	692½	692½	692½	692¼
Eastern Bengal	185	185	187	184½	187	321¼	419	429¼	430½	453¼	483	504¼	529¾	606¾	606½	670¾	674¼	746¾	777½
Bengal Central	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	114	125½	125¾	125½	125¾	125	125	125
Nalhati	27¼	27¼	27½	27¼	27¼	27½	27½	27½	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼
Cherra-Companyganj	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7½	7½	7¼	7½	7½
Jorhat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26¾	29½	26¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	28½
Burma	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	161	161	161	161	161	161	254	254	327	327	333	333	333	336
Toungoo-Mandalay	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	222	220	220
(Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.)																			
Great Indian Peninsula	1,278½	1,278½	1,278½	1,278½	1,278½	1,280½	1,280½	1,287¾	1,288	1,288	1,288	1,288	1,288	1,288	1,288¼	1,288½	1,288½	1,288½	1,288¼
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (*b*)	380¼	411¾	428½	430¼	430¼	444	444	441	444	444	461	461	461	461	461	461	460¾	460¾	461
Madras	830¼	858	858	858	838	858	857	857	838	858	861¼	860¾	860¾	860¾	828¼	838¼	8 8	839¼	839¼
(Assisted Companies.)																			
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	102
Parakeshwar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22¼	22¼	22½	22¾	22¼	22¾	22¼
Deoghur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	5¾	4	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
Rohilkhand-Kamaun (Company's Section)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51½	51¾	54¾	54¾	54¾	51¾	54¾	55
Darjeeling-Himalayan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	50	50	50	51	51	51	51	51	51	51
Dibru-Sadiya	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	33½	77¼	77¾	77¼	77¾	77½	77¾	78
Thaton-Dnyinzaik	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
(Lines owned by Native States and worked by Companies.)																			
Khamgaon	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½
Amraoti	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	5½	5½	5½	5½	5½
Bhopal-Itarsi (Native States Section)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
The Nizam's Guaranteed State	.....	.....	121	121	121	121	121	121	121	121	121	121	121	121	204½	274	329¼	320¼	320¼
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	.....	20	20	20	20	20	20	40¼	56¾	60¼	60½	58¾	58¾	58¾	58½	58¾	58¾	58¾	71¾
The Gaekwar's Mehsana	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	20¾	27¾	27¾	68½
The Gaekwar's Petlad	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13¾
(Lines owned by Native States and worked by State Railway Agency.)																			
Rajpura-Bhatinda	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	16	16	15	16	108	108
Jammu and Kashmir (Native States Section)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	16
(Lines owned and worked by Native States.)																			
Jodhpore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18½	18½	64	64	123¾	123¾	123¾	123¾	124
Bhavnagar-Gondal Junagharh-Porbandar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	105	192½	192½	193	193	193¼	193¼	193¼	250½	320	320¼
Marvi	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	68	68	68	93¼	91	
(Foreign Lines.)																			
West of India Portuguese	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	51	51	51	51
Pondicherry	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½
Total of all Railways	5,370¼	5,695	6,227½	6,519	6,833	7,322½	8,212	8,492½	9,308	9,892	10,145½	10,780¼	12,000½	12,375½	13,386	14,377	15,242¼	16,092½	16,996

(*a*) Opened for famine relief grain traffic only during this year.

(*b*) Includes the Patri Branch.

ANNUAL IMPORTS FROM EUROPE INTO BOMBAY OF PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS FROM 1ST JANUARY 1882 TO 31ST DECEMBER 1891.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1882.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1883.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1884.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1885.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1886.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1887.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1888.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1889.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1890.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1891.
GREY GOODS.										
36 in. & under × 37/9 yds. Shirtings	Pcs. 1,66,059	Pcs. 1,61,316	Pcs. 3,46,048	Pcs. 9,48,665	Ps. 32,05,280	Pcs.22,83,782	Pcs.26,97,543	Pcs.22,49,526	Pcs.24,38,190	Pcs.20,59,260
37/9 „ do. do. 5¼ lbs. & under. ...	„ 8,932	„ 19,780	„ 31,769	„ 18,887	„ 1,687	„	„	„ 1,220	„ 600	„ 120
„ „ do. do. 6½ lbs. do. ...	„ 2,54,268	„ 2,59,270	„ 2,05,089	„ 1,00,653	„ 51,259	„ 390	„ 8,214	„ 51,699	„ 12,991	„ 38,317
„ „ do. do. 7 lbs. do. ...	„ 5,21,770	„ 4,56,477	„ 4,66,818	„ 3,20,735	„ 3,49,722	„ 1,08,102	„ 2,09,723	„ 2,57,453	„ 2,27,098	„ 2,94,590
„ „ do. do. 7½ lbs. do. ...	„ 84,467	„ 71,686	„ 1,16,072	„ 87,814	„ 47,547	„ 31,119	„ 61,311	„ 97,817	„ 94,726	„ 84,425
„ „ do. do. 8 lbs. do. ...	„ 63,498	„ 1,64,658	„ 3,85,693	„ 2,10,309	„ 84,581	„ } 1,85,076	„ 2,47,751	„ 3,97,405	„ 5,27,770	„ 5,05,391
„ „ do. do. 8½ lbs. do. ...	„ 9,10,195	„ 7,28,991	„ 5,66,486	„ 4,01,786	„ 1,84,533					
„ „ do. do. above 8½ lbs. ...	„ 23,98,794	„ 17,99,759	„ 19,31,292	„ 14,61,640	„ 5,19,064	„ 1,78,229	„ 1,94,087	„ 2,08,140	„ 2,02,522	„ 2,50,937
40/5 „ do. do. 6 lbs. & under. ...	„ 1,787	„ 1,319	„ 2,753	„ 559	„ 9,662	„ 12,970	„ 15,159	„ 10,889	„ 3,417	„ ...
„ „ do. do. 7 lbs. do. ...	„ 84,497	„ 1 28,011	„ 1,12,800	„ 96,313	„ 90,358	„ 1,07,048	„ 65,578	„ 78,320	„ 41,362	„ 50,349
„ „ do. do. 8 lbs. do. ...	„ 1,85,929	„ 2,00,049	„ 1,56,423	„ 3,27,503	„ 4,08,077	„ 2,87,347	„ 2,56,185	„ 3,52,621	„ 2,43,458	„ 2,20,005
„ „ do. do. 9 lbs. do. ...	„ 4,56,668	„ 4,06,153	„ 4,60,267	„ 4,96,279	„ 3,35,627	„ 5,40,319	„ 3,39,960	„ 2,69,066	„ 1,91,676	„ 1,59,104
„ „ do. do. above 9 lbs. ...	„ 2,45,370	„ 1,80,244	„ 2,37,980	„ 2,47,594	„ 2,41,537	„ 4,00,770	„ 4,64,301	„ 3,62,823	„ 4,90,512	„ 4,32,750
50 „ do. do.	„ 3,05,705	„ 3,27,846	„ 2,78,881	„ 3,65,271	„ 3,01,802	„				
54 „ do. do.	„ 31,828	„ 38,492	„ 28,052	„ 27,140	„ 36,042	„ } 4,74,820	„ 5,59,391	„ 6,26,622	„ 7,72,712	„ 6,73,957
60 „ do. do.	„ 20,725	„ 12,450	„ 18,364	„ 12,556	„ 17,570	„				
28@32 in. × 22 to 24 yards. T. Cloths 4 lbs. & under. ...	„ 50,736	„ 34,770	„ 656	„ 32,688	„ 9,990	„ 14,051	„ 3,879	„ 19,851	„ 2,350	„ 8,050
„ „ do. do. 5 lbs. do. ...	„ 7,495	„ 10,917	„ 700	„ 422	„ 272	„ 1,100	„ 1,050	„ 350	„ 239	„ 1,297
„ „ do. do. 6 lbs. do. ...	„ 35,462	„ 31,320	„ 24,534	„ 8,450	„ 16,109	„ 17,891	„ 12,383	„ 7,881	„ 14,361	„ 1,600
„ „ do. do. 7 lbs. do. ...	„ 5,43,607	„ 4,41,364	„ 2,72,127	„ 3,84,108	„ 4,08,439	„ 3,51,097	„ 3,66,123	„ 4,46,382	„ 4,89,769	„ 2,76,865
„ „ do. do. above 7 lbs. ...	„ 81,727	„ 69,488	„ 34,797	„ 54,540	„ 63,168	„ 74,264	„ 57,379	„ 40,632	„ 45,352	„ 23,108
32 „ do. Madapollams 2¼ lbs. & under. ...	„ 34,765	„ 91,668	„ 73,551	„ 69,629	„ 61,792	„				
„ „ do. do. 2¾ lbs.	„ 22,365	„ 25,535	„ 34,438	„ 87,613	„ 72,993	„				
„ „ do. do. 3 lbs.	„ 4,87,224	„ 4,83,241	„ 3,09,483	„ 3,77,163	„ 2,84,374	„ } 9,48,696	„ 9,92,265	„ 10,36,242	„ 7,88,188	„ 5,65,533
„ „ do. do. 3¼ lbs.	„ 33,767	„ 36,403	„ 49 350	„ 71,680	„ 28,850	„				
32/6 „ do. do. above 3¼ lbs.	„ 60,310	„ 34,306	„ 42,312	„ 44,172	„ 60,680	„				
50 „ do. do.	„ 4,30,902	„ 3,66,651	„ 5,42,157	„ 2,91,278	„ 4,96,637	„				
22/24 „ × 30 yds. Printers 3½ lbs. & under ...	„ 2,23,349	„ 2,80,800	„ 2,59,643	„ 2,58,400	„ 2,13,117	„ } 3,03,375	„ 1,71,898	„ 1,06,848	„ 2,91,177	„ 1,40,341
„ „ „ do. above 3¼ lbs. ...	„ 36,413	„ 22,532	„ 24,008	„ 17,345	„ 28,284	„				
34/9 in. × 18/20 yds. Jacconets, 2 lbs. 2 oz. & under ...	„ 4,99,638	„ 8,38,819	„ } 9,48,211	„ 8,03,484	„ 10,99,208	„ 8,00,325	„ 5,87,422	„ 10,94,116	„ 6,96,495	„ 4,64,722
„ „ do. above 2 lbs. 2 oz.	„ 2,25,749	„ 2,27,721	„							
40/5 in. × 18/22 yds. do.	„ 5,02,926	„ 6,67,880	„ 6,81,868	„ 7,14,233	„ 8,78,119	„ 7,82,724	„ 8,54,870	„ 9,30,727	„ 10,37,074	„ 10,46,071
36/9 in. „ Mulls	„ 75,418	„ 2,53,353	„ 3,01,572	„ 3,67,767	„ 3,24,779	„ 2,69,313	„ 2,31,486	„ 3,13,384	„ 7,37,214	„ 3,85,393
40/5 in. „ do.	„ 1,40,370	„ 2,27,169	„ 3,33,503	„ 4,27,484	„ 4,47,546	„ } 4,32,950	„ 5,46,630	„ 3,33,954	„ 1,58,919	„ 64,418
50 in. and wider do.	„ 1,002	„ 995	„ 1,666	„ 9,560	„ 2,120	„				
Domestics	„ 456	„ 100	„ 815	„ 3,073	„ 1,029	„ 550	„ 918	„ 6,179	„ 2,123	„ 1,266
Long Cloths	„ 440	„ 581	„ 3,054	„ 4,507	„ 1,250	„ 2,234	„	„	„ 1,990	„ 850
Twills and Drills	„ 3,00,831	„ 1,63,086	„ 2,18,012	„ 2,62,714	„ 2,80,634	„ 2,35,601	„ 3,06,320	„ 2,34,754	„ 2,74,252	„ 3,78,829
Dimities or Spots	„ 51,588	„ 58,966	„ 41,075	„ 2,150	„ 1,951	„ 250	„ 550	„	„ 219	„ ...
Total for 12 Months... ...	Ps. 95,87,032	Ps. 93,24,166	Ps. 95,41,819	Ps. 94,16,164	Ps.1,06,65,089	Ps. 89,04,393	Ps. 92,52,776	Ps 95,34,901	Ps. 97,86,756	Ps. 81,27,562

* Printers of 60 yds. are entered in the equivalent of 30 yds. pieces, and similarly with T. Cloths of 48, 72, and 96 yards.

Description of Goods.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1882.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1883.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1884.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1885.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1886.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1887.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1888.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1889.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1890.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1891.
WHITE GOODS.										
28/36 in. × 39/42 yds. Shirtings and Longcloths	Pcs. 5,11,241	Pcs. 5,97,770	Pcs. 4,69,685	Pcs. 4,85,621	Pcs. 6,19 154	Pcs. 5,28,001	Pcs. 5,87,969	Pcs. 4,99,305	Pcs. 6,53,050	Pcs. 5,11,402
28/39 in. × 18/20 yds. Jacconets and Tanjibs	„ 9,24,873	„ 22,67,204	„ 9,78,122	„ 12,38,885	„ 19,82,978	„ 5,58,865	„ 12,73,540	„ 10,29,155	„ 13,59,782	„ 9,18,430
40 in. & wider „ do.	„ 65,590	„ 1,28,984	„ 1,24,798	„ 2,61,974	„ 4,68,942	„ 3,54,507	„ 7,58,645	„ 1,51,947	„ 1,11,128	„ 91,671
Dimities or Figured Shirtings... ...	„ 1,33,755	„ 1,12,491	„ 87,868	„ 52,598	„ 85,353	„ 20,943	„ 36,898	„ 32,794	„ 38,145	„ 35,455
26/39 in. × „ Mulls	„ 6,05,485	„ 13,13,673	„ 14,18,863	„ 13,83,403	„ 21,16,328	„ 10,28,970	„ 16,51,915	„ 27,58,260	„ 26,31,577	„ 32,91,991
40/45 in. × „ do.	„ 2,55,941	„ 5,55,982	„ 6,88,342	„ 6,61,700	„ 11,65,877	„ 12,01,831	„ 15,52,802	„ 11,03,226	„ 3,76,007	„ 3,39,902
46 „ and upwards do.	„ 82,068	„ 1,59,479	„ 2,98,822	„ 1,99,887	„ 3,27,279	„ 3,48,359	„ 6,93,952	„ 5,31,390	„ 5,00,374	„ 5,96,764
39 „ × 12 yds. Cambrics	„ 3,872	„ 4,094	„ 3,834	„ 6,488	„ 5,909	„ } 30,656	„ 42,377	„ 34,205	„ 18,078	„ 29,917
45 „ × „ do.	„ 53,599	„ 17,730	„ 31,185	„ 20,975	„ 25,209					
32 „ × 24 yds. Madapollams	„ 2,352	„ 1,093	„ 73	„ 400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Twills and Drills	„ 8,895	„ 12,501	„ 12,463	„ 13,999	„ 19,406	„ 21,244	„ 36,450	„ 32,166	„ 35,557	„ 41,161
Total for 12 months ...	Ps. 26,47,671	Ps. 51,71,001	Ps. 41,14,055	Ps. 43,25,930	Ps. 68,15,435	Ps. 40,93,376	Pcs.66,34,548	Ps. 61,72,448	Ps. 57,23,698	Ps. 58,57,693
TURKEY RED GOODS.										
24 in. × 28 yds. Cambrics	Pcs. 4,17,219	Pcs. 3,97,818	Pcs. 2,80,031	Pcs. 2,65,769	Pcs. 3,59,391	Pcs. 3,74,742	Pcs. 3,06,236	Pcs. 4,89,597	Pcs. 6,89,181	Pcs. 2,70,547
32 „ × 24 yds. do.	„ 29,065	„ 20,633	„ 36,589	„ 34,838	„ 19,085	„ 16,916	„ 52,451	„ 11,984	„ 70,029	„ 21,179
All Widths and Lengths Shirtings	„ 1,69,442	„ 1,91,110	„ 2,86,795	„ 1,47,678	„ 2,03,745	„ 2,99,967	„ 2,21,981	„ 2,22,072	„ 4,07,465	„ 2,00,236
30 in. and over × 19/20 yds. Mulls	„ 2,64,070	„ 1,34,100	„ 2,74,115	„ 1,75,377	„ 1,15,587	„ 1,08,463	„ 2,15,946	„ 1,23,674	„ 2,12,183	„ 99,911
Do, do. Jacconets	„ 57,767	„ 67,637	„ 1,29,625	„ 1,11,271	„ 60,309	„ 34,119	„ 75,866	„ 33,428	„ 58,949	„ 17,689
All Widths and Lengths Twills and Dimities	„ 36,218	„ 43,727	„ 65,658	„ 55,240	„ 62,536	„ 46,606	„ 92,644	„ 52,162	„ 82,974	„ 52,656
33/39 in. × 9/12 yds. Lappets	„ 23,183	„ 18,454	„ 36,677	„ 43,915	„ 19,149	„ 53,137	„ 36,567	„ 4,699	„ 25,057	„ 4,222
30 in. and over × 19/20 yds. Mull Stripes	„ 17,348	„ 7,822	„ 25,975	„ 16,097	„ 9,636	„ 20,164	„ 23,530	„ 14,269	„ 18,254	„ 14,542
All Widths and Lengths Prints and Chintz	„ 99,695	„ 1,49,500	„ 2,32,968	„ 1,33,169	„ 2,69,889	„ 2,28,859	„ 2,64,457	„ 2,64,287	„ 3,17,866	„ 2,31,156
30 in. & over × 20 yds. Printed Mulls and Jacconets ...	„ 1,70,468	„ 1,70,648	„ 1,69,566	„ 2,02,328	„ 2,01,129	„ 1,75,072	„ 2,27,918	„ 2,42,679	„ 1,74,440	„ 82,073
Scarfs and Sarries	„ 15,51,159	„ 16,55,537	„ 26,12,646	„ 19,20,113	„ 25,26,637	„ 14,84,457	„ 14,15,274	„ 15,28,972	„ 18,29,772	„ 10,93,560
Bandanas or Handkerchief ...	„ 46,837	„ 91,814	„ 1,03,764	„ 1,10,481	„ 1,60,774	„ 89,968	„ 1,08,664	„ 1,07,536	„ 1,08,550	„ 82,589
Total for 12 months ...	Ps. 28,82,471	Ps. 29,48,800	Ps. 42,54,409	Ps. 32,16,276	Ps 40,08,167	Ps. 29,32,470	Ps. 30,41,534	Ps. 30,95,359	Ps. 39,94,720	Ps. 21,70,360
WOOLLENS.										
Army Cloths	Yds. 2,8`,095	Yds. 3,47,525	Yds. 4,06,004	Yds. 4,52,786	Yds. 5,02,127	Yds. 3,71,816	Yds. 3,83,875	Yds. 3,03,375	Yds. 3,28,478	Yds. 3,79,508
Plain and Figured Lastings	„ 6,357	„ 12,004	„ 9,493	„ 15,240	„ 20,736	„ 7,811	„ 8,511	.....	„ 2,760	„ 927
Spanish Stripes or Ladies' Cloth	„ 2,04,730	„ 1,92,960	„ 3,19,039	„ 4,54,848	„ 6,20,030	„ 3,42,147	„ 3,63,083	„ 5,62,306	„ 6,90,681	„ 5,81,203
Flannels	„ 4,95,559	„ 7,79,169	„ 12,61,111	„ 11,16,236	„ 14,58,623	„ 15,58,430	„ 15,84,227	„ 9,16,790	„ 12,73,748	„ 18,22,288
Broad Cloth	„ 2,15,424	„ 4,52,590	„ 3,56,767	„ 4,70,733	„ 6,15,742	„ 3,01,115	„ 2,48,927	„ 1,86,259	„ 2,74,554	„ 3,10,725
Alpaca, Marono, Italian, &c.	„ 5,58,052	„ 6,69,800	„ 6,94,137	„ 6,24,059	„ 7,81,572	„ 6,18,801	„ 6,33,113	„ 4,46,767	„ 8,79,354	„ 1,03,1,011
Union Cloth	„ 4,00,814	„ 6,41,428	„ 11,20,343	„ 8,52,641	„ 7,10,841	„ 6,98,758	„ 8,32,155	„ 4,28,388	„ 5,22,023	„ 5,01,958
Long Ells...	„ 29,784	„ 4,335	„ 36,480	„ 11,520	„ 35,040	„ 8,640	„ 36,760	„ 39,508	„ 35,080	„ 14,930
All other Sorts*...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	„ 14,67,356	„ 17,12,336	„ 15,62,131	„ 20,22,498	„ 26,26,406
Total for 12 months ...	Yds. 21,92,815	Yds. 30,99,811	Yds. 42,03,374	Yds. 39,98,063	Yds. 47,44,711	Yds. 53,74,874	Yds. 58,02,987	Yds. 4446124	Yds. 60,29,176	Yds. 72,68,956

* Figures from the year 1882 to 1886 not recorded.

Description of Goods.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1882.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1883.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1884.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1885.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1886.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1887.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1888.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1889.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1890.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1891.
FANCY GOODS.										
Dyed Shirtings	Pcs. 10,604	Pcs. 15,764	Pcs, 8,226	Pcs. 14,071	Pcs. 34,278	Pcs. 25,263	Pcs. 53,262	Pcs. 73,923	Pcs. 94,695	Pcs. 1,05,734
„ Madapollams or Cambrics...	„ 87,022	„ 1,03,592	„ 1,04,947	„ 43,056	„ 1,45,549	„ 99,717	„ 1,14,539	„ 1,57,275	„ 96,110	„ 1,66,164
„ Mulls...	„ 1,204	„ 654	„	„ 4,734	„ 50	„	„ 512	„ 309	„ 628	„ 200
„ Jacconets	„ 78,013	„ 1,56,861	„ 1,64,108	„ 59,050	„ 1,56,249	„ 1,09,978	„ 90,850	„ 1,81,934	„ 50,714	„ 41,299
Prints, all widths and lengths...	„ 20,05,971	„ 19,79,812	„ 19,63,020	„ 21,42,512	„ 26,56,088	„ 14,96,381	„ 20,78,892	„ 19,68,620	„ 15,21,883	„ 15,98,257
36/40 in. × 20 yards Printed Muslins and Jacconets ...	„ 35,433	„ 27,953	„ 24,862	„ 39,394	„ 42,607	„ 2,06,128	„ 4,59,056	„ 4,30,089	„ 3,60,022	„ 4,27,476
Other Widths and Lengths Printed Muslins & Jacconets ...	„ 3,19,775	„ 3,02,016	„ 1,13,559	„ 1,26,799	„ 1,64,966					
Lappets, White	„ 1,56,335	„ 1,70,238	„ 2,16,799	„ 1,62,944	„ 1,95,245	„ 1,70,504	„ 2,38,718	„ 2,22,063	„ 1,19,435	„ 1,54,411
„ Coloured	„ 76,764	„ 68,439	„ 1,16,505	„ 58,449	„ 92,814	„ 61,924	„ 1,04,609	„ 1,03,019	„ 68,015	„ 63,901
Lappet Scarfs	„ 20,293	„ 14,499	„ 21,188	„ 14,053	„ 14,555	„ *50,932	„ * 70,453	„ *46,773	„ * 52,951	„ * 69,851
Dhoties, Grey	„ 17,39,829	„ 32,48,993	„ 29,55,045	„ 29,18,626	„ 51,93,846	„ 35,04,703	„ 37,74,353	„ 54,93,915	„ 33,16,919	„ 32,65,173
„ Bleached (including Scarfs)... ...	„ 4,82,311	„ 8,76,943	„ 8,08,304	„ 5,01,544	„ 10,45,922					
Sarries, Grey Bleached and Coloured	„ 2,39,538	„ 3,59,646	„ 5,04,418	„ 3,44,914	„ 7,03,171	„ 15,12,238	„ 20,93,738	„ 25,56,736	„ 23,03,528	„ 18,67,107
Scarfs, Coloured	„ 40,984	„ 69,297	„ 1,49,245	„ 1,14,413	„ 66,014					
Book Muslins	„ 31,505	„ 31,924	„ 50,794	„ 48,166	„ 56,410	„ 79,414	„ 1,16,784	„ 1,21,999	„ 86,511	„ 1,12,648
Gauze-Plain, Figured, Striped and Checked... ...	„ 4,37,564	„ 4,92,783	„ 3,35,497	„ 4,36,385	„ 5,32,752	„ 1,77,986	„ 3,87,837	„ 3,37,076	„ 1,73,805	„ 1,84,234
Doriah and Mull Stripes	„ 4,58,186	„ 6,31,063	„ 6,93,510	„ 5,83,561	„ 9,30,732	„ 7,49,907	„ 12,71,291	„ 12,47,752	„ 8,99,003	„ 10,53,824
Cotton Ticks	„ 4,029	„ 4,252	„ 4,216	„ 4,367	„ 2,421	„ 3,832	„ 2,777	„ 2,714	„ 2,143	„ 1,879
Twills and Drills	„ 13,780	„ 23,004	„ 14,603	„ 37,693	„ 39,965	„ 58,352	„ 48,672	„ 52,494	„ 58,998	„ 66,427
Imitation Linen Dhoties and Sarries	„ 56,767	„ 76,525	„ 1,25,064	„ 61,107	„ 66,817	„ 51,549	„ 64,029	„ 54,849	„ 63,659	„ 64,311
Ebmbd. Muslins, Jacconets, and Scarfs, (White) ...	„ 47,190	„ 53,564	„ 84,373	„ 61,893	„ 69,536	„ 1,13,298	„ 1,62,001	„ 1,27,827	„ 90,371	„ 1,30,390
33/36 in. 4 to 5 yards Khunds...	„	„	„	„	„ 1,47,945	„ 28,656	„ 31,458	„ 13,513	„ 29,424	„ 8,058
39 in. × 12 Nainsooks, Colored and Printed	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„ 40,892	„ 15,004	„ 22,000
Total for 12 months ...	Ps. 63,43,097	Ps. 87,07,822	Ps, 84,58,283	Ps. 77,77,731	Ps.1,23,57,932	Ps. 84,99,762	Ps.1,11,63,831	Ps.1,32,33,772	Ps. 94,03,818	Ps. 94,03,344
Nets Do. ...	yds. 8,14,254	yds. 8,07,291	yds, 9,16,813	yds.10,97,403	yds. 12,67,855	yds. 13,83,007	yds. 14,01,220	yds. 14,10,883	yds. 12,03,222	yds. 19,45,704
Handkerchiefs, White Do. ...	doz. 61,436	doz. 78,553	doz. 72,578	doz. 59,395	doz. 60,786	doz. 1,19,219	doz. 1,10,120	doz. 97,050	doz. 1,18,340	doz. 1,05,767
„ Printed Do. ...	„ 4,83,837	„ 8,46,619	„ 8,47,990	„ 9,13,151	„ 8,84,698	„ 7,02,732	„ 8,81,701	„ 7,86,191	„ 9,83,764	„ 7,28,153

* Including Lace Scarfs.

Description of Goods.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1882.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1883.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1884.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1885.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1886.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1887.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1888.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1889.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1890.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1891.
YARNS.										
Grey Mule, 10/24's say 20's	lbs. 18,000	lbs. 11,600	lbs. 1,500	lbs. 6,610	lbs. 3,100	lbs. 27,300	lbs. 23,210	lbs. 3,640	lbs. 11,910	lbs. 12,848
,, 26/32's ,, 30's	,, 6,27,748	,, 6,53,360	,, 3,22,860	,, 5,04,775	,, 5,46,106	,, 5,52,400	,, 12,78,372	,, 4,81,300	,, 5,73,418	,, 6,63,005
,, 34/42's ,, 40's	,, 11,09,591	,, 13,65,156	,, 14,07,358	,, 16,96,020	,, 16,76,400	,, 12,44,820	,, 22,58,755	,, 19,88,495	,, 15,40,172	,, 25,39,848
,, 44/52's ,, 50's	,, 3,49,075	,, 4,97,880	,, 6,23,992	,, 4,95,780	,, 4,56,260	,, 8,07,670	,, 10,13,371	,, 7,01,450	,, 6,68,710	,, 7,98,311
,, 54/60's ,, 60's	,, 1,67,110	,, 2,40,475	,, 3,69,870	,, 3,79,858	,, 3,11,080	,, 4,19,065	,, 6,66,277	,, 8,07,170	,, 5,45,254	,, 7,35,876
,, above 60's	,, 12,840	,, 43,140	,, 11,460	,, 33,967	,, 11,198	,, 28,814	,, 33,970	,, 38,617	,, 47,477	,, 37,606
Grey Water and Mock 16/24's say 20's	,, 75,500	,, 53,400	,, 20,200	,, 34,600	,, 39,900	,, 12,930	,, 1,09,864	,, 27,100	,, 40,405	,, 12,000
,, ,, 26/32's ,, 30's	,, 26,26,810	,, 44,47,270	,, 27,04,780	,, 28,14,495	,, 32,12,550	,, 25,69,724	,, 38,43,576	,, 23,67,125	,, 34,38,258	,, 31,28,504
,, ,, 40's	,, 99,650	,, 65,800	,, 1,21,856	,, 1,21,035	,, 1,91,032	,, 2,30,974	,, 5,37,440	,, 4,90,810	,, 6,25,508	,, 7,20,316
,, ,, above 40's	,, 3,010	,, 450	,, 2,200	,, 1,835	,, 2,000	,, 1,510	,, 10,760	,, 14,190	,, 47,300	,, 61,195
Total for 12 months (Grey Yarns)... ...	lbs. 50,69,334	lbs. 73,78,581	lbs. 55,86,076	lbs. 60,88,975	lbs. 64,54,626	lbs. 58,95,207	lbs. 97,75,595	lbs. 69,19,897	lbs. 75,38,412	lbs. 87,09,509
Bleached... ... ... Total for 12 months ...	lbs. 1,38,308	lbs. 65,429	lbs. 83,580	lbs. 1,87,883	lbs. 2,01,997	lbs. 2,10,190	lbs. 3,05,769	lbs. 2,65,528	lbs. 2,93,521	lbs. 3,51,728
Turkey Red	lbs. 48,44,763	lbs. 51,16,333	lbs. 65,98,749	lbs. 53,81,188	lbs. 61,53,932	lbs. 66,66,830	lbs. 62,32,297	lbs. 41,99,615	lbs. 53,38,697	lbs. 39,90,394
Orange and Yellow	,, 8,10,573	,, 7,91,220	,, 10,45,078	,, 9,66,383	,, 9,30,434	,, 8,76,622	,, 10,64,087	,, 9,26,716	,, 11,39,004	,, 10,65,665
Green	,, 6,27,855	,, 5,65,700	,, 7,25,442	,, 5,32,711	,, 6,09,473	,, 4,85,037	,, 5,65,673	,, 6,57,320	,, 6,04,760	,, 5,67,936
Imperial Red	,, 81,552	,, 79,995	,, 1,40,348	,, 39,675	,, 49,500	,, 40,900	,, 6,500	,, 15,650	,, 3,400	,, 11,600
Other Colours	,, 40,363	,, 27,407	,, 67,024	,, 74,132	,, 68,391	,, 83,661	,, 7,695	,, 5,793	,, 23,653	,, 11,159
Total for 12 months (Colored Yarns)...	lbs. 64,05,111	lbs. 65,80,655	lbs. 85,76,641	lbs. 69,94,089	lbs. 78,11,730	lbs. 81,53,050	lbs. 78,76,252	lbs. 58,05,094	lbs. 71,09,514	lbs. 56,46,754
Total all Yarns...	lbs. 1,16,32,753	lbs. 1,40,24,615	lbs. 1,42,46,297	lbs. 1,32,70,947	lbs. 1,44,68,353	lbs. 1,42,58,447	lbs. 1,79,57,616	lbs. 1,29,90 519	lbs. 1,49,41,417	lbs. 1,47,07,991
SUNDRY.										
Coals* ... ... Total for 12 months ...	Tons 3,78,242	Tons 4,58,363	Tons 5,01,319	Tons 5,53,423	Tons 4,91,829	Tons 5,47,298	Tons 5,79,278	Tons 5,57,571	Tons 5,30,316	Tons 5,63,483

* Coals imported from Australia, from the Year 1882 to 1885, not included.

EXPORTS OF INDIAN MANUFACTURED PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS,

BY STEAMERS, SHIPS, AND NATIVE CRAFT.

From 1st January to 31st December 1891.

As per Export General Manifest.

TO	Grey and White Piece-Goods.			Coloured Piece-Goods.		Total.		Twist.	
	Pckges.	Yards.	lbs.	Pckges.	Yards.	Pckges.	Yards.	Bales.	lbs.
CALCUTTA	8,090	1,17,32,294	31,40,698	1	350	8,091	1,17,32,644	26,481	1,06,09,410
MADRAS	288	4,13,284	1,40,801	2	2,750	290	4,16,034	589	1,87,600
MALABAR AND COROMANDEL COASTS (Calicut, Cochin, Tellicherry, Cannanore, Mangalore, Tuticorin, Beypore, Cocanada, Vizagapatam, &c.)	690	10,16,550	3,44,057	56	1,53,351	746	11,69,901	17,798	56,39,840
SCIND (Kurrachee)	12,390	2,19,29,388	45,03,345	29	54,715	12,419	2,19,84,103	2,877	9,37,080
KUTCH, KATTYAWAR AND GUZERAT	713	17,22,844	3,89,211	81	1,92,809	794	19,15,653	4,627	14,12,101
BRITISH CONCAN (Ratnagerry, Carwar, Vingorla, Compta, Hurnee, Caranja, Panwell, Malwan, &c.	555	13,73,311	3,35,119	668	15,15,923	1,223	28,89,234	728	2,37,840
FOREIGN CONCAN (Jafferabad, Shreevurdhan, Rajpoori, Jambli, Coombharoo, &c.)	25	56,243	13,353	36	81,983	61	1,38,226	...	.....
GOA, DAMAUN, AND DIU	162	3,44,015	90,388	174	3,89,980	336	7,33,995	2,017	6,69,060
BRITISH BURMAH (Rangoon and Moulmein)	157	1,70,987	61,664	1	1,640	158	1,72,627	10,517	32,70,536
CEYLON (Colombo and Galle)	46	51,236	23,066	32	49,899	78	1,01,135	16	4,800
CHINA (Hongkong)	38	60,000	17,200	2	720	40	60,720	2,11,312	8,45,22,450
CHINA (Shanghai)	4,524	60,41,530	15,35,558	...	...	4,524	60,41,530	1,53,411	6,13,64,430
CHINA (Hanoi, Tientsin, &c.)	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	315	1,26,000
JAPAN (Yokohama and Kobe)	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	10,939	43,75,630
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS (Penang and Singapore)	608	10,54,540	2,51,757	12	14,985	620	10,69,525	11,105	39,22,435
PERSIA (Bushire, Abbas, Mahmorah, &c.)	507	9,70,009	2,96,675	199	3,47,012	706	13,17,021	1,127	3,93,540
ARABIA (Muscat, Hoodeida, Jeddah, &c.)	1,471	21,78,681	6,38,177	240	5,36,590	1,711	27,15,271	1,150	3,61,250
TURKEY IN ASIA (Smyrna, Beyrout, Bagdad, Bussorah, &c.)	1,346	23,51,215	6,65,974	68	1,03,779	1,414	24,54,994	3,022	12,06,100
MEKRAN (Vermalla, Gwadhur, &c.)	106	1,64,520	34,043	...	...	106	1,64,520	...	.....
ADEN	6,221	98,78,525	26,82,618	649	13,57,252	6,870	1,12,35,777	6,002	19,00,726
AFRICA—Mauritius	75	1,01,836	45,074	23	44,577	98	1,46,413	1	300
AFRICA—Zanzibar	12,401	1,42,30,855	30,53,026	205	3,00,987	12,606	1,45,31,842	337	1,03,221
AFRICA—Mozambique	5,971	84,14,571	16,21,633	81	1,20,547	6,052	85,35,118	...	.....
AFRICA—Massowa	1,693	27,14,648	6,72,593	55	1,41,551	1,748	28,56,199	10	4,000
AFRICA—Suakim	795	13,88,344	3,59,619	39	93,774	834	14,82,118	8	2,500
AFRICA—Egypt	1	1,950	600	6	6,130	7	8,080	1	400
AFRICA—Natal	10	15,300	4,650	1	2,475	11	17,775	...	.....
SUMATRA—(Padang)	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	16	6,400
JAVA—(Batavia, Cheribon, &c.)	4	6,800	1,600	...	...	4	6,800	630	2,45,400
SIAM—(Bangkok)	47	1,01,160	24,121	...	...	47	1,01,160	...	.....
EAST INDIAN & PHILIPPINE ISLANDS (Manilla, Maccasar, &c.)	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	330	1,31,800
EUROPE	19	19,036	4,149	19	26,642	38	45,678	33	10,800
AUSTRALIA	12	8,780	2,640	...	...	12	8,780	...	.....
NORTH AMERICA	15	11,000	2,781	...	...	15	11,000	...	.....
Total Exports from 1st January to 31st December 1891	58,980	8,85,23,452	2,09,57,195	2,679	55,40,421	61,659	9,40,63,873	4,65,399	18,16,45,149
Exported same time 1890	57,385	8,51,66,237	2,04,47,589	2,294	48,87,121	59,679	9,00,53,358	4,40,220	17,19,93,173
Do. do. 1889	50,470	7,81,40,482	1,81,76,366	2,599	48,37,045	53,069	8,29,77,527	3,84,729	15,04,97,237
Do. do. 1888	57,174	8,87,97,223	2,15,00,740	3,074	56,36,166	60,248	9,44,33,389	3,43,080	13,46,22,583
Do. do. 1887	49,399	7,94,00,234	1,85,01,205	2,029	49,21,099	51,428	8,43,21,333	2,99,581	11,70,74,663
Do. do. 1886	42,888	6,81,71,065	1,58,53,991	2,219	52,58,994	45,107	7,34,30,059	2,72,300	10,60,34,356
Do. do. 1885	43,872	7,11,84,739	1,61,52,396	2,820	59,88,074	46,692	7,71,72,813	2,23,722	8,66,93,377
Do. do. 1884	45,432	7,05,33,605	1,65,51,054	2,429	46,30,992	47,861	7,51,64,597	1,97 827	7,57,55,931
Do. do. 1883	49,048	7,55,22,989	1,78,14,550	2,353	51,69,673	51,401	8,06,92,660	1,64,338	6,28,13,128
Do. do. 1882	34,798	5,69,86,687	.....	2,405	53,69,753	37,203	6,23,56,442	1,40,486	5,31,15,882

EXPORTS OF EUROPE MANUFACTURED PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS, BY STEAMERS, SHIPS, AND NATIVE CRAFT.

From 1st January to 31st December 1891.

As per Export General Manifests.

TO	Piece-Goods.								Total.		Twist.	
	Grey.		White.		Colored, and Printed		Country Dyed.					
	Pckgs.	Yards.	Pckgs.	Yards.	Pckgs.	Yards.	Pckgs.	Yards.	Pckgs.	Yards.	Pckgs.	lbs.
Calcutta	927	22,20,221	283	5,77,282	578	14,66,441	...	...	1,788	42,63,944	91	31,095
Madras	433	9,58,258	94	2,34,250	174	2,73,909	1	2,664	702	14,69,081	31	10,400
Malabar and Coromandel Coasts (Calicut, Cochin, Tellicherry, Cannanore, Mangalore, Tuticorin, Beypore, Cocanada, Vizagapatam, &c.)	5,180	1,38,23,277	1,229	41,39,101	487	16,67,473	10	20,594	6,906	1,96,50,445	1,608	5,31,015
Scind (Kurrachee)	9,730	2,67,97,484	10,557	2,97,30,946	5,723	1,71,54,590	8	20,296	26,018	7,37,03,316	3,077	9,94,955
Kutch, Kathiawar, and Guzerat	4,037	1,14,16,521	302	10,87,657	751	27,82,992	29	56,615	5,119	1,53,43,785	524	1,63,900
British Concan (Ratnagerry, Carwar, Vingorla, Compta, Hurnee, Caranja, Panwell, Malwan, &c.)	1,140	36,93,088	66	2,04,190	126	4,25,657	11	20,657	1,343	43,43,592	438	1,35,580
Foreign Concan (Jafferabad, Shreevurdhan, Rajpoori, Jambli, Coombharoo, &c.)	35	1,04,563	2	7,194	13	22,328	...	...	50	1,34,085	8	2,620
Goa, Damaun, and Diu	989	24,82,088	74	2,31,733	222	7,62,224	8	15,637	1,293	34,91,682	2,773	8,18,860
British Burmah (Rangoon and Moulmein.)	1,178	17,98,965	305	5,72,728	225	3,81,826	5	9,650	1,713	27,63,169	68	20,800
Ceylon (Colombo and Galle.)	186	2,59,379	199	6,58,235	254	7,85,192	6	8,220	645	17,11,026	17	4,900
China (Hongkong)	1	230	13	7,600	61	59,358	...	...	75	67,188	...	...
China (Shanghai)	...	...	1	150	...	...	...	...	1	150	...	...
China (Hanoi, Amoy, Tientsin, &c.)	...	...	...	...	79	91,672	...	...	79	91,672	...	...
Japan (Yokohama and Kobe)	...	...	...	...	1	1,200	...	...	1	1,200	...	...
Straits Settlements (Penang and Singapore.)	66	1,01,540	374	7,21,079	673	14,99,232	1,914	35,12,312	3,027	58,34,163	84	31,110
Persia (Bushire, Abbas, Mahmorah, &c.)	5,192	1,18,58,905	2,514	56,14,819	2,907	66,72,728	6,950	1,31,82,684	17,563	3,73,29,136	3,432	10,00,334
Arabia (Muscat, Hoodeida, Jedda, &c.)	906	18,71,575	623	17,09,739	453	12,28,769	1,418	38,20,105	3,400	86,30,188	497	1,55,465
Turkey in Asia (Smyrna, Beyrout, Bagdad, Bussorah, &c.)	1,055	22,34,490	110	2,66,562	179	3,67,942	3,559	46,13,638	4,903	74,82,632	53	15,900
Mekran (Vermalla, Gwadhur, &c.)	2	1,375	4	6,060	5	5,882	...	...	11	13,317	16	5,847
Aden	314	6,96,090	560	15,82,188	287	7,67,976	627	16,95,178	1,783	47,41,432	215	67,125
Africa—Mauritius	423	8,27,610	411	8,31,895	249	6,37,614	53	1,03,637	1,136	24,00,756	...	...
Africa—Zanzibar	501	9,25,367	343	7,96,831	390	9,24,603	3,879	53,89,140	5,113	80,35,941	170	50,295
Africa—Mozambique	444	10,11,436	110	2,18,698	298	5,90,300	2,224	26,22,663	3,076	44,43,097	...	...
Africa—Massowa	58	1,33,818	161	3,60,771	37	91,750	22	49,750	278	6,36,089	64	19,200
Africa—Suakim	94	2,53,260	64	1,89,035	13	31,599	1	714	172	4,74,608	3	1,100
Africa—Egypt	...	4,258	8	5,377	2	1,428	1	3,000	11	14,063	...	...
Africa—Natal	18	31,000	17	45,398	48	1,19,765	2	4,180	85	2,00,343	...	...
Siam—Bangkok	5	10,360	32	62,940	49	1,33,805	315	5,67,910	401	7,75,015	...	...
East Indian and Philippine Islands (Manilla, Maccasar, &c.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laccadives and Maldives	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Java (Batavia, Cheribon, &c.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia (Melbourne and Sydney.)	...	...	2	880	1	400	...	...	3	1,280	...	...
Europe	29	71,030	7	5,356	1	2,229	...	...	37	78,615	...	...
Total Exports from 1st January to 31st December 1891	32,943	8,35,86,188	18,465	4,98,68,694	14,286	3,89,50,884	21,043	3,57,19,244	86,737	20,81,25,010	13,169	40,60,501
Exported same time 1890	29,770	7,58,04,814	15,402	4,40,74,679	12,404	3,43,28,123	20,641	3,30,46,996	78,217	18,72,54,612	12,304	37,60,981
Do. do. 1889	31,035	7,84,69,190	15,603	4,59,33,614	13,979	3,89,51,772	22,390	3,57,17,877	83,007	19,90,72,453	13,031	39,53,895
Do. do. 1888	29,313	7,41,44,219	14,025	4,44,23,439	14,212	4,25,54,538	20,459	3,52,10,717	78,009	19,63,32,913	14,797	44,76,460
Do. do. 1887	30,554	8,32,86,556	13,347	4,57,74,728	13,826	4,22,08,611	21,624	3,50,80,353	79,851	20,63,50,248	10,156	31,54,742
Do. do. 1886	35,522	9,08,90 270	14,185	4,69,05,686	15,592	4,76,87,893	19,978	3,13,13,258	85,277	21,67,97,107	11,326	34,36,677
Do. do. 1885	35,254	9,07,00,928	13,156	4,01,99,378	15,563	4,42,89,607	18,288	2,89,57,807	82,261	20,41,47,720	11,156	34,56,421
Do. do. 1884	42,462	9,75,64,028	11,695	3,59,10,953	14,794	4,00,98,547	15,465	2,58,15,664	84,416	19,93,84,192	13,643	41,41,278
Do. do. 1883	46,903	1119,31,809	9,609	3,01,49,799	14,594	3,85,87,830	23,264	3,30,33,049	94,370	21,37,02,487	14,583	45,04,862
Do. do. 1882	34,410	8,98,60,754	7,209	2,41,80,077	11,133	3,16,43,360	17,281	2,68,80,175	70,033	17,25,64,366	12,019	37,33,174

EXPORTS OF INDIAN MANUFACTURED PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS BY RAILWAYS,

From 1st January to 31st December 1890.

G. I. P. RAILWAY, NORTH-EAST LINE.

STATIONS.	Piece-Goods.		Yarns.		Remarks.
	Bales.	Ind. Maunds.	Bales.	Ind. Maunds.	
TITWALA	1	4	...	...	
KHADAVLI...	...	...	...	...	
SHAPOOR	...	...	...	...	
KHARDI	...	...	...	...	
ATGAON	...	...	1	1	
ASANGAON	5	14	...	...	
WASIND	...	...	...	...	
KASARA	1	3	...	...	
IGATPURI	33	154	...	...	
DEOLALI	1	4	1	3	
GHOTI	8	39	...	...	
ASVALI	...	...	...	...	
NASIK ROAD	177	961	449	1,290	
ODHA	3	14	...	...	
KHERWARI	27	139	32	116	
NIPHAD	47	235	38	123	
LASALGAON	58	343	43	154	
MUNMAR	1,057	5,958	1,110	4,581	
NANDGAON	555	3,407	236	804	
HIRAPUR	1	6	...	...	
CHALISGAON	154	834	...	...	
WAGLEE	10	54	1	1	
NAYDONGRI	...	...	...	...	
KAJGAON	115	747	257	1,058	
PACHORA	112	575	9	34	
MAHEJI	67	528	...	...	
MHASAWAD	53	301	92	394	
JALGAON	148	1,113	20	93	
BHADLI	18	80	94	431	
BHUSAWAL	65	420	5	25	
WARANGAON	1	4	...	...	
NARGAON	28	128	1	2	
MALKAPUR	159	891	96	443	
NANDURA...	1,061	5,022	8	30	
BORGAON	...	...	...	...	
SHEGAON	236	1,216	51	194	
KHAMGAON	378	2,099	39	149	
PARAS	1	5	6	23	
AKOLA	785	4,564	389	1,821	
MURTIZAPUR	400	2,083	49	200	
KATIPURNA	...	...	...	...	
MANA	2	9	...	...	
KURAM	...	...	...	...	
BADNERA	5	19	6	30	
AMRAOTI...	400	2,057	58	214	
CHANDUR	...	...	...	...	
DHAMANGAON	25	113	2	5	
DEGAON	2	13	...	...	
PULGAON	23	103	1	4	
PAUNAR	...	...	...	...	
WARDHA	41	220	16	82	
HINGANGHAT*	8	71	11	35	
WARORA*	33	226	75	240	
NAGRI*	6	42	...	...	
BORI	...	...	...	...	
SINDI	8	51	3	13	
NAGPUR	101	612	178	820	
SAUDA	21	133	72	312	
NIMBORA	2	19	...	...	
RAWER	19	108	9	26	
BURHANPUR	33	133	172	687	
CHANDNI	1	3	...	...	
DONGARGAON	90	516	2	9	
KHANDWA...	158	874	53	204	
TALVADYA...	3	16	...	...	
DHARAMKUNDI	...	...	...	...	
KHIRKIAN...	11	46	...	...	
HARSUD	9	52	...	...	
Carried forward...	6,766	37,381	3,685	14,651	

* Wurdha Coal State Railway.

G. I. P. RAILWAY NORTH-EAST LINE—*continued.*

STATIONS.	Piece-Goods.		Yarns.		Remarks.
	Bales.	Indian Maunds.	Bales.	Indian Maunds.	
Brought forward...	6,766	37,381	3,685	14,651	
BIR	2	7	...	...	
HARDA	42	273	9	26	
TIMARNI	7	36	34	125	
PAGDHAL	...	...	...	...	
BHIRINGI	2	13	...	...	
SIONI	9	52	22	90	
ITARSI	16	99	2	10	
BAGRA	2	10	5	24	
SEMRI	3	11	...	...	
SOHAGPUR	113	583	34	56	
PIPARIA	19	96	2	9	
BANKERI	9	48	3	3	
BABAI	...	...	...	...	
GADARWARA	9	38	49	155	
BOHANI	...	...	...	...	
KARELI	9	31	1	4	
NURSINGHPUR	3	16	7	27	
KARAK BEL	...	...	...	...	
CHINDWARA	...	...	...	...	
SHAHPURA	...	...	...	...	
MIRGANJ	...	...	...	...	
JABALPUR...	463	2,154	285	1,427	
Carried forward...	7,474	40,848	4,138	16,607	

G. I. P. RAILWAY SOUTH-EAST LINE.

Brought forward...	7,474	40,848	4,138	16,607
COORLA and CALIAN	3	13	1	5
BADLAPUR	...	...	...	...
WANGNI	...	...	...	...
NERAL	5	17	...	...
KHANDALA	1	1	...	...
LONAULI	2	5	...	...
CHINCHOWLI	1	3	...	...
KHARKALA	...	...	...	...
KARJAT	3	6	...	...
CAMPOLI	3	9	...	...
TALEGAON...	86	482	142	531
CHINCHWAD	2	10	...	...
KIRKEE	14	51	1	2
POONA	377	1,978	478	2,124
LONI	10	75	...	...
URULI	3	13	...	...
YEOAT	...	...	...	...
KHEDGAON	4	15	...	...
PATAS	...	...	...	...
DHOND	8	54	...	...
DIKSAL	94	556	60	255
POMALWARI	2	12	...	...
JEUR...	277	1,520	114	438
KEM	...	...	2	5
BARSI ROAD	1,264	6,928	1,338	4,529
MADHA & MARHEH	12	67	6	25
MOHOL	...	...	2	9
ANGER	...	...	...	...
SHOLAPUR...	209	1,310	1,954	7,660
KARABGAON	31	193	...	...
DUDNI	...	...	10	52
GHANGAPUR	...	...	1	4
KULBARGA	28	169	32	94
SHAHABAD	...	...	...	...
WADI	1	5	...	...
NALWAR	1	4	...	...
YADAGIRI	12	44	31	109
SAIDAPUR ROAD	...	...	66	237
KRISHNA	6	31	6	24
HOTGI	...	...	5	20
RAICHUR	14	91	23	91
TOTAL EXPORTS for 1890...	9,937	54,510	8,410	32,821
Do. do. 1889...	603	3,188	138	513
Do. do. 1888...	541	2,851	593	1,828

TO STATIONS ON THE BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.

STATIONS.	Piece-Goods.		Yarns.		Remarks.
	Bales.	Indian Maunds.	Bales.	Indian Maunds.	
TUMSAR ROAD	1	13	122	585	
BHANDARA ROAD	3	17	3	18	
KAMPTEE	143	720	508	2,281	
BELASPUR...	43	176	8	24	
GONDIA	5	39	9	30	
AMGAON	1	2	...	...	
DONGARGARH	21	95	2	10	
RAJ-NANDGAON...	140	711	131	646	
DOWHALI	...	...	...	...	
DRUG	12	79	12	56	
RAIPUR	326	1,118	69	308	
BHATAPARA	37	111	...	...	
NIPANIA	7	25	5	21	
TILDA	...	...	...	...	
SALEKASA...	...	...	...	...	
BILHA	...	...	...	...	
UMERIA	...	...	...	...	
RAIGARH ... ... —	4	4	11	37	
CHAMPA	19	53	62	256	
HATHBUND	...	...	...	...	
SAMBALPUR ROAD	4	21	7	35	
TOTAL EXPORTS FOR 1890...	766	3,184	950	4,307	
Do. do. 1889...	5	19	3	8	
Do. do. 1888...	3	25	54	126	

TO STATIONS ON THE INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.

HOSHANGABAD	66	303	13	52	
BARKHERA	...	...	...	...	
DIP	...	...	...	...	
BHOPAL	219	1,121	40	164	
DEWANGANJ	...	...	...	...	
BHILSA	2	10	1	1	
DHOLPUR	1	3	...	...	
GULABGANJ	...	...	5	22	
BASODA	15	68	1	4	
BAMORA	...	...	...	...	
BINA...	7	31	...	...	
KARONDA	...	...	...	...	
LALITPUR	8	42	...	...	
TALBAHAT...	1	5	...	...	
BANDA	10	48	...	...	
JHANSI	3	7	4	20	
MAU	...	...	...	...	
ETAWAH	...	...	...	...	
ATA	...	...	...	...	
CHUPRA	3	6	...	...	
BASTI	...	...	...	...	
AGRA FORT	19	91	...	...	
BASHARATGANJ	1	7	...	...	
KALHAR	...	...	...	...	
GWALIOR	51	196	...	...	
KHORAI	62	303	5	24	
KARWI	1	6	...	...	
SAUGOR	196	898	100	387	
LUCKNOW	1	5	1	5	
ALIGARH	4	19	...	...	
NANPARA	36	251	...	...	
SAHARANPUR	...	...	...	...	
FARUKHABAD	2	7	...	...	
BAHRAICH...	41	250	...	...	
GAZIPUR	...	...	...	...	
NAREOLI	...	...	...	...	
MAHOBA	...	...	...	...	
CAWNPORE (VIA ITARSI) ...	2,008	9,406	41	192	
BARABANKI	30	193	...	...	
MORAR ROAD	7	31	...	...	
BAREILLY	1	4	...	...	
DUM DUM CANT.	...	...	...	...	
JAKHAURA	3	15	...	...	
HARPALPUR	...	...	...	...	
JAITWAR	1	3	...	...	
SLEEMANABAD	...	...	...	...	
MAU RANIPUR	...	...	...	...	
DEORI	...	...	...	...	
SEOHARA	...	...	...	...	
LAKHIMPUR	6	38	...	...	
FYZABAD	...	...	...	...	
BUDNI	1	5	...	...	
KATHGODAM	...	...	...	...	
MORADABAD	...	...	...	...	
FATEHGARH	...	...	...	...	
NAINI TAL	...	...	...	...	
HATHRAS CITY	3	6	...	...	
MASAURHI...	1	5	...	...	
TOTAL EXPORTS FOR 1890...	2,810	13,383	211	871	
Do. do. 1889...	238	1,174	11	71	
Do. do. 1888...	8	51	...	...	

TO STATIONS ON THE MADRAS RAILWAY.

STATIONS.	Piece-Goods.		Yarns.		Remarks.
	Bales.	Indian Maunds.	Bales.	Indian Maunds.	
ADONI	21	100	17	76	
ASPARI	1	3	3	13	
GUNTAKAL	1	6	...	...	
GOOTY	1	5	...	...	
TADPATRI	...	...	1	3	
MUDDANUR	...	...	...	...	
YERRAGUNTLA	...	...	...	...	
CAMALPUR	...	...	...	...	
KAMALAPURAM	...	...	...	...	
CUDDAPAH	1	3	5	17	
RENIGUNTA	...	...	...	...	
MADRAS	53	256	29	120	
BELLARY	...	...	...	...	
KOLAR ROAD	...	...	...	...	
PASCHIMVAHINI	...	...	...	...	
NELLORE	...	...	...	...	
KOMBAKONUM	...	...	...	...	
METTUPALAIYAM	1	2	1	3	
VELLORE	...	...	...	...	
BANGALORE	6	31	...	...	
TUMKAR	...	...	...	...	
MYSORE	...	...	...	...	
SALEM	1	1	1	2	
CALICUT	...	...	...	...	
PONDICHERRY	...	...	...	...	
St. THOMAS	...	...	...	...	
AMMAYANAYKANUR	...	...	...	...	
MADURA	...	...	...	...	
TINAVELLY	...	...	...	...	
COIMBATORE	...	...	...	...	
MAILPATI	...	...	...	...	
TRICHINOPOLY	...	...	...	...	
SEBUR	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL EXPORTS for 1890	86	407	57	234	
Do. do. 1889	3	9	...	...	
Do. do. 1888	11	50	6	22	
Do. do. 1887	22	80	20	76	
Do. do. 1886	25	138	20	74	
Do. do. 1885	15	65	172	654	
Do. do. 1884	57	286	172	658	
Do. do. 1883	94	431	301	1,133	
Do. do. 1882	116	481	232	873	
Do. do. 1881	72	420	246	906	

TO STATIONS ON THE RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY *Via* G. I. P.

AJANTI	1	5	...	...
NIMAR KHERI	...	...	...	...
SANAWAD	36	180	5	20
MORTAKKA	5	30	5	18
BARWAHA	11	65	13	48
MUKHTIARA	...	...	...	...
MHOW	53	277	2	6
RAO	...	...	...	...
INDORE	1,525	6,485	268	1,000
PALIA	...	...	...	...
NIMBAL	...	...	...	...
FATEHABAD	...	...	...	...
UJJAIN	108	497	37	128
CHAMBAL	515	2,183	19	80
BARNAGAR	29	190	22	89
RUNIJA	6	17	5	20
RUTLAM	13	71	32	126
NAMLI	1	4	...	...
JAORA	4	17	9	20
DHODHAR	...	...	...	...
DALAUDA	...	...	...	...
MANDSAUR	4	12	8	30
PIPLIA	...	...	...	...
HARKIA KHAL	...	...	...	...
NEEMUCH	2	5	2	7
KESARPURA	...	...	...	...
NIMBAHERA	...	...	...	...
CHITOR	...	...	...	...
NUSSEERABAD	...	...	...	...
AJMERE	...	...	...	...
JACOBABAD	...	...	...	...
NARAINA	...	...	...	...
MALAKHERA	3	17	...	...
TOTAL EXPORTS for 1890	2,315	10,055	427	1,592
Do. do. 1889	77	300	8	31
Do. do. 1888	12	73	25	74
Do. do. 1887	127	679	92	342
Do. do. 1886	394	1,847	110	427
Do. do. 1885	817	3,940	138	549
Do. do. 1884	1,277	5,671	96	375
Do. do. 1883	999	4,335	150	542
Do. do. 1882	1,421	6,362	206	774
Do. do. 1881	1,478	6,888	239	887

TO STATIONS ON THE EAST INDIA AND CONNECTED RAILWAYS *Via* G. I. P.

STATIONS.	PIECE-GOODS.		YARN.		REMARKS.
	Bales.	Indian Maunds.	Bales.	Indian Maunds.	
SLEEMANABAD	12	38			
KUTNEE	249	1,071	4	20	
MAIHAR	83	353	11	57	
UNCHEHRA	1	1			
SUTNA	461	1,911	1	5	
JAITWAR	7	30			
MANIKPUR					
KARCHANA					
MEJA ROAD					
CHUNAR	1	6			
MIRZAPUR	17	79	1	4	
AHRAURA ROAD	58	204			
MOGUL SERAI	1	5			
ZAMANIA					
GHAZIPUR	21	97	45	220	
BUXAR	2	10			
DUMRAON					
ARRAH					
DINAPORE	2	8			
GYA					
JEHANABAD					
PATNA CITY	3	12			
SITAPUR					
MURARAI	1	4			
MAJHGAWAN					
HOWRAH			11	70	
CALCUTTA	13	69	9	57	
ALLAHABAD	54	249	2	9	
SERATHOO					
KHAGA					
FATEHPUR					
MALWA					
MAUHAR	1	6			
CAWNPORE (VIA JABALPUR)	3,573	18,982	129	698	
FIROZABAD					
GWALIOR					
ALIGARH					
DELHI					
BENARES	152	895	40	200	
JAUNPUR CITY	3	12			
RUDAULI					
BARACKPUR					
AKBARPUR	253	1,435	1	2	
BURUMPUR					
BARABANKI	7	45			
FYZABAD			25	150	
LUCKNOW	1	2			
MOTIHARI					
BAREILLY					
KHALILABAD					
MORADABAD					
SHIUPUR					
SARAI MERAN					
TAHASIL DEORIA					
KARWI	9	41			
CHUPRA	4	15			
SAHJANWA					
FARUKHABAD					
BASTI	2	12			
MOTIPUR			3	12	
USKA BAZAR	12	16			
LAKHIMPUR					
BIWANI					
GORAKHPUR	1	6			
AZIMGANJ					
KATHGODAM					
DURBHUNGA					
MOZAFERPORE					
BAHRAICH					
BETTIAH					
BUTHRAS CITY AND CANT.	4	26			
NANPARA	4	25			
SHAHJAHANPUR					
GONDA					
GOALUNDO					
SAHEBGUNGE					
PHULPUR					
BANDA					
NAWABGANJ					
SORON	1	1			
GHOOM					
KARUR					
THERRIAGHAT			1	4	
UMERIA					
BURHEE					
AZIMGURH			20	100	
SHIKOHABAD			30	150	
AMRITSAR	1	7			
TOTAL EXPORTS FOR 1890	5,014	25,673	333	1,758	
Do. do. 1889	931	4,510	12	61	
Do. do. 1888	570	2,804	5	15	
Do. do. 1887	502	2,422	25	96	
Do. do 1886	1,774	7,363	68	271	
Do. do. 1885	4,074	18,076	182	720	
Do. do. 1884	5,012	21,806	283	1,165	
Do. do. 1883	5,510	23,955	161	634	
Do. do. 1882	5,590	24,962	770	3,011	
Do. do. 1881	3,944	17,990	1,001	4,031	

TO STATIONS ON THE SOUTHERN MAHARATTA RAILWAY.

STATIONS.	Piece-Goods.		Yarns.		Remarks.
	Bales.	Indian Maunds.	Bales.	Indian Maunds.	
INDI ROAD	27	161	12	59	
LACHYAN	.....	.....	.....	.. ...	
BIJAPUR ...	55	273	27	123	
MULVAD ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
TELGI ...	16	87	23	112	
ALIMATI ...	17	104	9	42	
BAGALKOT	64	402	125	488	
KATGERI ..	22	108	157	597	
BADAMI ...	1	6	8	33	
ALUR ...	4	19	100	396	
MALLAPUR	.....	.....	.....	.....	
GADAG ...	19	148	7	29	
BUNNICOPPA	.....	.....	.....	.....	
HOMBAL ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
KURNOOL ROAD	.....	. ....	5	17	
NANDYAL	.....	.....	.....	.....	
KOPBAL ...	3	15	1	4	
HASPET ...	8	35	35	141	
BELLARY	104	500	93	392	
ANNIGERI	.....	.....	.....	.....	
HUBLI ...	39	197	4	17	
ALNAVAR	1	6	.....	.....	
DHARWAR	5	44	4	13	
DEULI ...	.....	.....	.. ...	.. ..	
YALVIGI ...	6	53	.....	.....	
GUDGERI ...	4	26	... ..	.....	
KARAJGI ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
KUNDGOL	.....	.....	3	12	
HAVERI ...	1	5	7	28	
BYADGI ...	.....	... ..	.....	.....	
RANIBENNUR	24	145	.....	.....	
HARIHAR ...	13	66	.....	.....	
DAVENGERE	12	65	1	1	
BEERURU	2	8	.....	.....	
AJJAMPURA	.....	... ..	.....	... ..	
HOLALKHERI	13	59	2	8	
PHURSANGI	.....	.....	... ..	.....	
RAJEWADI	4	25	3	11	
JEJURI ...	1	1	.....	.....	
SALPA ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
LONAND ...	59	389	41	144	
WATHAR ...	17	105	13	45	
SATARA ROAD	24	157	66	254	
KOREGAON	26	91	105	361	
RAHIMATPUR	82	545	126	503	
TARGAON ...	3	25	5	14	
WALHE ...	3	23	1	3	
MASUR ...	2	14	6	24	
KARAD ...	90	530	294	1,219	
SHENOLI ...	... ..	.....	.....	.....	
TAKARI ...	2	7	16	43	
KUNDAL ROAD	8	49	103	365	
ASHTA ROAD	40	222	126	498	
SANGLI ROAD	42	261	137	545	
MIRAJ ...	66	369	41	168	
SHEDBAL ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
CHIKODI ROAD ...	8	47	3	11	
GOKAK ROAD	26	116	215	847	
KUDCHI ...	12	77	999	4,375	
CASTLE ROCK	.....	.....	.....	.....	
BELGAUM	71	480	148	693	
BARARA ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
MARMAGOA	.....	.... .	.....	.....	
PACHHAPUR	.....	... ...	2	5	
TADVAL ...	19	116	6	23	
DEONAGRI	.....	.....	.....	... ...	
KADUR ...	6	24	.....	.....	
MAYAKONDE	.....	.....	.....	.....	
BANAVARA	1	6	.....	.. ...	
ARSIKERE	.....	.....	.....	.....	
TIPTUR ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
TUMKAR ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
BENGALORE	194	853	110	501	
MYSORE ...	115	530	.....	.....	
DEVARGUDDA	.....	.....	.....	.....	
BIRUR ...	12	70	1	3	
NIDVANDA	.....	.....	1	4	
YELADBAGI	.....	.....	.....	.....	
BEERWAI	.....	... ..	.....	.....	
DUNDUR ...	.. ...	.....	.....	.....	
KHANAPUR	.....	.....	.....	.....	
JUMNAL ...	.....	.....	... ..	.....	
BETAMCHERLA ...	1	4	.....	.. ...	
TOTAL EXPORTS FOR 1890	1,394	7,668	3,191	13,171	
Do. do. 1889	55	265	406	3:3	
Do. do. 1888	73	332	234	862	
Do. do. 1887	297	1,836	388	1,466	
Do. do. 1886	268	1,950	776	3,158	
Do. do. 1885	79	382	467	1,839	
Do. do. 1884	28	174	135	520	

TO STATIONS ON THE DHOND AND MUNMAD STATE RAILWAY.

STATIONS.	Piece-Goods.		Yarns.		Remarks.
	Bales.	Indian Maunds.	Bales.	Indian Maunds.	
PIMPRI	31	178	2	9	
BELWANDI	1	7	...	...	
VISAPUR	1	.5	...	...	
SAROLA	13	69	...	...	
AHMEDNAGAR	683	3,623	579	2,381	
VAMBORI	64	365	16	59	
RAHURI	29	170	...	...	
LAKH	...	...	...	...	
BELAPUR	26	135	4	11	
CHITALI	16	73	...	...	
PUNTAMBA	1	6	...	...	
KOPERGAON ROAD	...	...	...	...	
YEOLA	444	2,416	171	652	
ANKAI	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL EXPORTS for 1890...	1,309	7,047	772	3,112	
Do. do. 1889...	29	193	3	10	
Do. do. 1888...	20	160	20	65	
Do. do. 1887...	73	375	38	130	
Do. do. 1886...	156	769	123	454	
Do. do. 1885...	528	2,871	255	880	
Do. do. 1884...	576	3,100	390	1,468	
Do. do. 1883...	762	4,112	2,074	8,773	
Do. do. 1882...	616	3,383	2,360	9,780	
Do. do. 1881...	801	4,173	1,815	7,228	

TO STATIONS ON THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.

CHITTAPURE	6	21	1	4
SERAM	...	...	1	4
NAWANDGI	...	...	...	...
TANDUR	9	38	38	124
GANGAWARAM	...	...	...	...
GOLLAGUDA	...	...	...	...
SHANKARPALLI..	1	8	...	...
LINGAMPALLI	17	78	50	200
HYDERABAD	66	387	8	45
SECUNDERABAD	130	662	382	1,493
BHOWANGIR	...	...	...	...
ALER...	...	...	...	...
WARANGAL	15	67	122	482
KAZIPETT	...	...	...	...
JANGAON	2	5	17	65
YELLANDALAPADU	...	...	...	...
RUGHUNATHPALI	...	...	10	35
KHAMMAMETT	1	4	...	...
BEZVADA	9	31	...	...
BONA KALU	...	...	...	...
KONDAPALLI	...	...	...	...
TOTAL EXPORTS for 1890...	256	1,301	629	2,452
Do. do. 1889..	15	44	18	45
Do. do. 1888...	9	37	29	101
Do. do. 1887...	57	262	10	33
Do. do. 1886...	41	184	30	122
Do. do. 1885...	38	165	319	1,246
Do. do. 1884...	27	113	160	591
Do. do. 1883...	81	325	118	440
Do. do. 1882...	137	519	157	660
Do. do. 1881...	85	399	101	385

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY
(INCLUDING RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.)

	STATIONS.	Piece-Goods.		Yarns.		Remarks.
		Bales.	Indian Maunds.	Bales.	Indian Maunds.	
B. B. & C. I. Railway.	STATIONS between ANDHERI AND SURAT (excluding Surat)..	1,586	7,840	524	1,391	
	SURAT	1,086	6,568	472	1,701	
	STATIONS between SURAT AND BROACH (excluding Broach) ..	373	2,238	64	257	
	BROACH	336	2,601	106	316	
	STATIONS between BROACH AND BARODA (excluding Baroda..	556	3,840	15	39	
	BARODA	817	5,084	112	309	
	STATIONS between BARODA AND ANAND (excluding Anand)..	439	2,336	58	110	
	ANAND	199	1,446	39	98	
	STATIONS on the GODHRA BRANCH (excluding Godhra) ...	662	3,475	17	30	
	GODHARA...	674	3,863	26	25	
	STATIONS between ANAND AND AHMEDABAD (excluding Nadiad and Ahmedabad)	519	2,523	51	177	
	NADIAD	665	3,888	121	246	
	AHMEDABAD	3,915	22,884	244	957	
	STATIONS between AHMEDABAD AND VIRAMGAM (excluding Viramgam)	60	341	...	...	
	VIRAMGAM	464	2,833	59	66	
	STATIONS on the PATRI BRANCH...	162	1,108	...	...	
	STATIONS between VIRAMGAM AND WADHWAN (excluding Wadhwan...	26	142	...	...	
	WADHWAN	305	2,047	...	...	
Foreign Railways via Sabarmati.	KHODIAR to PALANPUR (excluding Palanpur	747	3,830	74	213	
	PALANPUR	322	1,900	4	2	
	RAGHUNATHPURA to CHITRASANI	249	1,228	1	1	
	MARWAR RAILWAY JUNCTION AND VIA MARWAR RAILWAY JUNCTION	1,087	7,502	13	21	
	HARIPUR to ERINPURA	285	1,760	2	5	
	BEAWAR	519	3,020	3	3	
	AJMERE	380	1,675	34	93	
	NUSSEERABAD to BARL	163	1,011	3	13	
	RUPAHELI to GANGRAR (excluding Bhelwara)	46	281	...	...	
	BHELWARA	567	3,714	1	1	
	CHINDERIA to KESARPURA (excluding Chitor)	161	1,110	25	67	
	CHITOR	641	3 882	3	9	
	NEEMUCH	236	1,468	9	24	
	HARKIAKHAL to DHODHAR (excluding Mandsaur)	33	217	...	...	
	MANDSAUR	300	2,812	2	10	
	JHORA to KHANDWA...	3	22	...	...	
	VIA KHANDWA	...	...	...	...	
	TILAUNIA to AGRA (excluding Jeypore, Achnera and Agra) ...	306	1,651	17	40	
	JEYPORE	150	739	2	6	
	ACHNERA...	...	...	...	...	
	VIA CAWNPORE...	1	2	...	...	
	STATIONS on the CAWNPORE-ACHNERA RAILWAY ...	275	1,414	33	158	
	AGRA FORT	125	586	7	29	
	VIA AGRA	2	15	...	...	
	VIA HATHRAS	27	105	...	...	
	STATIONS on the INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY	86	604	...	...	
	VIA FEROZPORE...	281	1,072	16	45	
	STATIONS on the REWARI-FEROZPORE Section (excluding Bhiwani)	1,681	5,322	57	282	
	BHIWANI	113	449	3	9	
	STATIONS between REWARI and DELHI (excluding Delhi) ...	...	...	...	...	
	DELHI	4,643	23,501	57	276	
	VIA DELHI	159	497	...	...	
B. G. Ry. via Wadhwan.	LIMBDI	150	1,024	2	8	
	BHAVNAGAR	82	535	10	46	
	JETPUR...	96	639	2	6	
	DHORAJEE	116	815	3	10	
	OTHER STATIONS on BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL JUNAGAD-PORBANDAR RAILWAY	731	4,582	19	21	
	MORVI STATE RAILWAY	869	6,299	19	64	
	VIA MIYAGAM	303	2.024	22	70	
	„ ANAND	250	1,788	70	210	
	TOTAL EXPORTS FOR 1890	29,079	164.152	2,412	7,464	
	Do. do. 1889	32,006	184,251	2,236	6,790	
	Do. do. 1888	21,624	128,472	2,499	7,844	
	Do. do. 1887	26,503	155,864	3,172	9,731	
	Do. do. 1886	39,592	216,062	3,852	11,736	
	Do. do. 1885	33,445	191,729	2.703	7,992	
	Do. do. 1884	18,474	110,289	2,464	7,581	
	Do. do. 1883	22,188	127,046	3,057	9,775	
	Do. do. 1882	37,573	204,922	5,141	17,310	
	Do. do. 1881	28,808	165,718	5,253	17,694	

SUMMARY OF EXPORTS BY ALL RAILWAYS.

RAILWAYS.		Piece-Goods.		Yarns.	
		Bales.	Indian Maunds.	Bales.	Indian Maunds.
G. I. P. RAILWAY (N. East Line)		7,474	40,848	4,138	16,607
Do. (S. East Line)		2,463	13,662	4,272	16,214
To Stations on the	BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY	766	3,184	950	4,307
	INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY	2,810	13,383	211	871
	MADRAS RAILWAY	86	407	57	234
	RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY via G. I. P. ...	2,315	10,055	427	1,592
	EAST INDIA RAILWAY	5,014	25,673	333	1,758
	SOUTHERN MAHARATHA RAILWAY	1,394	7,668	3,191	13,171
	DHOND & MUNMAD STATE RAILWAY	1,309	7,047	772	3,112
	NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY	256	1,301	629	2,452
B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY (including Rajputana-Malwa Railway.		29,079	1,64,152	2,412	7,464
Total Exports for 1890		52,966	2,87,380	17,392	67,782
Do. 1889		33,962	1,93,953	2,535	7,852
Do. 1888		22,881	1,34,855	3,465	10,937
Do. 1887		28,784	1,68,399	5,214	16,892
Do. 1886		44,506	2,40,634	6,740	22,598
Do. 1885		43,864	2,41,901	7,301	24,934
Do. 1884		31,116	1,72,722	8,213	29,409
Do. 1883		37,092	1,96,429	11,811	44,197
Do. 1882		52,597	2,77,077	18,637	70,007
Do. 1881		42,574	2,31,091	18,708	69,682

EXPORTS OF INDIAN MANUFACTURED PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS BY RAILWAYS,

From 1st January to 31st December 1891.

G. I. P. RAILWAY, NORTH-EAST LINE.

STATIONS.	Piece-Goods.		Yarns.		Remarks.
	Bales.	Ind. Maunds.	Bales.	Ind. Maunds.	
TITWALA ...	1	1	...	...	
KHADAVLI ...	...	...	...	...	
SHAPOOR ...	...	...	...	...	
KHARDI ...	...	...	...	...	
ATGAON ...	...	...	2	2	
ASANGAON ...	...	...	...	...	
WASIND ...	...	...	2	3	
KASARA ...	...	...	...	...	
IGATPURI ...	13	33	...	...	
DEOLALI ...	2	3	...	...	
GHOTI ...	4	18	...	...	
ASVALI ...	...	...	...	...	
NASIK ROAD ...	109	564	194	349	
ODHA ...	1	4	...	...	
KHERWARI ...	11	65	6	24	
NIPHAD ...	28	144	10	41	
LASALGAON ...	36	181	38	152	
MUNMAR ...	211	1,056	565	1,966	
NANDGAON ...	60	337	150	510	
HIRAPUR ...	1	3	...	...	
CHALISGAON ...	20	107	...	...	
WAGLEE ...	...	...	...	...	
NAYDONGRI ...	...	...	...	...	
KAJGAON ...	35	166	14	61	
PACHORA ...	31	154	6	22	
MAHEJI ...	10	56	...	...	
MHASAWAD ...	6	36	13	71	
SIRSOLI ...	3	12	...	...	
JALGAON ...	19	98	6	28	
BHADLI ...	4	20	13	50	
BHUSAWAL ...	21	85	8	35	
WARANGAON ...	...	...	...	...	
NARGAON ...	1	1	...	...	
MALKAPUR ...	53	274	49	186	
NANDURA ...	212	874	4	8	
BORGAON ...	...	...	...	...	
SHEGAON ...	74	374	35	151	
KHAMGAON ...	74	387	17	52	
PARAS ...	...	...	1	2	
AKOLA ...	363	1,827	159	601	
MURTIZAUR ...	116	568	14	55	
BISWA ...	...	...	...	...	
MANA ...	...	...	...	...	
KURAM ...	...	...	...	...	
BADNERA ...	5	28	8	34	
AMRAOTI ...	104	498	105	474	
CHANDUR ...	2	9	2	10	
DHAMANGAON ...	12	66	3	7	
DEGAON ...	...	...	1	4	
PULGAON ...	...	...	2	2	
WARDHA ...	6	30	50	217	
PAUNAR ...	...	...	...	...	
HINGANGHAT* ...	12	47	19	76	
WARORA* ...	12	73	23	78	
NAGRI* ...	...	...	...	...	
BORI ...	...	...	...	...	
SINDI ...	2	6	...	...	
NAGPUR ...	91	465	350	1,237	
SAUDA ...	1	6	34	139	
NIMBORA ...	3	10	...	...	
RAWER ...	1	4	4	16	
BURHANPUR ...	7	19	28	99	
CHANDNI ...	...	...	...	...	
DONGARGAON ...	21	100	5	25	
KHANDWA ...	47	218	35	139	
TALVADYA ...	...	...	...	...	
DHARAMKUNDI ...	...	...	...	...	
KHIRKIAN ...	2	12	2	2	
HARSUD ...	5	27	...	...	
Carried forward...	1,852	9,066	1,977	6,928	

* Wurdha Coal State Railway.

G. I. P. RAILWAY, NORTH-EAST LINE—*continued.*

STATIONS.	Piece-Goods.		Yarns.		Remarks.
	Bales.	Indian Maunds.	Bales.	Indian Maunds.	
Brought forward...	1,852	9,066	1,977	6,928	
BIR	5	25	...	...	
HARDA	27	127	9	24	
TIMPARNI	...	...	16	52	
PAGDHAL	1	5	...	...	
BHIRINGI	3	16	...	...	
SIONI	3	14	6	14	
ITARSI	9	41	...	...	
BAGRA	...	...	...	...	
SEMRI	...	...	...	...	
SOHAGPUR	84	415	30	112	
PIPARIA	9	37	2	9	
BANKHERI	4	28	...	...	
BABAI	...	...	1	5	
GADARWARA	1	4	30	123	
BOHANI	...	...	...	...	
KARELI	3	10	7	34	
NURSINGHPUR	1	4	28	70	
KARAK BEL	2	8	...	...	
CHINDWARA	1	3	...	...	
SHAHPURA	...	...	...	...	
SONEGAON	...	...	...	...	
JABALPUR...	286	1,202	453	1,630	
Carried forward...	2,291	11,005	2,559	9,001	

G. I. P. RAILWAY, SOUTH-EAST LINE.

Brought forward...	2,291	11,005	2,559	9,001	
COORLA and KALYAN	7	13	...	...	
BADLAPUR...	...	...	...	...	
WANGNI	...	...	...	...	
NERAL	2	4	...	...	
CHINCHOWLI	1	2	...	...	
KHANDALA	3	6	...	...	
LONAULI	3	12	1	2	
KHARKALA	...	...	...	...	
KARJAT	3	9	...	...	
CAMPOLI	2	16	...	...	
TALEGAON...	46	201	125	519	
CHINCHWAD	...	...	...	...	
KIRKEE	21	88	...	...	
POONA	367	1,548	192	662	
LONI	8	48	...	...	
URULI	1	5	...	...	
YEOAT	...	...	...	...	
KHEDGAON	3	15	...	...	
PATAS	1	7	...	...	
DHOND	1	1	...	...	
DIKSAL	86	465	28	102	
POMALWARI	3	15	...	...	
JEUR...	219	1,320	40	96	
KEM	3	9	4	16	
BARSI ROAD	914	5,558	1,052	2,459	
MADHA and MARHEH	17	88	25	96	
ANGAR	...	...	14	32	
MOHOL	4	29	3	11	
DIVA...	...	...	...	...	
PAKNI	1	6	...	...	
HOTGI	...	...	...	...	
SHOLAPUR...	83	379	1,701	3,868	
KARABGAON	14	72	...	...	
DUDNI	1	1	3	11	
GHANGAPUR	...	...	...	...	
KULBARGA	76	371	13	21	
SHAHABAD	4	7	...	...	
WADI	1	1	...	...	
NALWAR	...	...	6	23	
YADAGIRI	1	6	11	48	
SAIDAPUR ROAD	1	6	17	61	
KRISHNA	3	11	...	...	
RAICHUR	14	85	6	23	
TOTAL EXPORTS for 1891...	4,205	21,409	5,800	17,051	
Do. do. 1890...	9,937	54,510	8,410	32,821	
Do. do. 1889...	603	3,188	138	513	
Do. do. 1888...	541	2,851	593	1,828	

TO STATIONS ON THE BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.

STATIONS.	Piece-Goods.		Yarns.		Remarks.
	Bales.	Indian Maunds.	Bales.	Indian Maunds.	
TAMSAR ROAD	...	...	114	480	
BHANDARA ROAD	...	...	1	1	
KAMPTEE	27	129	122	510	
BELASPUR	35	142	9	47	
GONDIA	...	...	5	18	
AMGAON	...	...	...	...	
DONGARGARH	6	18	3	14	
RAJ-NANDGAON	8	61	548	2,401	
DOWHALI	...	...	...	...	
DRUG	...	...	6	26	
RAIPUR	125	469	176	798	
BHATAPARA	10	26	1	5	
NIPANIA	...	...	...	...	
TILDA	...	...	2	8	
SALEKASA	...	...	...	...	
BHILAI	2	14	...	...	
UMERIA	...	...	...	...	
RAIGARH	5	21	2	8	
CHAMPA	18	53	239	1,194	
NAILA	...	...	...	...	
HATHBUND	...	...	...	...	
SAMBALPUR ROAD	4	9	51	235	
AKALTARA	1	2	...	...	
TOTAL EXPORTS for 1891...	241	944	1,279	5,745	
Do. do. 1890...	766	3,184	950	4,307	
Do. do. 1889...	5	19	3	8	
Do. do. 1888...	3	25	54	126	

TO STATIONS ON THE INDIAN-MIDLAND RAILWAY.

HOSHANGABAD	45	236	11	50
BARKHERA	...	...	...	...
DIP	1	6	...	...
BHOPAL	108	519	62	267
DEWANGANJ	...	...	...	...
BHILSA	2	13	1	4
DHOLPUR	...	...	...	...
GULABGANJ	1	3	...	...
BASODA	15	106	1	4
BAMORA	6	45	1	1
BINA	7	39	...	...
KARONDA	1	1	...	...
LALITPUR	14	65	2	6
TALBAHAT	...	...	...	...
BANDA	...	...	...	...
JHANSI	10	31	21	96
MAU	...	...	...	...
FIROZABAD	...	...	...	...
ETAWAH	...	...	...	...
KAIMGANJ	...	...	...	...
CHUPRA	...	...	...	...
ORAI	...	...	...	...
AGRA FORT	18	69	...	...
BASHARATGANJ	...	...	...	...
BUDNI	...	...	...	...
GWALIOR	13	60	...	...
KHORAI	3	13	9	43
KARWI	...	...	...	...
SAUGOR	61	283	191	856
LUCKNOW	6	18	3	10
ALIGARH	6	22	...	...
NANPARA	15	94	...	...
SAHARANPUR	...	...	...	...
KATHGODAM	...	...	...	...
BAHRAICH	4	27	...	...
SLEEMANABAD	...	...	...	...
NARELI	...	...	...	...
MAHOBA	2	10	...	...
CAWNPORE (via ITARSI) ...	2,298	11,807	15	68
BARABANKI	8	53	...	...
MORAR ROAD	21	94	...	...
BAREILLY	1	1	...	...
FYZABAD	1	4	...	...
DELHI	123	602	4	21
NAWABGANJ	2	7	...	...
USKABAZAR	2	4	...	...
HATHRAS CITY	1	1	...	...
LOODHIANA	1	3	...	...
SAFDARGANJ	1	7	...	...
BAGRU	...	...	1	4
TOTAL EXPORTS for 1891...	2,798	14,243	322	1,430
Do. do. 1890...	2,810	13,383	211	871
Do. do. 1889...	238	1,174	11	71
Do. do. 1888...	8	51	...	...

TO STATIONS ON THE MADRAS RAILWAY.

STATIONS.	Piece-Goods.		Yarns.		Remarks.
	Bales.	Indian Maunds.	Bales.	Indian Maunds.	
ADONI	...	...	9	31	
ASPARI	...	...	3	12	
GUNTAKAL	...	...	...	...	
GOOTY	1	1	...	...	
TADPATRI	...	...	2	8	
MUDDANUR	...	...	...	...	
YERRAGUNTLA	...	...	...	...	
KOMBACONUM	...	...	...	...	
KAMALAPURAM	...	...	...	...	
CUDDAPAH	...	...	...	...	
RENIGUNTA	...	...	...	...	
MADRAS	83	290	10	41	
BELLARY	...	...	...	...	
KOLAR ROAD	...	...	...	...	
NELLORE	...	...	...	...	
KATPATI	...	...	...	...	
AMMAYANAYKANUR	...	...	...	...	
METTUPALAIYAM	1	5	...	...	
VELLORE	...	...	...	...	
BANGALORE	1	1	...	...	
RAYALCHERU	...	...	...	...	
SERUR	...	...	...	...	
SALEM	1	4	...	...	
CALICUT	...	...	...	...	
PONDICHERRY	...	...	...	...	
St. THOMAS	1	1	...	...	
MADURA	1	3	...	...	
TINAVELLY	1	3	...	...	
COIMBATORE	...	...	...	...	
ARCOT	...	...	...	...	
TRICHINOPOLY	...	...	...	...	
DINDIGAL	...	...	...	...	
MALIPATI	...	...	...	...	
ERODE	...	...	...	...	
TANJORE	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL EXPORT for 1891	90	308	24	92	
Do. do. 1890	86	407	57	234	
Do. do. 1889	3	9	...	...	
Do. do. 1888	11	50	6	22	
Do. do. 1887	22	80	20	76	
Do. do. 1886	25	133	20	74	
Do. do. 1885	15	65	172	654	
Do. do. 1884	57	286	172	658	
Do. do. 1883	94	431	301	1,133	
Do. do. 1882	116	481	232	873	

TO STATIONS ON THE RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY *Via* G. I. P.

AJANTI	...	...	...	...
NIMAR KHERI	1	5	...	...
SANAWAD	10	42	1	1
MORTAKKA	...	...	20	37
BARWAHA	3	20	34	75
MHOW	46	197	13	55
INDORE	966	4,245	363	1,497
PALIA	...	...	1	4
NIMBAHERA	...	...	...	...
FATEHABAD	...	...	...	...
UJJAIN	37	160	83	333
CHAMBAL	228	921	19	74
BARNAGAR	13	67	15	55
RUNIJA	...	...	2	10
RUTLAM	26	101	23	57
NAMLI	3	20	...	...
JAORA	2	8	8	16
DHODHAR	...	...	...	...
DALAUDA	...	...	...	...
MANDSAUR	11	82	2	7
NIMBAHERA	...	...	...	...
HARKIA KHAL	...	...	...	...
NEEMUCH	7	44	1	3
KESARPURA	12	106	1	2
BEAWAR	3	12	1	5
CHITOR	11	64	1	4
NUSSEERABAD	3	6	1	4
MALAKHERA	...	...	...	...
HARKINKHAL	...	...	...	...
BHIWANI	...	...	...	...
BHILWARA	12	61	...	...
NARAINA	...	...	...	...
AJMIR	5	20	...	...
JEYPORE	3	13	...	...
KESHUNGURH	2	15	...	...
KACHAMAN ROAD	1	6	...	...
TOTAL EXPORTS for 1891	1,405	6,215	589	2,289
Do. do. 1890	2,315	10,055	427	1,592
Do. do. 1889	77	300	8	31
Do. do. 1888	12	73	25	74
Do. do. 1887	127	679	92	342
Do. do. 1886	394	1,847	110	427
Do. do. 1885	817	3,940	138	549
Do. do. 1884	1,277	5,671	96	375
Do. do. 1883	999	4,335	150	542
Do. do. 1882	1,421	6,362	206	774

TO STATION ON THE EAST INDIA AND CONNECTED RAILWAYS *Via* G. I. P.

STATIONS.	Piece-Goods.		Yarns.		Remarks.
	Bales.	Indian Maunds.	Bales.	Indian Maunds.	
KUTNEE	43	197	7	19	
MAIHAR	17	79	7	35	
UNCHEHRA					
SUTNA	106	497	3	15	
JAITWAR	13	45			
MEJA ROAD					
CHUNAR					
MIRZAPUR	4	14	6	11	
AHRAURA ROAD	12	41			
MOGUL SERAI					
GHAZIPUR	5	25			
BUXAR	4	21			
DUMRAON					
ARRAH					
DINAPUR					
GYA					
PATNA CITY			401	1,614	
SITAPUR					
MURARAI					
MAJHGAWAN					
DURBHANGA					
CALCUTTA	91	247	10	27	
ALLAHABAD	55	277	32	71	
SERATHOO					
KHAGA					
FATEHPUR					
PURTABGANJ			18	95	
MAUHAR	2	7			
CAWNPORE (VIA JABALPUR)	2,715	14,586	4	11	
FIROZABAD					
ALIGARH					
BENARES	41	253	27	81	
JAUNPUR CITY	1	1			
BARACKPUR					
AKBARPUR	93	562	2	5	
BURUMPUR					
BARABANKI					
FYZABAD			1	1	
LUCKNOW			1	4	
MOTIHARI					
BAREILLY					
JAMALPUR					
HARDOI					
GHOOM					
THERIAGHAT					
TAHASIL DEORIA					
KARWI					
BUDAON					
CHUPRA	2	17	2	14	
MONGHEYR			5	21	
MOTIPUR			1	4	
USKA BAZAR					
LAKHIMPUR					
KARUR					
GORAKHPUR					
AZIMGANJ	1	7			
SARSAUL					
KHATHGODAM					
MALIPUR			8	29	
MOZAFERPORE					
BETTIAH					
JAGADISHPUR			3	9	
GIRIDIH					
NANPARA					
GOALUNDO					
SAHEBGUNGE					
FORBESGANJ			2	11	
SAKRI					
BEHEA			1	3	
NAWABGANJ					
SORON					
SHAHJAHANPUR			1	4	
JAMALPUR					
BANDA					
BHAGALPUR			2	7	
UMERIA	1	2	1	7	
AZIMGURH	1	2			
AMRITSAR	6	23			
LAHORE	1	2			
LUDHINA	1	7			
MANPUR	2	7			
MOOLTAN	1	3			
NOWSHERU	3	14			
PESHAWER	2	3			
RAWALPINDI	3	10			
UMBALLA CANTONMENT	1	2			
TOTAL EXPORTS FOR 1891	3,227	16,951	546	2,098	
Do. do. 1890	5,014	25,673	333	1,758	
Do. do. 1889	931	4,510	12	61	
Do. do. 1888	570	2,804	5	15	
Do. do. 1887	502	2,422	25	96	
Do. do. 1886	1,774	7,803	68	271	
Do. do. 1885	4,074	18,076	182	720	
Do. do. 1884	5,012	21,806	283	1,165	
Do. do. 1883	5,510	23,965	161	634	
Do. do. 1882	5,590	24,962	770	3,011	

TO STATIONS ON THE SOUTHERN MAHARATTA RAILWAY.

STATIONS.	PIECE-GOODS.		YARNS.		REMARKS.
	Bales.	Indian Maunds.	Bales.	Indian Maunds.	
INDI ROAD	17	96	4	16	
LACHYAN	.....	.....	.....	.....	
BIJAPUR	33	161	5	38	
JUMNAL	.....	.....	.....	.....	
TELGI	7	38	4	21	
ALIMATI	13	69	8	38	
BAGALKOT	53	332	21	90	
KATGERI	8	49	7	30	
BADAMI	1	11	.....	.....	
ALUR	5	24	14	56	
MALLAPUR	2	13	.....	.....	
GADAG	2	6	3	12	
UDGAON	.....	.....	1	4	
HOMBAL	.....	.....	.....	.....	
KURNOOL ROAD	2	6	1	4	
NANDYAL	1	4	.....	.....	
KOPBAL	.....	.....	.....	.....	
HASPET	1	4	2	2	
BELLARY	16	62	7	26	
ANNIGERI	.....	.....	.....	.....	
HUBLI	7	35	.....	.....	
ALNAVAR	.....	.....	.....	.....	
DHARWAR	16	91	11	24	
YALVIGI	1	9	.....	.....	
GUDGERI	1	12	1	4	
KARAJGI	.....	.....	.....	.....	
KUNDGOL	.....	.....	.....	.....	
HAVERI	.....	.....	.....	.....	
BYADGI	.....	.....	.....	.....	
RANIBENNUR	.....	.....	.....	.....	
HARIHAR	6	30	.....	.....	
DAVENGERE	15	65	.....	.....	
BEERURU	.....	.....	.....	.....	
AJJAMPURA	3	12	.....	.....	
HOLALKHERI	4	18	.....	.....	
PHURSANGI	.....	.....	.....	.....	
RAJEWADI	3	14	7	34	
JEJURI	.....	.....	.....	.....	
LONAND	29	170	26	142	
WATHAR	6	33	16	55	
SATARA ROAD	22	119	25	82	
KOREGAON	5	18	33	135	
RAHIMATPUR	25	154	21	94	
TARGAON	.....	.....	1	5	
WALHE	.....	.....	.....	.....	
MASUR	.....	.....	10	37	
KARAD	10	42	31	132	
TAKARI	1	7	1	4	
KUNDAL ROAD	10	51	185	737	
ASHATA ROAD	38	216	54	207	
SANGLI ROAD	21	85	99	397	
MIRAJ	25	97	16	60	
SHEDBAL	.....	.....	.....	.....	
CHIKODI ROAD	9	50	3	12	
GOKAK ROAD	18	100	39	151	
KUDCHI	8	26	100	455	
CASTLE ROCK	.....	.....	.....	.....	
BELGAUM	47	240	79	339	
GUNTAKAL	.....	.....	.....	.....	
PACHHAPUR	.....	.....	.....	.....	
TADVAL	1	6	.....	.....	
KADUR	6	27	.....	.....	
KARAJGIA	.....	.....	.....	.....	
BANAVARA	.....	.....	.....	.....	
ARSIKERE	1	8	17	80	
TIPTUR	1	4	5	20	
TUMKAR	1	3	.....	...	
BANGALORE	375	1,621	185	818	
MYSORE	114	509	2	9	
DEVARGUDDA	.....	.....	.....	.....	
BIRUR	1	4	.....	.....	
YELLADBAGI	.....	.....	.....	.....	
BEERWAI	.....	.....	.....	.....	
DUNDUR	.....	.....	.....	.....	
KHANAPUR	.....	.....	.....	.....	
RAIBAG	.....	.....	.....	.....	
BETAMCHERLA	.....	.....	.....	.....	
GUNTUR	9	26	.....	.....	
SERINGAPATUM	.....	.....	.....	.....	
DHUPDAL	.....	.....	2	9	
HATKALANGADA	1	5	.....	.....	
KOLHAPUR	32	168	3	11	
TOTAL EXPORTS FOR 1891	1,033	4,959	1,079	4,390	
Do. do. 1890	1,394	7,093	3,191	13,171	
Do. do. 1889	55	265	106	323	
Do. do. 1888	73	332	234	862	
Do. do. 1887	297	1,836	388	1,466	
Do. do. 1886	268	1,950	776	3,108	
Do. do 1885	79	382	467	1,839	
Do. do. 1884	28	174	135	520	

TO STATIONS ON THE DHOND AND MUNMAD STATE RAILWAY.

STATIONS.	Piece-Goods.		Yarns.		Remarks.
	Bales.	Indian Maunds.	Bales.	Indian Maunds.	
PIMPRI	12	54	...	...	
BELWANDI	2	2	...	...	
VISAPUR	2	17	...	...	
SAROLA	...	...	...	...	
AHMEDNAGAR	294	1,478	126	508	
VAMBORI	43	239	1	5	
RAHURI	11	50	...	...	
LAKH	...	...	...	...	
BELAPUR	13	77	4	7	
CHITALI	5	25	...	...	
PUNTAMBA	1	4	...	...	
KOPERGAON ROAD	...	...	...	...	
YEOLA	119	616	56	184	
ANKAI	...	...	...	...	
SANWATSAR...	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL EXPORTS FOR 1891...	502	2,562	187	704	
Do. do. 1890...	1,309	7,047	772	3,112	
Do. do. 1889...	29	193	3	10	
Do. do. 1888...	30	160	20	65	
Do. do. 1887...	73	375	38	130	
Do. do. 1886...	156	769	123	454	
Do. do. 1885...	528	2,871	255	880	
Do. do. 1884...	576	3,100	390	1,468	
Do. do. 1883...	762	4,112	2,074	8,773	
Do. do. 1882...	616	3,383	2,360	9,780	

TO STATIONS ON THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.

CHITTAPUR	3	11	12	44
SERAM	...	...	7	26
NAWANDGI	...	...	...	...
TANDUR	...	...	3	7
GANGAWARAM	...	...	3	10
GOLLAGUDA...	...	...	...	...
SHANKARPALLI	...	...	...	...
LINGAMPALLI	...	...	1	4
HYDERABAD...	36	194	1	2
SECUNDERABAD	41	160	14	55
BHOWANGIR...	...	...	...	...
ALER...	...	...	...	...
WARANGAL	1	4	1	5
KAZIPET	...	...	...	...
JANGAON	...	...	...	...
YELLANDU	2	6	20	41
RUGHUNATHPALI	...	...	11	52
KHAMMAMETT	...	...	1	1
BEZVADA	2	6	1	1
BONA KALU	...	...	...	...
KONDAPALLI	...	...	...	...
TOTAL EXPORTS FOR 1891...	85	381	75	248
Do. do. 1890...	256	1,301	629	2,452
Do. do. 1889...	15	44	18	45
Do. do. 1888...	9	37	29	101
Do. do. 1887...	57	262	10	33
Do. do. 1886...	41	184	30	122
Do. do. 1885...	38	165	319	1,246
Do. do. 1884...	27	113	160	591
Do. do. 1883...	81	325	118	440
Do. do. 1882...	137	519	157	660

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY

(INCLUDING RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.)

	STATIONS.	PIECE-GOODS.		YARNS.		REMARKS.
		Bales.	Indian Maunds.	Bales.	Indian Maunds.	
B. B. & C. I. Railway.	STATIONS between ANDHERI AND SURAT (excluding Surat) ...	1,721	8,577	715	2,259	
	SURAT	1,248	7,598	784	2,730	
	STATIONS between SURAT AND BROACH (excluding Broach) ...	339	1,991	82	366	
	BROACH	472	2,061	150	452	
	STATIONS between BROACH AND BARODA (excluding Baroda)	410	2,710	16	60	
	BARODA	955	6,178	124	332	
	STATIONS between BARODA AND ANAND (excluding Anand)...	510	2,401	39	81	
	ANAND	81	512	9	16	
	STATIONS on the GODHRA BRANCH (excluding Godhra) ...	1,084	5,135	9	29	
	GODHRA	753	4,338	14	16	
	STATIONS between ANAND AND AHMEDABAD (excluding Nadiad and Ahmedabad)	321	1,805	55	181	
	NADIAD	1,066	5,051	122	254	
	AHMEDABAD	2,791	17,002	306	1,094	
	STATIONS between AHMEDABAD AND VIRAMGAM (excluding Viramgam)	46	286	3	16	
	VIRAMGAM	276	1,717	84	91	
	STATIONS on the PATRI BRANCH...	134	818	1	5	
	STATIONS between VIRAMGAM AND WADHWAN (excluding Wadhwan	33	212	.....	.....	
	WADHWAN	177	1,184	3	6	
Foreign Railways via Sabarmati.	KHODIAR to PALANPUR (excluding Palanpur)	628	3,445	105	282	
	PALANPUR	268	1,556	3	5	
	RAGHUNATHPURA to CHITRASANI	206	923	6	21	
	MARWAR RAILWAY JUNCTION AND VIA MARWAR RAILWAY JUNCTION	872	6,329	17	50	
	HARIPUR to ERINPURA	182	988	3	3	
	BEAWAR	306	1,754	.....	.....	
	AJMERE	252	1,057	33	114	
	NUSSEERABAD to BARL	77	441	6	18	
	RUPAHELI to GANGRAR (excluding Bhelwara)	14	102	.....	.....	
	BHELWARA	269	1,803	3	5	
	CHINDERIA to KESARPURA (excluding Chitor)	105	713	18	66	
	CHITOR	327	1,936	.....	.....	
	NEEMUCH	135	965	20	83	
	HARKIAKHAL to DHODHAR (excluding Mandsaur)	8	65	.....	.....	
	MANDSAUR	229	1,888	12	40	
	JAORA to KHANDWA	5	27	3	15	
	VIA KHANDWA	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	TILAUNIA to AGRA (excluding Jeypore, Achnera and Agra) ...	154	667	16	29	
	JEYPORE	23	90	7	24	
	ACHNERA...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	VIA CAWNPORE	3	13	.....	.....	
	STATIONS on the CAWNPORE-ACHNERA RAILWAY ...	194	1,004	47	199	
	AGRA FORT	83	403	8	29	
	VIA AGRA	3	23	.....	...	
	VIA HATHRAS	60	325	10	50	
	STATIONS on the INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY	119	805	1	2	
	VIA FEROZPORE	1,507	5,135	61	249	
	STATIONS on the REWARI-FEROZEPORE Section (excluding Bhiwani)	24	97	.....	.....	
	BHIWANI	40	134	1	1	
	STATIONS between REWARI AND DELHI (excluding Delhi) ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	DELHI	4,219	22,095	37	150	
	VIA DELHI	216	638	5	29	
W. S. G. Ry. via Wadhwan.	LIMBDI	114	820	.....	.....	
	BHAVNAGAR	37	355	3	11	
	JETPUR	76	555	1	4	
	DHORAJEE	88	552	7	28	
	OTHER STATIONS ON BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL JUNAGAD-PORBANDER RAILWAY...	577	3,966	23	76	
MORVI STATE RAILWAY		842	6,045	37	124	
VIA MIYAGAM		501	3,215	112	398	
„ ANAND		409	2,911	130	331	
„ BHATINDA		.....	.....	.....	.....	
TOTAL EXPORTS FOR 1891		25,789	1,44,416	3,251	10,424	
Do. do. 1890		29,079	1,64,152	2,412	7,464	
Do. do. 1889		32,006	1,84,251	2,236	6,790	
Do. do. 1888		21,624	1,28,472	2,499	7,844	
Do. do. 1887		26,503	1,55,864	3,172	9,731	
Do. do. 1886		39,592	2,16,062	3,852	11,736	
Do. do. 1885		33,445	1,91,729	2,703	7,992	
Do. do. 1884		18,474	1,10,289	2,464	7,581	
Do. do. 1883		22,188	1,27,046	3,057	9,775	
Do. do. 1882		37,573	2,04,922	5,141	17,316	

SUMMARY OF EXPORTS BY ALL RAILWAYS.

	RAILWAYS.	Piece-Goods.		Yarns.	
		Bales.	Indian Maunds.	Bales.	Indian Maunds.
	G. I. P. RAILWAY (N. East Line)	2,291	11,005	2,559	9,001
	Do. (S. East Line)	1,914	10,404	3,241	8,050
To Stations on the	BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY	241	944	1,279	5,745
	INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY	2,798	14,243	322	1,430
	MADRAS RAILWAY	90	308	24	92
	RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY via G. I. P. ...	1,405	6,215	589	2,289
	EAST INDIA RAILWAY	3,227	16,951	546	2,098
	SOUTHERN MAHARATHA RAILWAY	1,033	4,950	1,059	4,390
	DHOND & MUNMAD STATE RAILWAY	502	2,562	187	704
	NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY	85	381	75	248
	B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY (including Rajputana-Malwa Railway.	25,589	1,44,416	3,251	10,424
	Total Exports for 1891	39,175	2,12,379	13,132	44,471
	Do. 1890	52,966	2,87,380	17,392	67,782
	Do. 1889	33,962	1,93,953	2,535	7,852
	Do. 1888	22,881	1,34,855	3,465	10,937
	Do. 1887	28,784	1,68,399	5,214	16,892
	Do. 1886	44,506	2,40,634	6,740	22,598
	Do. 1885	43,864	2,41,901	7,301	24,934
	Do. 1884	31,116	1,72,722	8,213	29,409
	Do. 1883	37,092	1,96,429	11,811	44,197
	Do. 1882	52,597	2,77,077	18,637	70,007

Statement showing the Exports of Indian Manufactured Piece-Goods and Yarns by Sea and Rail during the years 1882 *to* 1891.

Year.	Piece-Goods.		Total.	Yarns.				Total.		Remarks.
	By Sea.	By Rail.		By Sea.		By Rail.				
	Packages.	Packages.	Packages.	Packages.	lbs.	Packages.	lbs.	Packages.	lbs.	
1882	37,203	52,897	90,100	1,40,486	5,31,15,882	18,637	57,60,048	1,59,123	5,88,75,930	
1883	51,401	37,092	88,493	1,64,338	6,28,13,128	11,811	36,36,416	1,76,149	6,64,49,544	
1884	47,861	31,816	79,677	1,97,827	7,57,55,931	8,213	24,19,760	2,06,040	7,81,75,691	
1885	46,692	43,864	90,556	2,23,722	8,66,93,377	7,301	20,51,504	2,31,023	8,87,44,881	
1886	45,107	44,506	89,613	2,72,300	10,60,24,856	6,740	18,59,812	2,79,040	10,78,84,168	
1887	51,428	28,784	80,212	2,99,581	11,70,74,663	5,214	13,89,920	3,04,795	11,84,64,583	
1888	60,248	22,881	83,129	3,43,030	13,46,22,583	3,465	8,99,960	3,46,495	13,55,22,543	
1889	53,769	33,962	87,031	3,84,729	15,04,97,237	2,535	6,46,066	3,87,264	15,11,43,303	
1890	79,679	52,966	1,12,645	4,40,220	17,19,93,173	17,392	55,77,040	4,57,612	17,75,70,213	
1891	61,659	39,175	1,00,834	4,65,399	18,16,45,149	13,132	36,59,040	4,78,531	18,53,04,189	

Statement showing the arrivals of Cotton into Bombay by Sea and Rail during the years 1882 *to* 1891.

By	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
	Cwts.	Cwt.	Cwts.	Cwt.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwt.	Cwts.	Cwt.	Cwts.
Steamers and Country Craft	21,31,435	20,22,217	20,31,833	11,98,491	11,84,866	12,17,640	14,61,058	13,87,388	17,50,424	15,98,975
B. B. and C. I. Railway	12,76,644	17,32,623	19,88,755	14,16,726	19,36,965	17,05,269	14,97,691	19,31,054	22,61,913	17,38,311
G. I. P. Railway	29,58,471	25,14,483	18,04,957	13,57,407	25,08,324	27,96,166	22,71,852	36,85,587	34,94,773	34,44,511
Total Cwts	63,66,550	62,69,323	58,25,545	39,72,624	56,30,155	57,19,075	52 30,601	70,04,029	75,07,110	67,81,797
Total F. P. Bales of 3¼ Cwts. each	18,19,014	17,91,235	16,64,442	11,35,035	16,08,616	16,34,021	14,94,458	20,01,151	21,44,889	19,37,656

Statement showing the Exports of Cotton to Europe, China, and Calcutta from Bombay during the years 1882 *to* 1891.

To	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.
Europe	14,59,924	13,35,468	12,31,057	7,42,155	10,73,416	11,11,931	8,87,047	13,23,496	14,39,921	10,28,417
China	60,812	49,567	61,412	29,064	22,958	29,727	13,633	* 16,417	*35,248	*1,12,189
Calcutta	30,573	36,337	37,551	34,571	30,721	32,049	33,003	26,898	34,093	46,352
Total Bales	15,51,309	14,21,372	13,30,020	8,05,790	11,27,095	11,73,707	9,33,683	13,66,811	15,09,262	11,86,958

* China and Japan.

JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

EXPORT OF BOMBAY MANUFACTURED PIECE-GOODS AND YARN FROM BOMBAY PORT ONLY.

(*From Official Returns.*) 1890-91. (*Years ending 31st March.*)

EXPORTED TO	LENGTH AND WEIGHT.							VALUE.					
	Piece-Goods.		Yarns.	Percentage of		Total Weight.		Lakhs of Rupees.		Percentage of		Total Value in Lakhs of Rupees	Per centage.
	Millions of			Goods.	Yarns	Millions of	Per centage			Goods.	Yarns.		
	Yards.	lbs.	lbs.	o/o	o/o	lbs.	o/o	Goods.	Yarns	o/o	o/o		o/o
Foreign Ports.....	54·34	*12·54	158·39	29·38	84·09	170·93	73·98	67·00	614·14	26·83	83·01	681·14	68·83
Indian Ports	42·82	* 9·89	23·04	23·15	12·24	32·93	14·26	59·88	96·67	23·98	13·06	156·55	15·83
Up-country by Rail.	*87·79	20·26	6·91	47·47	3·67	27 17	11·76	122·79	28·98	49·19	3·93	151·77	15·34
Total Indian	130·61	30·15	29·95	70·62	15·91	60·10	26·02	182·67	125·65	73·17	16·99	308·32	31·17
GRAND TOTAL.....	184·95	42·69	188·34	100·00	100·00	231·03	100·00	249·67	739·79	100·00	100 00	989·46	100·00
1889-90.													
Foreign Ports.....	46·54	*10·74	132·03	26·71	85·85	142·77	73·58	55·77	537·31	24·71	85·00	593·08	69·14
Indian Ports	40·35	*9·31	19·19	23·16	12·48	28.50	14·69	53·70	83·59	23·82	13·22	137·35	16·01
Up-country by Rail.	*87·34	20·17	2·57	50·13	1·67	22·74	11·73	116·12	11·19	51·47	1·78	127·31	14·85
Total Indian	127·69	29·48	21·76	73·29	14·15	51·24	26·42	169·88	94·78	75·29	15·00	264·66	30·86
GRAND TOTAL.....	174·23	40·22	153·79	100·00	100·00	194·01	100·00	225·65	632·09	100·00	100·00	857·74	100·00
1888-89.													
Foreign Ports.....	57·56	*13·06	123·02	32·69	86·04	136·08	74·19	73·11	497·12	33·81	85·40	570·23	71·51
Indian Ports	39·05	*9·01	17·81	22·18	12·45	26·82	14·62	47·12	74·98	21·79	12·90	122·10	15·31
Up-country by Rail.	*79·46	18·35	2·15	45·13	1·51	20·50	11·19	95·97	9·05	44·40	1·70	105·02	13·18
Total Indian	118·51	27·36	19·96	67·31	13·96	47·32	25·81	143·09	84·03	66·19	14·60	227·12	28·49
GRAND TOTAL.....	176·07	40·42	142·98	100·00	100·00	183·40	100·00	216·20	581·15	100·00	100·00	797·35	100·00

* Assuming 4·33 yards=1 lb. and vice versa. The value of Goods and Yarns sent Up-country by Rail has been based on the export value.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES TO WHICH GREY COTTON PIECE GOODS OF BOMBAY MANUFACTURE HAVE BEEN EXPORTED SINCE 1884-85.

(From Government Returns.) *(Years ending 31st March.)*

Description.	To	In Millions of Yards (0000's omitted).						
		1890-91.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1884-85.
T. Cloths	Mozambique	1·84	1·86	1·90	1·84	·65	1·20	1·18
	Zanzibar	2·54	2·09	1·79	1·59	·79	·42	·44
	Aden	·39	·25	·16	·20	·23	·15	·35
	China-Hongkong ...	.....	·02	·42	·04	·01	·09	·21
	Do. Treaty Ports* ..	3·80	1·21	7·89	2·22	2·62	2·95	2·28
	Mekran and Sonmiani ...	·11	·10	·10	·08	·08	·17	·16
	Other Countries ..	·97	·89	·38	·20	·16	·16	·20
	Total ...	9·65	6·42	12·64	6·17	4·54	5·14	4·82
Sheetings	Abyssinia	1·63	1·37	·64	·55	2·28	·76	·89
	Mozambique	5·03	5·11	4·59	5·04	2·32	2·84	3·44
	Zanzibar	14·09	9·98	8·94	9·73	9·66	4·67	3·36
	Aden	·92	1·32	1·97	1·42	·43	·96	2·24
	Arabia	·57	·44	·72	·43	·35	·43	·30
	Other Countries ...	·36	1·06	·91	·62	·25	·41	·21
	China-Treaty Ports* ...	·80	.....	1·28				
	Total ...	23·40	19·28	19·05	17·79	15·29	10·07	10·44
Domestics	Aden	5·95	9·20	7·98	11·81	8·14	8·57	10·11
	Arabia	·54	·09	·20	·20	·09	·33	·39
	Other Countries ...	.02	·05	·09	·13	·09	·04	·05
	Total ...	6·51	9·34	8·27	12·14	8·32	8·94	10·55
Drills and Jeans...	Zanzibar	....	·11	·04	·80	·65	·46	·44
	Aden	.....	.....	...	·03	...	.....	·11
	Other Countries ...	·05	·08	·06	·03	·04	·09	·24
	Total ...	·05	·19	·10	·86	·69	·55	·79
Long Cloths	Abyssinia	2·04	·48	·32	2·40	2·70	1·50	·67
	Mozambique	·11	·49	1·05	·97	·43	·56	·60
	Zanzibar	·44	·24	·54	·83	·65	·75	·36
	Aden	3·98	2·78	3·67	5·66	1·98	2·50	2·70
	China-Treaty Ports* ...	·28	·02	4·65	1·86	.....†	.....†	.....†
	Arabia	·82	·43	·97	·72	·49	·72	·35
	Persia	·35	·51	·60	·46	·21	·32	·25
	Straits	·08	·09	·13	·15	·01	·12	·16
	Turkey in Asia... ...	1·79	1·47	1·33	1·36	1·00	1·22	·64
	Egypt...	1·04	·43	·24	·21	·47	·15	·03
	Other Countries ...	·02						
	Total ...	10·35	6·94	13·50	14·62	7·94	7·84	5·76
Chudders	Aden	·11	·12	·13	·11	·07	·06	·12
	Other Countries ...	·21	·21	·15	·15	·23	·14	·11
	Zanzibar	·79	·80	·22	·30			
	Total ...	1·11	1·13	·50	·56	·30	·20	·23
Dhoties	Aden	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	·13
	Other Countries ...	·03	·03	·03	·14	·04	·01	·03
	Total ...	·03	·03	·03	·14	·04	·01	·16
Other Sorts ...	Total ...	·20	·19	·19	·11	·22	·16	·04
	Grand Total ...	51·30	43·52	54·28	52·39	37·47	32·92	32·79

* Almost entirely to Shanghai. † Included with other Countries.

DESCRIPTIONS OF GREY COTTON PIECE-GOODS OF BOMBAY MANUFACTURE EXPORTED TO FOREIGN PORTS SINCE 1884-85.

(*From Government Returns.*) (*Years ending 31st March.*)

Descriptions.	In Millions of Yards (0000's omitted.						
	1890-91.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1884-85.
T. Cloths	9·65	6·42	12·64	6·17	4·54	5·15	4·82
Sheetings	23·40	19·28	19·05	17·79	15·29	10·06	10·44
Domestics	6·51	9·34	8·27	12·14	8·32	8·95	10·55
Drills and Jeans	·05	·19	·10	·86	·69	·56	·79
Long Cloths	10·35	6·94	13·50	14·62	7·94	7·84	5·76
Chudders	1·11	1·13	·50	·56	·40	·20	·23
Dhooties	·03	·03	·03	·14	·04	·01	·16
Other sorts	·20	·19	·19	·11	·25	·16	·04
Total Millions of Yards	51·30	43·52	54·28	52·39	37·47	32·93	32·79
Total Lakhs of Rs.	58·90	48·06	63·76	59·45	42·81	36·49	35·73

EXPORTS OF BOMBAY SPUN TWIST BY SEA AND RAIL. REDUCED TO BALES OF 400 lbs. EACH.

January 1st to December 31st.	To China.	To Japan.	Total to China and Japan.	Total to other ports.	Total Exports by Sea.	Total Exports by Rail.	Total Exports by Sea and Rail.
1879	45,530	4,842	50,372	31,711	82,083	11,072	93,155
1880	63,194	4,527	67,721	38,825	106,546	14,092	120,638
1881	61,783	7,378	69,161	41,092	110,253	14,333	124,586
1882	81,434	9,854	91,288	41,502	132,790	14,400	147,190
1883	94,982	17,421	112,403	42,130	154,533	9,091	163,624
1884	127,318	13,846	141,164	48,226	189,390	6,049	195,439
1885	154,517	19,020	173,537	43,197	216,734	5,129	221,863
1886	199,407	20,543	219,950	45,103	265,053	4,649	269,702
1887	205,158	39,730	244,888	47,799	292,687	3,451	296,138
1888	234,071	52,697	286,768	49,789	336,557	2,250	338,807
1889	254,697	62,220	316,917	59,326	376,243	1,615	377,858
1890	325,060	37,722	362,782	67,201	429,983	13,942	443,925
1891	365,038	10,939	375,977	78,136	454,113	9,147	463,260

QUALITIES OF YARNS OF BOMBAY MANUFACTURE EXPORTED TO FOREIGN PORTS SINCE 1883-84.

(*From Government Returns.*) (*Years ending 31st March.*)

Description.	In Millions of lbs. (0000's omitted).							
	1890-91.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1883-84.
Mule No. 15s and under	41·26	31·87	23·61	28·82	26·52	22·96	19·33	14·02
,, ,, 16s to 24s	115·72	99·11	98·90	79·37	62·14	52·96	43·52	32·75
,, ,, 25s to 32s	·72	·39	·09	·01	·02	·08	·05	·02
,, ,, 33s to 41s	·04	·04	·03	...	·02	·01	·01	...
Total ..	157·74	131·41	122·63	108·20	88·70	76·01	62·91	46·79
Water No. 20s and under	·23	·30	·09	·15	·21	·14	·16	·32
,, ,, 21s to 30s	·09	·02	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, ,, 31s to 40s	·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	·34	·32	·09	·15	·21	·14	·16	·32
Colored Yarns Total ...	·30	·29	·30	·16	·18	·15	·12	·10
Total Yarns ...	158·38	132·02	123·02	108·51	89·09	76·30	63·19	47·21

FOREIGN COUNTRIES TO WHICH YARNS OF BOMBAY SPINNING HAVE BEEN EXPORTED SINCE 1883-84.

(*From Government Returns.*) (*Years ending 31st March.*)

Quality.	To	In Millions of lbs.							
		1890-91.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1883-84.
Mule No. 15s. and under.	Aden	1·28	1·14	·85	1·02	·86	1·03	·78	1·28
	Japan	·19	·06	1·29	·04	·17	·14	·16	·36
	China Hongkong ..	30·45	28·24	19·27	26·22	25·30	21·49	18·29	12·26
	China, Treaty Ports*	9·10	2·25	2·10	1·44	·19	·30	·10	·12
	Other Countries ..	·24	·18	·10	·10				
	Total ..	41·26	31·87	23·61	28·82	26·52	22·96	19·33	14·02
16s to 24s	Aden	·38	·45	·31	·24	·29	·27	·29	·25
	Japan	11·50	22·18	21·42	17·20	9·08	6·93	6·34	5·59
	China, Hongkong ...	47·98	51·84	57·68	45·09	38·14	37·45	35·52	26·23
	China, Treaty Ports*	52·80	22·30	17·23	15·47	13·85	7·82	·92	·39
	Straits	1·81	1·31	1·48	1·37	·78	·49	·45	·29
	Other Countries ...	1·25	1·02	·78					
	Total ...	115·72	99·10	98·90	79·37	62·14	52·96	43·52	32·75
Above 24s	Total ...	·76	·43	·12	·01	·04	·09	·06	·02
	Total Mule ...	157·74	131·40	122·63	108·20	88·70	76·01	62·91	46·79
Water	,, Water ..	·34	·33	·09	·15	·21	·14	·16	·32
Colored.....	,, Colored...	·30	·29	·30	·16	·18	·15	·12	·10
	Grand Total ..	158·38	132·02	123·02	108·51	89·09	76·30	63·19	47·21
	Value in Lakhs of Rs.	614·14	537·31	497·12	389·69	324·04	264·35	234·00	182·71

* Almost entirely to Shanghai.

COTTON.

RECEIPTS at, and Exports from Bombay Port, also Mill consumption in the Island of Bombay. In thousands of Bales (000's omitted.)

Years ending 30th June.

Years endings 30th June.	Receipts.	Exports to			Mill consumption.	Total.	Years ending 30th June.	Receipts.	Exports to			Mill consumption.	Total.
		Europe.	Elsewhere.	Total.					Europe.	Elsewhere.	Total.		
1859	....	490	152	642	...	...	1875	1,345	1,285	20	1,305	135	1,440
1860	.....	566	202	768	Maxm. Exports up to this year.		1876	1,073	980	35	1,015	147	1,162
							1877	1 141	920	38	958	161	1,119
1861	.....	835	61	896	American war.		1878	961	800	46	846	204	1,050
1862	.....	911	8	919	In 1863 & 1864		1879	832	652	64	716	181	897
1863	.....	867	3	870	Bombay Imported from Cotton China.		1880	1,171	874	34	908	220	1,128
1864	.....	1,065	1	1,066			1881	1,244	874	60	934	273	1,207
1865	.....	1,187	14	1,201	42	1,243	1882	1,832	1,521	87	1,608	277	1,885
1866	.....	1,277	5	1,282	46	1,328	1883	1,770	1,335	95	1,430	313	1,743
1867	.....	1,030	48	1,078	47	1,125	1884	1,759	1,295	100	1,395	348	1,743
1868	.....	1,225	56	1,281	48	1,329	1885	1,139	791	70	861	392	1,253
1869	.....	1,115	50	1,165	49	1,214	1886	1,480	1,009	61	1,070	391	1,461
1870	.....	967	39	1,006	50	1,056	1887	1,703	1,147	40	1,187	454	1,641
1871	1,085	1,002	48	1,050	52	1,102	1888	1,472	893	58	951	500	1,451
1872	1,151	1,079	34	1,113	53	1,166	1889	1,851	1,286	46	1,332	565	1,897
1873	978	917	34	951	67	1,018	1890	2,235	1,488	71	1,559	636	2,195
1874	1,311	1,192	25	1,217	83	1,300	1891	2,020	1,070	107	1,177	762	1,939

GENERAL MEETINGS.

Proceedings of the annual general meeting of the members of the Bombay Millowners' Association held at the rooms of the Association on 4th April 1891. Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart., presided, and there were also present:—Messrs. G. Cotton, A. K. Leslie, F. C. Macrae, P. Pearson, Dorabjee C. Shroff, Damodardas Tapidas, Damodher Thackersey Mooljee, Veerchand Deepchand, Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, Dhurumsey Soonderdas, Ramchandra Hemraj, D. E. Wacha, Dorabjee J. Tata, Lukhmidas Khimji, and K. R. Kama.

Mr. John Marshall, the Secretary, having read the notice convening the meeting,

The Chairman moved, "That the Report of the Committee with the Statement of Accounts for the period from 1st July 1889 to 31st December 1890 be received and adopted."

Mr. George Cotton said: I have much pleasure in seconding the resolution placed before you by the Chairman, and in doing so will avail myself of the opportunity to add a few remarks to some of the more important questions considered in the report. The state of trade has improved, and the mills are again working with a fair margin of profit. Judged, too, from the stocks in Hongkong and Shanghai, it would appear that the demand is once more in equilibrium with supply. A noticeable, and in my opinion a most encouraging, feature of the present position is the great increase in the output of counts from 12's downwards (an increase which must have added fully 15 per cent. to the weight turned out by Bombay mills); and as stocks in the distributing ports of the Far East are not accumulating, it would seem that the low prices at which we are able to spin these low counts must be stimulating consumption to an unusual extent, and opening up new markets. In the manufacture of the description of yarn referred to, Bombay has no competitor, for Lancashire cannot afford to spin such yarn at a price that China can afford to pay; and were supply to fall short of the demand, the Chinese would import our cotton, and spin these low counts by hand as they used to do. Japan has tried to steal a march on us, but the present condition of the industry in that country does not lead us to fear its rivalry. On the other hand, the spinning of counts above 24s has almost ceased in Bombay, and when we come to 30s and 40s I do not think we can compete with English mills. However, there is room for us both; Lancashire cannot compete with us in the counts for which the bulk of our cotton is suited, and we cannot compete with Lancashire in the counts for which longer stapled cotton is required. If the cotton spinners of England could be induced to recognise that our field of operations, though bordering their's does not run counter to it, they might climb down from the hedge on which they have placed themselves, and, returning to their own ground, occupy themselves with matters which more closely concern them. Gentlemen, we have to thank our American cousins for carrying us round what might have been a nasty corner. The jump in exchange at this time last year by giving us cheap money and cheap cotton helped us just at the right time through what might otherwise have been a bad time. We must expect poor trade occasionally, admit that we cannot escape our cycle of bad times, and I trust you will not think it out of place if I seek to emphasize the fact that it is our duty to take full advantage of the present prosperity to build up reserves that shall be a source of strength and safety to the industry, more especially should margins at any future period again be on the wrong side. Another point on which I would ask your permission to say a few words is that relating to the quality of our productions. I know that this is a personal matter, and one that we must individually make up our minds about; but I think a very considerable

increase in the demand for Bombay yarns would arise were we to maintain the character of our chops, so that a customer could feel safe that when he buys a bale of yarn of any Bombay mark it will be strictly up to chop. I now turn to the Factory Commission, and think that it is a matter for congratulation that neither the Hon. Mr. Wadia nor myself, though nominated by the Chamber of Commerce and this Association, was appointed to it. We are both so much interested in the mill industry that our seekings after truth might not have escaped the stigma of partiality, however impartial we might have been; and although in this respect no exception could have been taken to the appointment to the Hon. Mr. Forrest, still, all things considered, there can be no doubt that the Government of India acted advisedly in eliminating from the Commission employers of labour, and nominating to it gentlemen who, if anything, were in known sympathy with the operatives. In Mr. Lethbridge the Commission had a president possessed of very complete knowledge of the conditions of labour throughout India, and peculiarly fitted for the position he held, whilst in Mr. Sorabjee S. Bengalee, C.S.I., well known for his efforts to improve the condition of the labouring classes, and in Mr. W.M. Lokhanday, the very intelligent and able Chairman of the Mill Hands' Association, we had two members who could not have been better chosen. Gentlemen, it must be considered as satisfactory that the recommendations appearing in the report of the Commission are identical with those of this Association as represented in the Factory Commission of 1884, and such as have from time to time found expression in this room. Taking it as a whole, the report recently issued conveys to my mind a very fairly correct view of the position of mill hands in Bombay. It is true, some few errors were made as to the age of children; but understanding as we do how these mistakes arose, it is unnecessary to attach importance to them. I venture to think, gentlemen, that we may take some credit to ourselves for the manner in which we treated the Commission, for at heart I fancy some members-at least of this Association were antagonistic to it by reason of their failure to see what possible good could result from it. However, there being nothing to hide, we placed our books and our mills at the disposal of the Commission, and neither by word or deed hampered or interfered with its labours. We were not and did not want to be represented on the Commission, for we felt that such a Commission left to make its own enquiries and to draw its own deductions would be in a position to furnish the best answer to those who have charged us with a total neglect of that duty which as employers we owe to the employed. The Bill to amend the Indian Factory Act has now become law, and I do not think that we as mill agents have much or anything to complain of in regard to it. On the contrary, we have to thank the Government for the measures they have adopted, which are moderate and framed on lines which have from time to time met with the approval of this Association. But although we have no cause to find fault, it may be different in my opinion with those for whose benefit the Act was passed. I allude, of course, to the women employed in the mills of this Presidency, and on their account I think it is much to be regretted that, as suggested by the Hon. Mr. Nugent, the opinion of the local Government and local commercial bodies was not obtained. Had this step been taken, I feel certain that such modifications would have been recommended as, without altering the tenor of the Act, would have prevented the hardships which may now occur to a very deserving body of workers. No one may object that the hours of actual labor should be restricted to eleven, or that a woman working 12½ hours should have an interval of rest of 1½ hours. But, as a matter of fact, no women in any factory do, as a rule, have a working day longer than eleven hours, and this is broken up by periods of rest to suit their individual convenience. These have not interfered with the working of the mill, for it must be remembered that some three women are employed for the same work that one woman would have to do in England, and consequently the spare hands, as it were, have always managed to keep things going. Now, however, that the law insists upon intervals of rest being taken at stated periods, the continuance of the employment of women inside a mill may result practically in the mill being stopped for 1½ hours per day. This I do not think millowners would submit to, and, as a consequence, female labour may have to make room for that of boys and men, and

large numbers of women may be deprived of earning an honest living. In the Island of Bombay nearly all the women are employed as reelers, and come to work between 7 and 8 a.m., leaving between 5 and 6 p.m. If they wish to work the full time permitted by the new law, however, they must begin at 5-30 a m. and not leave until 6 p.m. I grant that the evils complained of may be obviated by a careful administration of the law as it stands, and if clauses 2 and 3 of section 6 can be so worked that each woman can be certain of getting her maximum of rest, as well as maximum of work, without making it necessary that the hour and a half of rest shall be at the same time for all, no harm will be done. But had clause 3 of section 6 been constructed somewhat differently, I believe that the difficulties in question would have been overcome. For instance, a modification on the following lines would meet the case :—"Between the hours of 7 and 9 a.m., 12 and 2 p.m., and 5 and 7 p.m., all women in a factory shall be allowed half an hour's rest, one-fourth of their number at a time, so that in no case shall any woman have less than the maximum of rest against the maximum of labour." It will be observed that by this procedure, as before indicated, the withdrawal of female labour to admit of the regulation periods of rest will not be sufficient to interfere with the general working, but will be simply a modification of the practice now obtaining, by which each woman ceases work to suit her own individual convenience. Although I do not think we have any room to complain of the Act, I do object to the principles for the first time adopted by the Legislature, either in India or in England, that restricts the labour of an adult male. To those of us who are Europeans, the one day's rest in seven is what we are accustomed to and what we appreciate, and I believe that all others of whatever nationality would welcome a similar rest ; but the wisdom of the policy, which says that you who are workers in factories shall not work on Sunday, whilst you the great majority who earn your bread in other pursuits may do as you please, is, in my humble opinion, not beyond question. I have myself all along been a consistent believer in the desirability of the Sabbath rest, but I would rather that its adoption should have come from within, for which purpose I believe the other provisions of the Act would have had the desired effect, as they have had in England, than that direct legislation on the subject should have been undertaken. Gentlemen, almost simultaneously with the acceptance of this principle by the Government of India, we have the opinion of one of the greatest statesmen of the age upon the very question. Lord Salisbury in his address to the Associated Chambers of Commerce, on the 2nd March last, remarked to the effect (I am quoting from the *Times of India* of the 24th March under the heading of HomePolitics) "That with respect to the labour of those who are unprotected, *viz.*, women and children. Parliament is right to interfere, that with respect to all the causes that affect the health of the community Parliament has the right to interfere with industry ; but that with the ordinary labour of the adult man Parliament has not a right to interfere, and Lord Salisbury believes that if we once leave that sound ground of principle, if we once pass the Rubicon which separates us from the domain of socialism, we shall part with our commercial and industrial supremacy and some decades or generations hence will shrink back to our old ground with all that lost for which we once might have struggled. Not even in regard to mining will Lord Salisbury yield to the eigt hours' fad. How is the miner to be separated from the quarryman, the quarryman from the navvy who works in the railway, or the navey from the other labourers upon the railway ? Each industry is chained to another industry by a link of arguments which cannot be broken, and the concession given to one must eventually be extended to all." Gentlemen, these words of wisdom are as acceptable to the poorest labourer as they must be to the true economist, and as applicable to mankind generally, including the inhabitants of this great country, as they are to the people of England. I am sure that I express the views of this Association when I say that we will loyally in spirit and in deed observe the Factory Act as it now stands, hoping that the Viceroy may prove correct, and that the measure may leave us in peace for years to come. Unfortunately, however, the home papers would seem to indicate that our friends in England are not satisfied with the course taken by the Government of

India, and hanker after more stringent enactments. Gentlemen, the people of this country, whether indigenous to the soil or otherwise, are, it is well-known, law-abiding people, and under the existing institutions of Government, which are guided or influenced by those who have in their own particular localities become acquainted with the wants and aspirations of the populace, will, I firmly believe, continue that true progress which is necessary to the development, in every sense of the word, of themselves, their land, and its resources. But, gentlemen, when the Government of India ceases to recognise the justice of the fact that for local requirements we want local enactments, framed according to the necessities of the case by those who are best able to gauge them, and when the Government of India has to submit through Her Majesty's Secretary of State to what an irresponsible section of the English community may advocate for party purposes or for their own interests, then will there be trouble in store for all of us. I have but little understood the current of public opinion if I do not recognise that the people of India will resent the active interference of the people of Great Britain in the dometsic and economic policy of their country, and I would respectfully urge on the authorities the necessity of protecting themselves from the crude and self-interested counsels which it is feared may occasionally influence their actions. Gentlemen, as you will have seen from the report, your Committee has had some correspondence with Government in regard to the working of the present Boiler Inspection Act; and in addition to the information given in the report, I would remark that the courtesy and attention with which our statements have been received indicate very clearly that any reasonable and moderate representations that this Association may make to Government will always be met with due consideration. I would now say a few words about the new Boiler Act, and would observe that with the exception of clause 37, with which I will deal later on, the proposed Act is, in my opinion, an immense improvement on the existing law, giving as it does all the security that the public has a right to expect, and at the same time removing all the objections which as users of steam power we are now subject to. In sub-section (*d*) of clause 6 it is provided that a boiler shall not be worked unless a duly qualified engineer is in "direct and immediate" supervision thereof. The object of retaining in this clause the words "direct and immediate," which under the old Act were frequently a source of trouble and doubt, is not apparent, and I would like to see them deleted. But sub-section (*f*) of the same clause does, it should be observed, remove the misinterpretation to which they have been exposed by defining that a person employed to supervise not more than "two sets of boilers, which boilers all belong to the same owner, and are so situated that no one of them is more than 1,000 feet apart from any other of them, shall be deemed to be employed in direct and immediate supervision of all such boilers;" an alteration in the words "which boilers all belong to the same owners" which appear in the sub-section I have just quoted will, I trust, be effected before the Act becomes law. The word "owner" is unnecessarily definite in my opinion, and I would suggest that it be either changed, or the phrase "or are under the same management" be added, so that the sentence would read, "which boilers all belong to the same owner or are under the same management." Gentlemen, I think the granting of service certificates, as provided for in the new Act, will be a great boon to many good practical engineers in the mofussil, men who have been in charge of engines for years, who thoroughly understand their working, but who unfortunately having no book knowledge were unable to pass the examination as hitherto conducted. These men who in many cases have been superseded by less experienced men will be once more restored to their old position, and I must say I am rejoiced to know that this class will no longer be restrained from exercising their calling. Regarding clause 37, I will state my objection to its retention by asking myself two questions, and answering them as fully as time permits. 1st:—Is clause 37 likely in any manner to prevent loss of life or limb, or in any way tend to the safety of the public? 2nd. Supposing that the retention of clause 37 can in no way add to the public safety, in what respect can its retention do harm? In answer to question 1, I would first say that we have no instance on record where there has been

any loss of life or limb by an accident to a prime mover, and it was this fact which, no doubt, induced Government to amend the law in 1887, so as to save the steam-users of this Presidency from the annoyance and loss they were constantly suffering under the old Act of 1837. Since the amended Act came into force in 1887, there have been no reason or cause to revert to the law of 1873. Had any serious accident occurred, or had any loss of life resulted from the repeal of the Act of 1873 we should have no cause to complain of the desire of Government to again give its Inspectors power to examine prime movers. Gentlemen, this matter is a very important one to us, and to answer my first question I must deal with it technically, and follow the Inspector in such an examination as clause 37 would empower him to make. To make an examination the Inspector would have the cylinders opened, the valves taken out, the air pump delivery valve and bucket removed, the caps, side brasses, and wedges of the crank shaft taken off, involving a stoppage of two or three days ; and for all this the closest scrutiny could not possibly detect any flaw or defect that would not have shown itself to the engineer in charge immediately it happened. Let us go into details. The cylinders are opened, and the piston rods taken out ready for examination. What possible defects could the Inspector find which would only show themselves by an internal examination ? He might find the cylinders worn, they might be " arridged " at the ends, but these defects could not possibly cause any accident. Any serious defect, such as a crack which in most cases is the result of carelessness, and can only be guarded against by having a competent engineer in charge, would show itself to the commonest oilman immediately it took place. The object of examining craft shank bearings would be to detect any flaw in the crank shaft ; but here, again, any such defect would be at once indicated by hot bearings and would call the immediate attention of the engineer. No casual examination by an Inspector would be of any use : the only safe cure is a competent engineer. I might weary you by treating every part of a prime mover in the same way, but I think I have said enough, and will now proceed to answer question No. 2—" Supposing that the retention of clause 37 can in no way add to the public safety, in what respect can its retention do harm ?" In my opinion, much positive harm would result by keeping clause 37 in so much as its retention would lessen the responsibility of the owner to see that he employed only a competent man to deal with his machinery. The Act forces him to employ a certificated engineer, but we know that a man holding a certificate may be technically qualified to take charge of a certain class of prime movers, without having had the experience and practice necessary to the competent management of running machinery. I am, therefore, apprehensive that the rentention of clause 37 may cause the Government Inspector's yearly examination to be regarded as a sufficient safeguard against accidents for the remainder of the twelve months, and lead to owners entertaining certificated engineers without consideration of their experience and practical knowledge. In the mofussil it is possible that the retention of the clauses would lead small gin and press factory owners to look upon the Inspector as their Superintending Engineer, and so create indifference as to the personal qualification of the man in charge so long as he held a certificate. I also think that the retention of the clauses would remove the responsibilities the owner now has under the common law, and shift them on to the shoulders of the Inspector, for any owner might, I opine, fairly claim that in complying with clause 37 by carrying out any reasonable instructions the Inspector might give him, he had put himself outside section 287 of the Indian Penal Code. It might be said that the arguments I use against the inspection of prime movers is also applicable to boilers ; but such is not the case, as the former do not become dangerous from ordinary wear and tear, whereas the daily wear and tear in a boiler, to say nothing of corrosion, is constantly decreasing its capabilities of standing pressure, and whereas, for safety, boilers may have to be renewed in a few years, I do not know of prime movers being replaced except on economic grounds. I will not dwell on the annoyance and loss examination in the manner indicated would cause us, but will give you an instance that occurred some years ago at one

of our own mills. The Inspector when examining the engines wished to have a look at the crank shaft, the brasses of which had been very carefully and accurately adjusted. They were removed, and he gave just one glance at the shaft. Well, gentlemen, that one glance cost our engineer many anxious days in watching hot bearings, to the neglect of his other work, and ourselves much loss from the irregular working of our engines. In conclusion, gentlemen, I beg to second the motion, that the report be adopted, and know that I shall express the feelings of all present in saying that our best thanks are due to Mr. Marshall—(applause)—for the many able reports he has written for us, and I trust the Committee will show their appreciation for his services in a substantial manner. (Applause.)

The resolution was carried.

On the motion of Mr. Damodher Tapidas, seconded by Mr. F. C. Macrae, Messrs. George Cotton, Nesserwanjee Manockjee Petit, Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, Cursondas Vulubhdas, Damodher T. Mooljee, and K. M. Heeramaneck were re-appointed members of the Committee for the ensuing year.

Mr. Cotton moved that Mr. Charles Douglas should be elected a member of the Committee to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. M. N. Banajee. In proposing the motion, Mr. Cotton referred to the great loss they, in common with numerous other associations, had sustained by the death of Mr. Banajee. He (Mr. Banajee) had been a most valuable member of the Association, and at their meetings he had taken a great deal of trouble to put matters very plainly before the members of the Association, and through them before the general public.

Mr. Damodher Thackersey Mooljee seconded the motion, and it was adopted.

Mr. Damodher Thackersey Mooljee proposed that Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit should be re-elected Chairman and Mr. George Cotton Deputy Chairman of the Association for the ensuing year.

The resolution, having been seconded by Mr. Dorabjee C. Shroff, was carried.

On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, it was resolved that the action of the Committee in making a donation for the year 1890 of Rs. 2,000 from the funds of the Association towards the objects of the Victoria Technical Institute should be confirmed, and that the Committee should be authorised to make a similar donation for the year 1891.

Mr. Cotton proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman, and in doing so said that every succeeding year Sir Dinshaw had brought them some sort of prosperity, and he hoped he might be spared for many years to preside over their meetings.

The resolution having been duly seconded was carried, and the proceedings terminated.

PROCEEDINGS of a General Meeting of the Members of the Bombay Millowners' Association, held on Tuesday, 24th November 1891, at 4 P. M., to consider the question of a general reduction of wages of mill employés and of the fixing of a maximum rate or wage to be paid in each department. In the absence of the Chairman MR. GEORGE COTTON presided, and there were also present:—MESSRS. AHMEDBHOY HUBIBBHOY, DAMODERDAS TAPIDAS, K. R. KAMA, DHURUMSEY SOONDERDAS, DAMODHER THACKERSEY MOOLJEE, GORDHANDAS KHATAU, RUNCHORDAS NAROTUMDAS, JEHANGIRJEE HORMUSJEE, D. E. WACHA, D. C. SHROFF, VANDRAVANDAS PURSHOTUMDAS, MUNMOHANDAS RAMJEE, CHAGANLAL MOORLIDHER, J. F. FERNANDES, EKENATH R. KHOTE, MAHAMEDBHOY CARIMBHOY, DAMODHER DHURUMSEY, JEWANJEE MOOLJEE, A. BEADLE, W. DUNKERLEY, VEERCHUND DEEPCHUND, LADHER JAIRAM, and DHURUMSEY MORARJEE.

The Secretary having read the notice convening the meeting, the following Resolution was proposed by Mr. G. Cotton, seconded by Mr. Damodherdas Tapidas and carried unanimously :—

> "That the members of the Millowners' Association desire to place on record the loss which the Association has sustained by the death, on the 21st instant, of Mr. Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, J. P., who from the beginning of the Association was an active member of the Committee, and by his intelligent interest and co-operation did much to promote the interests and development of the cotton manufacturing industry in this City. This resolution to be sent to the members of the deceased gentleman's family."

After some discussion it was proposed by Mr. Cotton, seconded by Mr. Damodher Thackersey Mooljee and carried unanimously :—

> That a Committee of the following gentlemen be appointed to prepare draft rules for the guidance of workmen and to make such suggestions as to them may appear desirable regarding the maximum wages to be paid in each department, the days for making payment, and such other matters as may appear to the Committee to be necessary for the better regulating of mill labour in this City :—

MESSRS. G. COTTON, CURSONDAS VULUBHDAS, DAMODHER THACKERSEY MOOLJEE, K. M. HEERAMANECK, NOWROJEE N. WADIA, C.I.E., D. E. WACHA, RANCHORDAS NAROTAMDAS, S. A. NATHAN, GORDHANDAS KHATAU, D. C. SHROFF, AND VEERCHAND DEEPCHAND.

PROCEEDINGS of the annual General Meeting of the members of the Bombay Millowners' Association held in the rooms of the Association on Tuesday, 31st May 1892. In the absence of the Chairman, Mr. George Cotton presided, and there were also present :— Messrs. E. Moses, Damodherdas Tapidass, Runchordas Narotamdas, Jehanghirjee Hormusjee, Dinshaw E. Wacha, Veerchund Deepchund, D. C. Shroff, R. J. Tata, Soonderdas Dharamsey, and the Secretary.

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said he would first explain why it was that the report was so late. It was because the Committee was anxious to embody in it the rules which they wished to frame for the general guidance of the mill-hands under the new Factory Act. Those rules took up a considerable amount of time, and had to be carefully thought out and approved by legal advisers. They had been generally adopted by all factories, many objectionable clauses, especially the one of two days' wages fine for any mill-hand absenting himself without leave, being deleted from them. So far as possible, they had made the new rules fair to the employers and the employed. Fortunately the report did not call for very many remarks. They had had a peaceful time lately, which, he trusted, would not be disturbed. As the report pointed out, they had not had the best of trade during the last eighteen months, but he was glad to say that things seemed to be on the mend. China still continued to take an increased quantity of Bombay production every year, and it appeared to him that just now demand was very nearly overtaking production, if it had not already done so. There was no doubt they had helped themselves considerably by three and a half months' short time, and he felt sure that the members of the Association would agree with him that, if for nothing else, the strength which the Association had shown by combining together without exception for the common welfare of all showed how justifiable the existence of the Association was. He thought they might congratulate themselves on the fact that they had shown, whenever anything was against them, that they had strength within themselves to combine so as to overcome difficulties. He repeated that he considered they would see their trade improve very considerably.

They would see Japan again taking their yarns. They were asking for their yarns very much less than before, and every year enabled them to work more economically. Even Japan was now taking their yarn. He did not think it possible for Japan mills to compete with them much longer. They had been brought into existence under protection, and he did not think that even with the assistance of that protection they would be able to continue to earn a sufficiently remunerative return. It was impossible for them to import cotton from India, and then compete with them. Bombay was again sending cloth to China, and he could only hope that the same causes which had induced the Chinese to increase the consumption of Bombay yarn might also induce them to increase the consumption of their cloth. There was no doubt they could produce cloth cheaply, and so long as they could do that, they had nothing to fear about their future. They had had now some five months' experience of the new Factory Act, and he thought they would agree with him in saying that it had put them to a minimum of inconvenience. He was sure that they all felt the advantage of having one day's rest in a week which had long been advocated by the Association. Regarding women, the Association had all along considered that eleven hours per day was as much as any woman could work, and although there might be complaints from the mofussil, even there eleven hours were as much as a woman should work. If they in Bombay thought eleven hours sufficient, surely in the hotter climate of the mofussil it became more necessary that the hours should be restricted. They had every reason to hope that there would be no further legislation in that direction. (Hear, hear.) Referring to the rules under the Factory and the Boiler Inspection Acts the Chairman said that as one who had opportunities of conferring with Mr. Campbell, the Collector of Bombay, he did not think he should let that opportunity pass without saying how deeply the Association was indebted to Mr. Campbell for the courtesy and consideration he had shown to their representations. With regard to the boiler rules he asked the deputation of the Association to meet him, and as they were able to point out that they only wanted reasonable concessions, Mr. Campbell readily and willingly consented to them. This might be said about the Factory Act. Mr. Marshall, their Secretary, placed himself in communication with Mr. Campbell, and the result was that everything necessary was done. It was satisfactory to feel that all times, when dealing with Government, their representations received that consideration which they expected and which enabled them to put themselves right, and obtain concessions and give Government information which enabled them to comply with the law without placing unnecessary restriction on the trade. The new Boiler Inspection Act was a great improvement on the old one, and he was glad that the clauses to which they so strongly objected were removed. There was only one thing to which he specially called the attention of the Association, namely, they had no correct statistics of the stocks of yarn and cotton. Cotton statistics were got once a year, but he considered they should have them every month. He was sure if they could obtain the figures and know exactly what stocks were in Bombay the same as they knew what was held in China, each of them would be better able to judge of the future market. Of course there was one great objection: members might object to their neighbours knowing what yarn they held, but the figures might be obtained and given in such a way that no one would know whose stock they represented. Steps were being taken to bring about the desired information, and he trusted that members would help the Committee to obtain same. He then congratulated the Association upon the fact of their having an exceedingly good Fire Brigade that could not be surpassed or equalled in any place in India and many places out of it. The Municipal Corporation deserved their best thanks for giving them such an efficient Fire Brigade. A resolution would be placed before them, the object of which was to still further increase the usefulness of the Association, and to make the fees or the subscription from outsiders equitable. It would besides encourage all steam users to join them and contribute towards their funds, and generally to share the benefits which the Association received and to combine with them in fighting against a common grievance. (Applause.)

Mr. Dinshaw E. Wacha, in seconding the proposition, said that the Chairman, who had gone over the whole ground covered by the report with his accustomed ability, was right in saying that the year had been one of peace, and he (Mr. Wacha) hoped that its successor would also be of plenty. (Hear, hear.) There had been a little depression of late, but there was a combination of circumstances which led them to hope that cheerfulness and prosperity were not far remote. It appeared from the statistics given in the report that China was consuming the cloth manufactured by Bombay mills in larger quantities, and the increase promised to go up by leaps and bounds. (Hear, hear.) Whatever the Lancashire mill-owners might say or do, the geographical position of Bombay made it a strong and a healthy rival and competitor in the matter of piece-goods in Chinese markets. The silver question had nothing whatever to do with the exports. Whether the price of silver went down to 1 shilling or rose to 2 shillings, their exports would go on increasing, because there were certain conditions of the local trade which would fetch better rates of yarn and cloth than Lancashire would ever expect to obtain. As regarded the factory legislation, the Association should congratulate themselves upon the very able and constitutional manner in which their cause was put before the Government, and which eventually resulted in a good and workable Factory Act. The question of adult, female, and children labour might now be considered to have been finally settled, and he hoped that there would be no more "cries" heard from Lancashire for the purpose of hampering their trade. That the Indian mill-hands should under the new Act work for shorter hours could not but be productive of the greatest good to them. According to eminent physiologists, if the mill-hands worked for shorter hours they would be better able to preserve their health and be in a position to work better and in a more efficient manner than they otherwise would. In this respect, he (Mr. Wacha) could not forget the very valuable and enduring services rendered to them by Mr. Nugent. The very admirable manner in which he had placed the whole condition of the Bombay mill industry before the Government of India was beyond praise. Although Mr. Nugent had left India, he could not help observing that special thanks were due to that officer for his most able and correct representation of the mill industry of this city. (Hear, hear.) Again as far as the Factory and the Boiler Acts were concerned, the Government of Bombay was entirely with the Association, inasmuch as they took their stand on a broad and sympathetic basis that the manufacturing trade of Bombay should not be hampered or restricted by vexatious clauses, though he came to forget the needless clause regarding the examination of engines. (Hear, hear.) The harmonious working and the reconciling of conflicting interests by the Government of Bombay deserved the best thanks of the Association. (Applause.) The Association had now reached its age of adolescence, and during its comparatively brief existence had been able to accomplish great good in the interest of the rising mill industry of Bombay, and it was hoped that as time went on it would take deeper and firmer root, financially and otherwise, and become a strong body capable of furthering the interest of the vast and growing industry which had brought prosperity to this city (Hear, hear, and applause.) The resolution was then unanimously passed.

The following resolutions were then carried unanimously :—

Proposed by Mr. D. C. Shroff, and seconded by Mr. Dhurumsey Soonderdas, "That the Hon'ble Mr. N. N. Wadia, C.I.E., Messrs. K. R. Cama, Gordhandas Khattao, Runchordas Narotumdas, and Jehanghirjee Hormusjee, who retire by rotation, be re-elected members of the Committee of the Bombay Mill-owners' Association for the year 1892."

Proposed by Mr. Moses, and seconded by Mr. Damodhur Tapidas :—"That Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart., be elected chairman, and Mr. George Cotton, Deputy Chairman of the Bombay Mill-owners' Association, for the year 1892; and that the other members of the Committee for the current year be as follows :—The Hon'ble Mr. N. N. Wadia, C.I.E., Messrs. Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy, Dinshaw E. Wacha, Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, C. Douglas,

Damoderdas Tapidas, Cursondas Vulubdas, K. R. Cama, Dhurumsey Soonderdas, Damodher Thackersey Mooljee, Gordhandas Khatau, Runchordas Narotamdas, Jehanghirjee Hormusjee, K. M. Heeramaneck, and S. D. Sassoon."

Proposed by Mr. Virchand Deepchund, seconded by Mr. Runchordas Narotamdas, "That the Committee be empowered to pay from the funds of the Association to the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute the sum of Rs. 2,000, being the Association's donation for the year 1892-93."

Proposed by Mr. Runchordas Narotumdas, seconded by Mr. Jehanghirjee Hormusjee, "That the latter portion of Rule IV. of the Association, after the word "Factories" be deleted, and the following substituted :—"And for other factories at Rs. 5 for every Rs. 50,000 expended on machinery, buildings, or land."

On the motion of Mr. Dinshaw E. Wacha, a vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman and the proceedings terminated.

REPORT

OF THE

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION

FOR THE YEAR 1892.

PRESENTED TO THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
HELD ON 18th APRIL, 1893.

Bombay:
PRINTED AT THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE STEAM PRINTING WORKS, FORT.

1893.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Members and Committee of the Association	v
Rules and Regulations of the Association	1
Rules regarding Registration of Trade Marks...	4
REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE	5
Short Time Movement	8
Rules under the Factories Act	8-16
Proposed Electric Lighting of Mills in Bombay...	10-25
Strikes of Mill-hands...	10-27
Sug[illegible]-s of accident in replacing belts on moving pulleys	11-29
[illegible]	11-31
[illegible] t Provinces ...	11-43
[illegible]	12-4[illegible]
[illegible]	12-49
[illegible]	12
[illegible]	13-53
[illegible]ks of Cotton, Piece-Goods and Yarns in Bombay	13-51
Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute	14
Registration of Trade Marks	14
Progress of Mills	14
Balance Sheet	15
Proceedings of General Meetings...	75
Statement of Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills working and in course of erection in India on 30th June 1892	80

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

ESTABLISHED 1st FEBRUARY 1875.

List of Members.

Ahmedabad Spinning and Weaving Company.
Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited.
Anglo-Indian Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited.
Baroda State Spinning and Weaving Mills.
Bechardas Spinning and Weaving Mills.
Berar Manufacturing Company, Limited.
Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited.
Bombay Cotton Press Company, Limited.
Bombay National Manufacturing Company, Limited.
Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company.
Britannia Mills, Limited.
Central India Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Company, Limited.
City of Bombay Manufacturing Company, Limited.
Colaba Land and Mill Company, Limited.
Connaught Mills Company, Limited.
Coral Mills Company, Limited.
Currimbhoy Mills Company, Limited.
David Mills, Limited.
Empress Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.
Framjee Petit Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited.
George Gahagan and Company.
Gokak Water Power and Manufacturing Company, Limited.
Goolambara Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.
Harvey and Sabapathy Company, Limited.
Hindoostan Spinning and Weaving Mills Company, Limited.
Hingunghat Mill Company, Limited.
Howard and Bullough Mills Company, Limited.
Hyderabad (Deccan) Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.
Imperial [illegible] Cotton Mills Company, Limited.
Indian Manufacturing Company, Limited.
Indo-China Manufacturing Company, Limited.
Jadowjee Raghowjee Manufacturing Company, Limited.
Jafur Alee Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.
Julgaon Manufacturing Company, Limited.
Julgaon Cotton Ginning Company, Limited.
James Greaves Mills Company, Limited.
Jewraj Balloo Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.
Jubilee Manufacturing Company, Limited.
Khandeish Spinning and Weaving Mills Company, Limited.
Khatao Mucconjee Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.
Lakhmidas Khimjee Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.
Leopold Spinning, Bleaching and Manufacturing Company, Limited.
Madras United S. and W. Mills Company, Limited.
Madura Mills Company, Limited.
Mahaluxmee Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.
Malabar Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.
Maneckjee Petit Manufacturing Company, Limited.
Manore Mills.
Mazagon Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited.
Mody Bay Iron Works Company, Limited.
Morarjee Goculdas Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.
National Spinning and Weaving Company of India, Limited.
New Empress Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.
New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.
New Pachora Manufacturing Company, Limited.
Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.
Peroo Mahomed Manufacturing Company, Limited.
Presidency Mills Company, Limited.
Queen Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.
Ripon Manufacturing Company, Limited.
Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.
Sholapore Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.
Soond[illegible] Spinning and [illegible] Limi[illegible] Weaving Mills Company
South[illegible]
Star [illegible] S. and W. Company, Limited.
[illegible] India Mills, Limited.
Svadeshi Mills Company, Limited.
Union Mills, Limited.
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited.
Veeramgam Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Ld.
Victoria Manufacturing Company, Limited.
Victoria Roller Flour Mills.
Wallace Flour Mill Company, Limited.
Western India Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited.

COMMITTEE FOR 1892.

Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart., *Chairman.*

George Cotton, Esq., *Deputy Chairman.*

C. Douglas, Esq.
Dinshaw E. Wacha, Esq.
Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, Esq.
Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq.
Damodhardas Tapidas, Esq.
Cursondas Vullubdas, Esq.
K. R. Cama, Esq.
The Hon'ble Mr. Nowrojee Nusserwanjee Wadia, C.I.E.
Dhuramsey Soondeedas, Esq.
Damodhur Thackersy Mooljee, Esq.
Gordhandas Khataw, Esq.
Runchordas Nurrotumdas, Esq.
Jehangeerjee Hormusjee, Esq.
K. M. Heeramaneck, Esq.
S. D. Sassoon, Esq.
Sassoon J. David, Esq.

Members.

John Marshall, Esq., *Secretary.*

RULES AND REGULATIONS

OF THE

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

(Revised and adopted down the Annual General Meeting held on 31st May 1892.)

I. THAT the objects and duties of this Association shall be to encourage friendly feeling and unanimity among Millowners and users of steam and water power, on all subjects involving their common good, to promote and protect in any way which may seem best, the interests of Millowners and users of steam and water power, especially of those who may be members of this Association, to collect and classify information on all matters of general interest, to obtain the removal, as far as this Society can by all legitimate means, of all acknowledged grievances affecting Millowners and users of steam and water power as a body, to receive and decide references on matters in dispute, which may be laid for arbitration before the Association, and to communicate with the public authorities, and with any individual or corporation, when it may be needful to do so, on all subjects of general interest to members of the Association.

II. That all persons owning mills or in any way interested in Spinning or Weaving concerns within the limits of this Presidency, or any other part of India, as well as any other users of steam and water power, be eligible as members, on payment in advance of the annual subscription, and on signing a copy of the Rules and Regulations. Any member may be expelled by a majority of three-fourths of the members present at any meeting specially called for that purpose.

III. That one-fourth of the members of the Association shall be held a sufficient quorum to form any General Meeting, when due notice of the intention to hold such meeting has been given in manner hereafter set forth. Each individual or firm being a member of the Association shall be represented at any meeting of members by a partner or person signing *per procuration* for the said individual or firm, and each public company being a member of this Association shall be represented at any meeting, either by one of the Board of Directors, by the Agent or Manager of the Company, or by the individual or a member of the firm acting as Secretary and Treasurer or Agent, or by a person authorized by that individual or firm to sign *per procuration.* That if two or more individuals representing or connected with the same firm or Joint-stock Company be present at any meeting, then only one shall vote.

IV. That the subscriptions for each member shall be—for Spinning and Weaving Companies Rs. 5 for every 1,000 spindles, and Rs. 5 for every 100 looms set up in the factories; and for other factories at Rs. 5 for every Rs. 50,000 expended on machinery, buildings or land.

V. That the affairs and funds of the Association shall be managed by a Committee of twenty members, consisting of a Chairman, a Vice-Chairman, and eighteen members, who shall be appointed annually at the General Meeting of the Association; and of whom seven members shall retire every year, but be eligible for re-election. The Chairman of the Committee shall preside at all General Meetings as well as at Committee meetings, and in his absence the Vice-Chairman, and failing both these, one of the members of the Committee to be appointed by the members present at each meeting of Committee or at each general meeting. In the event of the death or resignation of any member of the Committee, or his refusal to serve after nomination, then the other members of the Committee shall fill the vacancy.

VI. That the names of the members, whom it is proposed to elect as Chairman, Vice-Chairman, and Members of Committee for each year be circulated amongst the members at least seven days before the annual Meeting, and no two members of any one firm or Company shall be eligible to serve on the Committee at the same time.

VII. Each member of the Committee shall have one vote, and in case of a tie, the Chairman for the time being shall have the casting vote.

VIII. The Committee shall meet at least once in each month, or oftener if need be.

IX. Minutes of all proceedings of the Committee shall be made and regularly entered in a Minute-book, to be kept by a Secretary to be appointed. This book shall be open to the inspection of any member at any reasonable time.

X. The Committee for the time being shall have the control of the funds of the Association, and may all necessary expenses and generally manage its affairs. They may disburse money from the Association's funds either by way of loan or gift for the purpose of furthering any of the objects for the carrying out of which the Association is formed. They may advance money either by way of loan or gift, to any member of the Association to assist him in defending or filing a law-suit, or carrying on an arbitration, if, in their opinion, the principles involved in the said suit or arbitration affect the interests of Millowners as a body, and they may do all other things calculated to promote the general objects of the Association. Provided always, that no one sum exceeding Rs. 2,000 shall be advanced by way of loan or gift by the Committee without the sanction of a majority of the members present at a general meeting to be called to sanction such gift or loan, and that, if at any time during any year the disbursements of the Committee, after providing for ordinary expenditure, such as Secretary's salary, Printing, Stationery, &c., amount to seven-eighths of the funds remaining in hand, then the Committee shall call a general meeting and lay the accounts before the members of the Association. For every annual general meeting the Committee shall prepare a statement of the accounts of the Association, which shall be circulated amongst the members seven days prior to the date of the meeting.

XI. The Annual General Meeting of the Association shall be held at such time as the Committee may appoint, and the Committee shall at any time call a general meeting for the purposes referred to in Clause X., should that be necessary, or if it should appear to them to do so. Seven days' notice of the Annual General Meeting, and of any other meeting, shall be given by an advertisement in one or more of the English and one or more of the Vernacular newspapers. Any five members may, by a requisition addressed to the Committee, request them to call a general meeting of members, and the Committee on receipt of such a requisition shall call a meeting on the earliest convenient day.

XII. All moneys or funds of the Association as received shall be paid into an account to be opened with the Bank of Bombay in the name of the Association. All cheques on that account shall be signed by the Chairman, or in his absence, by the Acting Chairman and one member of Committee, and countersigned by the Secretary of the Association, unless he be absent.

XIII. That a Secretary be appointed by the members, and that his remuneration be fixed by the Committee. His duties shall be to keep the records and accounts of the Association, to collect subscriptions, paying the same into the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the Association's account, to consider all proposed legislative measures or the action of any individuals or corporation which may affect the interest of the Association, and generally to act in the Association's interest under the orders of the Committee.

XIV. That Solicitors to the Association be appointed, with whom the Committee may advise in case of need.

XV. That neither the Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Committee or Secretary, shall be answerable for own acts or defaults, nor shall he be answ[illegible] he sake of conformity only [illegible] he 1st March, [illegible] tickets to which they [illegible] oe adopted for the settlement [illegible] trade-marks :—

(*a*) All disputes arising between members of the Association shall be referred to the arbitration of two disinterested parties, one to be chosen by each disputant.

(*b*) In event of the arbitrators not being able to arrive at a decision then they shall refer the matter to an umpire, to be agreed upon between them (with the consent of their principals), whose decision shall be final.

(*c*) Should the arbitrators not agree upon the appointment of an umpire, the matter shall be referred to the Committee of the Association, who shall appoint an umpire, whose decision shall be final.

(*d*) No member shall be considered to have any prior right in a trade-mark or ticket unless the same shall have been previously registered in the books of the Association kept for that purpose."

XVI. That an annual report of the proceedings of the Association be prepared and printed for circulation amongst the members, and that copies be sent to any similar Association or individuals or corporations whom it may be likely to interest.

XVII. No member of the Association will employ any operative or mechanic while under engagement for a fixed period of time in another mill, also a member of the Association, without such operative or mechanic first producing a certificate in writing from his employers that his application is made with their sanction, or that his services have been dispensed with.

XVIII. That the foregoing rules shall be copied into a book, to be kept with the records of the Association, and signed by all members, and that copies be printed and distributed to all the members, and that these rules shall not be altered, save and except by a majority of three-fourths of the members of the Association present at any meeting.

REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARKS.

Resolution passed at the Annual General Meeting of the Association held on the 13th February 1886.

"That all the members of this Association agree to register on or before [illegible] the books of the Association, all the trade-marks and [illegible]y claim, and from this date the following rules shall [illegible] of any disputes arising in connection with [illegible] nor members of [illegible] anything other than his [illegible]rable for any act done by him for [illegible]nity [illegible], or for any monies of the Association other than such as shall come into his own hands, or for any collector or receiver of moneys appointed by the Committee, or for any misfortune, loss or damage happening to the Association by reason of any deed done or executed by him as a Chairman, Vice-Chairman or member of the Committee, or by reason of any error in judgment or mere indiscretion on his part in the performance of his duties, or otherwise on any account, except for wilful negligence or fraud. Every person being Chairman, Vice-Chairman, or a member of the Committee, his heirs, executors, or administrators, shall at all times be indemnified and saved harmless out of the funds of the Association from and against all costs, lossess, damages, and expenses whatsoever, incurred or sustained by him in the execution of his powers or duties, and every person having been or being a Chairman, Vice-Chairman, or member of Committee, or Secretary of the Association, his heirs, executors, and administrators, shall be indemnified and saved harmless, out of the funds of the Association, against all actions, suits, claims and demands whatsoever, brought or made against him or them in respects of any engagement of the Association, save such as may be incurred by his own personal wilful neglect or default.

REPORT

OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

For the period from 1st January to 31st December 1892.

THE Committee have now to wait upon members with a report on the chief matters which have come before them and been dealt with during the past year, accompanied, as usual, by an audited balance-sheet of the funds and affairs of the Association up to 31st December 1892.

Although the number of questions discussed has been fully up to the average, and the administrative work of the Association for the year has been even more than usually active, there has been nothing in the shape of fresh legislation, or other matters of similar moment, under discussion. The trade has now for an entire year been working under the amended Factories' Act, which came into force on the 1st January 1892, and it is satisfactory to be able to state that no friction has arisen either between the Association, as a body, or millowners individually, with the Government servants entrusted with the administration of the Act. So far as the Committee are aware, only one prosecution has taken place in Bombay for the infringement of the law, and that against a firm of private owners, not members of the Association. To a considerable extent the Committee believe the harmonious manner in which the requirements of the Act have been carried out by millowners is due to the care exercised by the Association in furnishing members with full copies and interpretations of all Government requirements, as also to the care which the Committee have exercised in endeavouring to remove, by preliminary discussion with the Collector, any unnecessary regulations likely to create friction or prove impracticable in working. In so doing the usefulness of the Association to members has been most marked, and, indeed, now that legislation has become more stringent in character, it is evident that the Association has become practically indispensable to the millowners and steam-users of the Presidency. A considerable number of the latter, who are not actually connected with cotton manufacturing, have joined the Association under the altered rules passed at the annual general meeting in May last, and steps having been taken to bring the usefulness of the Association to the notice of all steam-users throughout the Presidency, your Committee trust that the increased number of members, thus likely to be obtained, will enable the Association to widen its sphere of action.

In some respects the past year has been a disappointing one for those engaged in cotton spinning and weaving in India, the high prices attained by the raw material having seriously circumscribed profits, but on the other hand there is much room for satisfaction in the fact that the consumption of goods and yarns, both locally and in the further East, shows a steady rate of progression, and doubtless, when prices of cotton recede to a level which will enable manufacturers to sell at rates low enough to encourage consumption, a marked expansion in the demand will be experienced.

For convenience of reference and the general information of members, the Committee, as usual, embody in the report comparative statements showing the exports of yarns and goods to our largest markets—China and Japan. It will be perceived from the following table that the exports of country-made yarn from Bombay to China and Japan continue to increase. To China the increase, as compared with the previous year, has been 20,733 bales, equal to 5·68 per cent; while Japan, instead of a large decrease, as shown last year, has, as nearly as possible, doubled her takings, the increase being 10,506 bales, or 96·04 per cent. This enhanced demand from Japan may possibly only prove temporary in character, as it is a well known fact that a considerable number of new mills are being erected in that country; but whatever the cause, it is a matter of satisfaction to Bombay spinners to learn that they have not yet entirely lost hold of the trade; and looking to the disparities in the mode of working, and the respective facilities enjoyed by Indian spinners as compared with those of Japan, there is good ground for hoping that the competition, in the long run, will not be altogether adverse to Bombay :—

Exports of Country-made Yarn from Bombay to China and Japan.

PERIOD.	To China (Bales 400 lbs. each).	To Japan (Bales 400 lbs. each).	TOTAL Bales.
From 1st January to 31st December 1877.....	28,516	142	28,658
Do. do. 1878.....	45,933	1,745	47,678
Do. do. 1879.....	45,530	4,842	50,372
Do. do. 1880.....	63,194	4,527	67,721
Do. do. 1881.....	61,783	7,378	69,161
Do. do. 1882.....	81,434	9,854	91,288
Do. do. 1883.....	94,982	17,421	112,403
Do. do. 1884.....	127,318	13,846	141,164
Do. do. 1885.....	154,517	19,020	173,537
Do. do. 1886.....	199,407	20,543	219,950
Do. do. 1887.....	205,158	39,730	244,888
Do. do. 1888.....	234,071	52,697	286,768
Do. do. 1889	254,697	62,220	316,917
Do. do. 1890.....	325,060	37,722	362,782
Do. do. 1891.....	365,038	10,939	375,977
Do. do. 1892.....	385,771	21,445	407,216

If the exports of yarn, as shown above, are satisfactory, the year's shipments of piece-goods, both to China and Japan, are decidedly still more

encouraging. For the three preceding years, the exports of cloth to China had declined to very insignificant figures, but during the past year a more extensive demand has been developed, resulting in an increase in shipments, as compared with 1891, of 2,852 bales, representing 38,82,085 yards—an increase of 63·61 per cent. To Japan this year again there has been an entire absence of shipments, and to all appearance that market for cloth seems to have completely abandoned Bombay manufacturers :—

Exports of Country-made Piece-goods from Bombay to China and Japan.

PERIOD.	China.		Japan.		Total.	
	Packages.	Yards.	Packages.	Yards.	Packages.	Yards.
From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1877	10	14,400	...	.....	10	14,400
Do. do. 1878	1,206	1,409,334	58	113,528	1,264	1,612,862
Do. do. 1879	296	365,640	5	8,400	301	374,040
Do. do. 1880	1,553	1,890,685	110	132,000	1,663	2,022,685
Do. do. 1881	144	168,139	2	5,250	146	173,389
Do. do. 1882	573	713,237	20	36,714	593	749,951
Do. do. 1883	1,875	2,188,770	452	565,953	2,237	2,754,723
Do. do. 1884	1,595	1,770,662	16	25,187	1,611	1,795,849
Do. do. 1885	2 303	3,712,273	6	5,376	2,309	3,717,649
Do. do. 1886	2,302	2,988,890	...	.....	2,302	2,988,890
Do. do. 1887	1,963	2,584,680	3	4.560	1,966	2,589,240
Do. do. 1888	11,320	15,751,688	96	140,321	11,416	15,892,009
Do. do. 1889	1,302	1,985,997	26	31,200	1,328	2,017,197
Do. do. 1890	3,148	3,660,574	21	23,800	3,169	3,684,374
Do. do. 1891	4,564	6,102,250	...	.....	4,564	6,102,250
Do. do. 1892	7,416	9,984,335	...	.....	7,416	9,984,335

When a comparison is instituted with the subjoined figures showing the exports of cotton piece-goods and yarns from the United Kingdom to China and Japan, it would almost appear that, so far as Japan is concerned, the home manufacturers have gained what Bombay has lost, as the shipments of goods during 1892 have increased by 14,060,400 yards, or 23 per cent. as compared with 1891, while they are no less than 31·05 per cent. above the average of the previous 10 years. To China the shipment of goods from the United Kingdom shows a decrease of 36,644,200 yards as compared with 1891; but they are nevertheless 2·58 per cent. above the average of the previous 10 years; and taking China and Japan together the exports of cloth from the United Kingdom during 1892 show a gain of 5·52 per cent. as compared with the 10 years average. In yarns, the English shipments have declined largely to China, the decrease, as compared with 1891, being 35·32 per cent., but this is more than compensated for by an increase of no less than 57·72 per cent. in the shipments to Japan, bringing the total of both countries up to 14 per cent. above the previous year. These figures, on the whole, scarcely seem to justify the continued complaints made by home spinners and manufacturers that they are being ousted from the markets of the further East by Bombay productions. On the contrary, a careful analysis would appear to indicate that while the United Kingdom holds its own, Bombay spinners have developed a trade in low counts which was previously can-

fined to the hand-made productions of the Chinese, and there can be little doubt that the supercession of the native made yarn has still great room for development :—

Shipments of Cotton Piece-Goods and Yarns from the United Kingdom to China and Japan from the Year 1877 *to* 1892.

YEARS.	PIECE-GOODS OF ALL KINDS.			YARNS.		
	To China and Hongkong.	To Japan.	Total.	To China and Hongkong.	To Japan.	TOTAL.
(1st Jan. to 31st Dec.)	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1877	367,329,900	27,150,300	394,480,200	17,962,200	15,105,700	33,067,900
1878	340,097,800	42,232,400	382,330,200	11,058,200	25,409,600	36,467,800
1879	462,303,800	61,617,500	523,921,300	14,343,400	24,607,700	38,951,100
1880	447,271,900	61,464,500	508,736,400	19,514,200	26,911,600	46,425,800
1881	523,852,300	63,325,100	587,177,400	19,149,400	28,329,800	47,479,200
1882	401,958,300	52,990,500	454,948,800	15,226,700	19,144,200	34,370,900
1883	370,659,800	45,006,000	415,665,800	13,370,700	20,148,500	33,519,200
1884	394,583,600	45,354,200	439,937,800	15,721,800	23,134,800	38,856,100
1885	523,927,000	45,412,400	569,339,400	20,373,900	12,687,200	33,061,100
1886	455,823,000	34,628,500	490,451,500	10,598,200	16,332,200	26,930,400
1887	552,742,700	65,403,800	618,146,500	11,882,200	23,472,500	35,354,700
1888	574,547,500	77,856,400	652,403,900	17,474,000	27,168,600	44,642,600
1889	474,426,100	82,578,000	557,004,100	8,828,900	26,832,600	35,661,500
1890	570,297,800	63,309,400	633,607,200	14,956,900	23,100,500	38,057,400
1891	534,129,400	61,120,100	595,249,500	13,144,800	14,826,500	27,971,300
1892	497,485,200	75,180,500	572,665,700	8,501,300	23,384,900	31,886,200
Average for 10 years	494,862,210	59,584,930	554,447,140	13,485,220	21,108,830	34,594,050

SHORT TIME MOVEMENT.

Although, as previously mentioned, there has been a continuously large and, in fact, increased demand for the productions of the mills, the high prices of cotton towards the end of the year have so materially curtailed profits that several millowners and agents have shown a desire to adopt short time. Up to the time of writing this report, however, the movement has not received general support, and opinion seems considerably divided as to whether, in the eventual interests of the industry, it will not be better—while the demand is so good—to continue working at a very bare margin of profit, or even with no profit at all, in preference to enhancing the cost of production by short time.

RULES UNDER THE FACTORIES' ACT.

On the 2nd June 1892 Government, for the first time, published the rules and orders under the amended Factories' Act, and these were re-printed and circulated to members of the Association for their better information. On perusal it was found that the rules embodied certain restrictions as

regards latrine accommodation for operatives and ventilation of factories which had not appeared in the draft originally submitted to the Association by the Collector, and had, therefore, escaped criticism. Considering that the additions in question were likely to inflict a certain amount of hardship on millowners, a Sub-Committee consisting of

Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Bart,
The Hon'ble Mr. N. N. Wadia, C.I.E.,
Mr. Dinshaw E. Wacha,
Mr. Cursondass Vullubdass

was appointed to wait upon the Collector and discuss with him personally the points at issue. On intimating to the Collector, however, the desire of the Committee thus to deal with the matter, he replied that should the standards of ventilation and latrine accommodation laid down by the rules be shown to be needlessly high, he had no doubt Government would be ready to consider any representation which the Association might desire to make, but he suggested that, before discussing the question, the number and nature of the cases in which the rules were likely to cause unnecessary hardship should be ascertained as precisely as possible.

On consideration of this communication, the Sub-Committee came to the conclusion that although the rules regarding latrine accommodation were likely to inflict a considerable amount of unnecessary expenditure on millowners they, nevertheless, did not consider it worth while to adhere to their objection in that respect, and this they intimated to the Collector. At the same time they discussed more precisely the question of ventilation which the Sub-Committee considered should be treated in a different way from that laid down in the rules, namely :—

(1.) The minimum floor area for each person employed in any room of a factory.

(2.) The minimum breathing area for each person employed in any room of a factory.

(3.) Proportion of ventilating openings provided for each person employed in any room of a factory.

Alluding to a remark in the Collector's letter to the effect that the space and air requirements under the rules were within the allowance in most of the Bombay textile factories, the Committee presumed that if this was applicable to headings 1 and 2, the statement might be correct ; but if by "space and air" it was meant to include the ventilating openings as mentioned under the third head, they considered the information obtained by the Collector was inaccurate, as from the information at their disposal the Committee believed that the maximum quantity of ventilating openings in the proportion of 10 square feet for each person, as laid down in rule 5, did not exist in any cotton mill, and even if obtainable would be prohibitive of the ordinary work of cotton spinning and weaving, about one foot per head being the approximate extent of opening permissible in actual working.

Replying to these criticisms, the Collector intimated that it would be advisable for the Association to obtain statistics showing the size of the ventilating openings in the existing mills in Bombay and also whether such ventilating openings were on an uniform plan. This information your Committee have endeavoured to obtain by drawing up and circulating to members a form specifying the exact information required. Up to the close of the year, however, the Committee had not received a sufficient number of replies to enable them to submit a definite reply to the Collector's request.—(*Appendix B*).

PROPOSED ELECTRIC LIGHTING OF MILLS IN BOMBAY.

A report having gained currency in Bombay that the owners of some of the local mills contemplated adopting night work by the aid of the electric light, the matter came up for discussion before your Committee in August last, and as a result of the discussion they addressed the Agents of the Company, which, it was reported, had intended to take this step. The reply received from the agents, however, stated that they had no intention of adopting night work, and there the matter accordingly rested until, in October last, the Committee received a long communication from the Collector of Bombay pointing out what, in his opinion, were the objections to the adoption of night work in mills. To this the Committee could only reply that while extremely obliged to Mr. Campbell for the interest he had evinced in the position and prospects of the industry, they saw no use of discussing the advisability or otherwise of night work when enquiries which they had instituted previous to the receipt of his letter had shown that no such movement was in contemplation.—(*Appendix C*).

STRIKES OF MILL HANDS.

During the past few months the owners of several mills have had to contend with a series of strikes amongst their hands, and these becoming so frequent and important, induced the Committee to give the matter serious consideration. In most cases the strikes originated on most trivial grounds, apart from the general working rules of the industry. In England, where both employers and employed have organisations for the purpose of dealing with such disputes, the differences would have been easy of settlement, but here where the hands of one mill could leave without notice and obtain employment elsewhere, it was evident that the ordinary power of dismissal in the hands of owners would have little effect in bringing a strike to an end. The Committee therefore decided that where strikes of hands took place on frivolous and insufficient grounds, owners and agents of mills should support each other by declining to employ hands out on strike; and for the purpose of enabling this to be done, the Association should obtain from owners or agents lists of any hands out on strike and circulate same to the various mills in Bombay, with a request that they are not to be employed during the maintenance of the strike. This proceeding has been adopted in several instances, but it is very questionable whether it has proved at all effectual, as the difficulty of

identifying hands amongst such a large number is exceedingly great, more especially owing to the prevalent custom of allowing workmen to appoint substitutes, during their absence, who are paid in cash for their daily work.—(*Appendix D.*)

SUGGESTIONS FOR PREVENTING RISKS OF ACCIDENT IN REPLACING BELTS ON MOVING PULLEYS.

In connection with this subject the Chief Inspector of Factories addressed the Association in November last, making various suggestions for the purpose of minimising such risks of accident. Shortly they are as follows :—

(1.) The workman who goes up to replace a belt should wear nothing but his loin cloth, or tight trousers.

(2.) The ladders used in replacing belts should be specially made and preserved for that work, and be provided with hooks and spurs.

(3.) As far as possible all important pulley should be provided with belt hangers.

(4.) Only experienced men, such as jobbers or muccadums, should be allowed to replace the belts on quick moving pulleys.

These rules are practically only what is usually adopted in all well managed mills in Bombay, and your Committee replied to the Chief Inspector of Factories to that effect. At the same time, however, being desirous of calling attention to the matter, a copy of the suggestions has been circulated to the various mills in Bombay.—(*Appendix E.*)

CONDITION OF LABOUR IN THE TEXTILE TRADES OF INDIA.

By direction of the Secretary of State, conveyed through the Government of India, the Government of Bombay addressed the Association asking for replies to a long series of questions drawn up by the Royal Commission on labour sitting in London.

Although the Factories Act of 1890 included the fullest possible information obtainable on all the points submitted, your Committee deemed it advisable to reply to the questions in the fullest way possible, and a copy of the reply will be found in *Appendix F.*

SUGGESTED IMPORTATION OF CHEAP LABOUR FROM THE NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

In September last, Messrs. Tata and Sons, Agents of the Svadeshi Mill Company, Limited, again addressed the Committee of the Association on this topic, and in a long communication pointed out what, in their opinion, constituted powerful reasons for the Association addressing Government with the view to the importation of mill hands from the North-West Provinces into Bombay. The Committee gave the matter careful consideration, but were unable to fall in with Messrs. Tata and Sons reasoning or conclusions.

With the view, however, to the wider discussion of the subject, they decided to print the communication and circulate it to members, with a request to be favoured with any practical suggestions which might occur to them for dealing with the proposal. Up to the present, however, no members of the Association have addressed the Committee on the subject.—(*Appendix G.*)

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

Having been invited by the Honorary Secretary of the Indian Currency Association to discuss their prospectus and endeavour to enlist members to represent a Committee, and form a branch of the Association in Bombay, your Committee replied that they were not prepared to take any such steps.—(*Appendix H.*)

MUNICIPAL CHARGES FOR WATER SUPPLIED TO MILLS.

The introduction into the city of the Tansa water, supplied in April of the past year, induced your Committee to address the Municipal Commissioner with reference to what they considered the heavy charge made to mills for the supply of water.

In acknowledging receipt of the Committee's communication, the Municipal Commissioner stated (for what reason he does not explain) that he is anxious rather to restrict than to increase the consumption of water, and that while he considers the trade rates as too high—having regard to prices paid for, and revenue derived from, water used otherwise than for trade purposes—and is accordingly anxious to reduce it, he could not at the present time give any further satisfaction than by saying that the subject had his earnest attention.

Your Committee have again addressed the Municipal Commissioner on the subject, asking whether the attention that he had promised to give the subject was likely to lead to any change in rates. His reply, however, indicates no likelihood of any reduction being made, and the matter is one therefore which demands the further consideration of the Association.—(*Appendix I.*)

AFFAIRS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

The number of members of the Association on 31st December 1892 was 65 as compared with 62 on 31st December 1891, the following mills having joined during the interval :—

The Union Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.
The Madura Mills Company, Limited.
The Madras United S. & W. Mills Company, Limited.

Under the amended rules passed by the Association at the last Annual General Meeting—limiting the subscription for other factories at Rs. 5 for every Rs. 50,000 expended on machinery, buildings and land—the following

Companies have, up to the time of writing this report, intimated their willingness to join the Association as members :—

The Wallace Flour Mill Company, Limited.
The Harvey and Sabapathy Company, Limited.
The Bombay Cotton Press Company, Limited.
Messrs. Geo. Gahagan and Co.
The Victoria Roller Flour Mills.
The New Pachora Manufacturing Company, Limited.
The Julgaum Manufacturing Company, Limited.
The Julgaum Cotton Ginning Company, Limited.
The Mody Bay Iron Works Company, Limited.

Mr. Sassoon J. David joined as a member of the Committee during the year.

It was with extreme regret that the Committee received a communication in December last from Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart., stating that owing to continued ill-health he was compelled to resign the Chairmanship of the Association. As the severance of Sir Dinshaw from the Association—with which he has been connected for 14 years as Chairman—would be greatly to be deplored, the Committee addressed him, in reply, requesting that he would permit his name to remain as Chairman of the Association even should his health not permit of his taking such an active interest in its affairs as he has hitherto done ; and they are glad to state that Sir Dinshaw has so far reconsidered his decision as to continue as Chairman up to the next Annual General Meeting.

STATISTICS.

The usual comparative statements of the imports and exports of piece-goods and yarns, for a series of years past, together with a statement showing the Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills working and in course of erection in India on the 30th June 1892, will be found in the Appendix. The members of the Association have been regularly supplied with the monthly detailed statement of cotton, yarns and goods, as also with the weekly lists of quotations, which are always carefully made up.—(*Appendix J.*)

STOCKS OF COTTON, PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS IN BOMBAY.

As previously decided by the Committee of the Association, the Secretary addressed the Owners and Agents of all Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills in Bombay for the purpose of ascertaining the stocks of cotton held by the mills on 30th June 1892. The ascertained stocks amounted to 1,07,828 candies, and the information was promptly conveyed to agents and owners in the usual way.

In May 1892 the Committee decided that an endeavour should be made to ascertain, if possible, the total stocks of piece-goods and yarns held by the mills at the end of every month, similar in character to the statement which is published monthly by the Chamber of Commerce. The Secretary accordingly addressed the agents and owners of all the mills in the Island on the subject, but the Committee regret to say that their attempt to obtain this

information proved unsuccessful, no replies having been received from a large number of mills, whilst others—including some of the leading concerns in Bombay—intimated their unwillingness to supply the required particulars. —(*Appendix K.*)

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

The Association's Annual donation of Rs. 2,000 to the funds of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute has been paid by the Committee for the year under notice, in accordance with the sanction of members of the Association, and the contribution for the year 1893 will be paid after the proposed expenditure has been approved by members at the Annual General Meeting. As regards the representation received from the Committee of the Institute asking the Association to increase the amount of their donation—reference to which was made in the last annual report—the matter received the consideration of the Committee in due course, but they were unable to comply with the request on the ground that the existing contribution amounted to about one-fifth of the gross income of the Association, and that it would be impossible to grant a larger sum without increasing the rate of subscription payable by members of the Association.

REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARKS.

The scheme organised by the Association in the year 1886, continues to give satisfaction. During the year under review a large number of new tickets and trade marks were received for registration in the book kept by the Association. In the usual course these were circulated for inspection of members, and in cases where no objection was raised the tickets were duly placed on the register. In a few instances, however, objections were taken to certain tickets as being colourable imitations of those already in use, and on the matter being brought to the notice of those concerned the objections were promptly met and complied with.

PROGRESS OF MILLS.

The annual return of Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills working and in course of erection in India on 30th June 1892—published in the Appendix—shows an increase of five mills, one being situated in the Island of Bombay and four in the Presidency. The spindle power in Bombay has accordingly increased by 25,593 above the number shown in the previous return, while for all India—owing to two mills having been destroyed by fire—the number of spindles up to 30th June 1892 was 34,02,232 as compared with 33,51,694 in the 12 months preceding. On the other hand, the quantity of cotton consumed in Bombay has decreased by 33,974 bales as compared with 30th June 1891, owing to the working of short time and, from 1st January 1892, the compulsory weekly closing under the new Factory Act. The mills in other parts of India, however, consumed 30,622 bales in excess of the previous year, while the consumption for all India was 12,968 bales less than that given in the preceding return.

APPENDIX A.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

Funds of the Association from 1*st January to* 31*st December* 1892.

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
To Office Rent	720 0 0		By Balance at the credit of the Association on 31st December 1891 :—		
„ Office Salaries	2,640 0 0		General Fund	17,103 13 4	
„ Printing	1,791 0 0		Travelling Agency Fund	2,606 11 0	19,710 8 4
„ Advertisements	135 4 9		„ Subscriptions for the year ending 31st December 1892	9,635 15 1	
„ Petty charges and stationery	115 15 9		„ Miscellaneous Receipts	214 3 0	
„ Association's contribution to the Chamber of Commerce Statistical Department	1,200 0 0		„ Interest on Government Paper of General Fund and Travelling Agency Fund	658 4 8	
„ Law charges	49 4 0				10,508 6 9
„ Auditor's Fee	50 0 0	6,701 8 6			
„ Association's contribution to the Victoria Technical Institute for 1892-93	.....	2,000 0 0			
„ Expenses incurred in connection with obtaining opinion of experts in England on Government rules under the Boiler Bill	.....	158 11 10			
„ Balance as under :—					
Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for Rs. 14,000—cost.	14,251 14 0				
Cash in the Bank of Bombay	3,594 8 9				
Amount due by Travelling Agency Fund Account	790 11 0	18,637 1 9			
Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for Rs. 3,000 of Travelling Agency Fund Account	2,934 6 0				
Cash in the Bank of Bombay	577 14 0				
	3,512 4 0				
Less—Amount due to General Fund	790 11 0	2,721 9 0			
Total Rupees		30,218 15 1	Total Rupees		30,218 15 1

Examined and found correct.

NESSERWANJEE SORABJEE JAMSETJEE,
Auditor.

JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

Bombay, 28th February 1893.

APPENDIX B.

RULES UNDER THE FACTORIES' ACT.

THE BOMBAY FACTORIES' RULES.

BOMBAY CASTLE, *22nd June* 1892.

No. 2079.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sections 9, 13 and 18 of the Factories Act, 1881, as amended by Act XI of 1891, the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rules and orders in supersession of the rules contained in Notification No. 2972, of 10th September 1881 (published in the *Bombay Government Gazette* for 1881, Part I, pages 503-504), viz. :—

Short Title.

1. These rules and orders may be cited as "The Bombay Factories Rules, 1892.

Interpretation.

2. In these rules and orders :

(*a*) words and expressions which are defined in the Indian Factories Act, 1881, as amended by Act XI of 1891, have the same meaning as in the said Act, as so amended ;

(*b*) "the Act" means the Act, aforesaid, amended as aforesaid.

Water-supply to be provided in factories.

3. Every occupier of a factory shall, on every day on which work is carried on in the factory he occupies, have available at the said factory for the use of the persons employed therein, free of cost to them, a water supply consisting of at least twice as many gallons of water as there are persons employed in the factory. Of the whole supply, at least as many gallons as there are persons employed in the factory shall be fit for potable purposes and the remainder shall be fit for purposes of washing.

Inspector may take samples of water for analysis.

4. In order to determine whether the water-supply provided in any factory under Rule 3 is fit for the purposes therein mentioned, the Inspector may take, free of cost, such samples of it as he may from time to time require for analysis.

Factories to be sufficiently ventilated.

5. Every factory shall be ventilated to the satisfaction of the Inspector. To prevent overcrowding, the minimum space to be provided for each person employed in any room of a factory shall be a floor area of 36 superficial feet, and a breathing area of 500 cubic feet. No factory shall be considered ventilated unless ventilating openings are provided in the proportion of 10 square feet for each person employed in any room and the openings are such as to admit of a continued supply of fresh air : Provided that it shall be in the discretion of the Inspector to waive the rule as to the measurement of the ventilating openings, when he is satisfied that the ventilation is good and the enforcement of the exact measurement of ten feet for each person would be an unnecessary hardship. The reasons for waiving the rule shall, however, be recorded in writing.

Prevention of inhalation of dust generated in certain factories.

6. If in a factory where cotton-pressing or any other process is carried on, by which dust is generated and caused to be inhaled by the person employed in such factory to an injurious extent, and it appears to the Inspector that such inhalation might be wholly or to a great extent prevented, he may direct the occupier of such factory to adopt measures for preventing, as far as possible, such inhalation.

Lime-washing of walls, &c.

7. All the inside walls of the rooms of every factory, and all the ceilings or tops of such rooms (whether such walls, ceilings or tops be plastered or not), and all the passages and staircases of every factory, if they have not been painted with oil or varnished once at least within seven years, shall be lime-washed by the occupier of the factory once at least within every fourteen months, to date from the period when last lime-washed ; and if they have been so painted or varnished, shall be washed by the said occupier with hot water and soap once at least within every fourteen months, to date from the period when last washed.

Governor in Council may allow exemptions from Rule 7.

8. Where it appears to the Governor in Council that the enforcement of the provisions of Rule 7 is not necessary for insuring the cleanliness of any class of factories or parts thereof or that the said provisions are by reason of special circumstances inapplicable to any class of factories or to parts thereof, he may, by notification in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, exempt such class of factories or parts thereof from the said provisions.

Factories to be kept in a cleanly state.

9. Every factory shall be kept by the occupier thereof in as cleanly a state as is compatible with the nature of the work carried on therein and free from effluvia arising from any drain, privy or other nuisance.

Urinal and latrine accommodation.

10. Every factory shall be provided by the occupier thereof with latrine and urinal accommodation for its operatives, and in such manner that the accommodation for females shall be apart and screened from the divisions for males. The divisions for females shall be marked in the vernacular in conspicuous letters "For Females only." Those for males shall be similarly marked "For Men only." Apart from the urinal accommodation latrines shall be provided with seats in the proportion of one to every fifty or fraction of fifty operatives employed.

Orders under Rule 6 or Section 12 (c) of the Act how to be given and enforced.

11. Every order passed by an Inspector under Rule 6 or under Section 12 (*c*) of the Act shall be recorded by him in writing and a copy thereof signed by the Inspector shall be delivered by him to the occupier of the factory to which the order relates or, in his absence from the factory, to his principal agent or manager in charge of the factory. The Inspector shall state clearly in the order what is required to be done and shall specify a reasonable time within which effect shall be given to his requisition, and shall further give notice that, if within the time so specified effect is not given to the said requisition, the person responsible for the neglect will be prosecuted under Section 15 of the Act.

Provisions as to inspection of factories.

12. Every factory shall be visited by an Inspector at least once in every three months in which work is carried on therein. For the purpose of verifying the register kept as prescribed by Rule 19, the Inspector shall examine the children employed in the factory during their working-hours only ; but for the purpose of satisfying himself that the said children are allowed the lawfully prescribed intervals for food and rest, he may examine the children and the said register during any such interval.

Orders under Section 4 (c) of the Act how to be given.

13. Every order passed by an Inspector under Section 4 (*c*) of the Act shall be in writing and a copy thereof signed by the Inspector shall be delivered by him to the occupier of the factory or, in his absence from the factory, to his principal agent or manager in charge of the factory.

Appeals against orders under Rule 6 or Section 12 (*c*) of the Act.

14. Any occupier of a factory on whom or on whose agent or manager an Inspector serves an order under Rule 6 or under Section 12 (*c*) of the Act, may, within seven days after receipt of such order, appeal, if the factory is in the city of Bombay, to the Collector of Bombay and, if the factory is without the city of Bombay, to the Collector of the district in which it is situated or, if the Collector is himself the Inspector, to the Commissioner to whom such Collector is subordinate. No second appeal shall lie from an order passed on appeal, but the Governor in Council may review any order made by an Inspector under Rule 6 or Section 12 (*c*) of the Act or any order passed by any authority on appeal from any such order, and may pass any order thereon which he may think proper.

Form of appeals.

15. Every appeal preferred under Rule 14 shall be made in writing in the form of a memorandum of appeal briefly setting fourth the reasons on which such appeal is based and bearing a court-fee stamp in accordance with Article 11, Schedule 2 of the Court-fees Act.

Hearing of appeals.

16. Every such appeal shall be heard at as early a date as may be convenient, due notice of which shall be given to the appellant and to the Inspector whose order is appealed against. The appellate authority shall make, or cause to be made in such manner as he may see fit, such inquiry if any, as shall appear to him to be necessary to enable him to decide the appeal.

Effect how to be given to decisions on appeal.

17. If an order of an Inspector under Rule 6 or Section 12 (*c*) of the Act is set aside or altered in appeal, or by the Governor in Council on review, the Inspector shall as early as possible deliver to the person concerned an intimation of the result of the appeal or review and such amended order, if any, as the decision of the appellate authority or of the Governor in Council renders necessary.

Quarterly report to be furnished by Inspectors.

18. At the end of every quarter every Inspector shall forward to Government a full report of the results of each inspection made by him during the quarter and of his examination of the premises and machinery and of the registers of the children employed together with a statement of all orders passed by him under Sections 4 (*c*) and 12 (*c*) of the Act and No. 6 of these Rules and of all prosecutions instituted by him or with his sanction under Section 15 of the Act and their result.

Register to be kept under Section 9 of the Act.

19. The occupier of every factory in which children are employed shall keep, in the form A hereto appended, a register of the children employed in such factory and of their respective employments.

Notices of accidents.

20. Notices of accidents shall be sent, as required by Section 13 of the Act, to the following authorities, viz.:

(*a*) if the accident occurs in the city of Bombay, to the Inspector appointed under the Act for that city;

(*b*) if the accident occurs in the Kirkee Gunpowder Factory, to the officer commanding the Kirkee station;

(*c*) if the accident occurs elsewhere, to the District Magistrate.

Such notice shall be in the form B hereto appended; and shall be sent:

(*d*) within one hour of the accident, if death has been caused or is known to be likely to be caused, or if a limb is broken; and

(*e*) in any other case, within twelve hours of the time when it is known that the injuries caused are such as to require the sending of a notice under Section 13 of the Act.

FORM A.

Register under Section 9.

No.	Name of Child.	Father's Name.	Residence.	Date of Employment.			Nature of employment.	Whether certificated under Section 5 or not.	Age as stated in Certificate under Section 5.	Date of discharge.
				Month.	Day.	Year.				

FORM B.

(Under Section 13.)

Form of notice of accident occurring in a Factory.

To

Sir,

I.....beg hereby to give notice, under Section 13 of the Indian Factories Act, that an accident occurred in the factory of.....at.....o'clock this day causing.....to the persons mentinoned below :—

Name.	Caste.	Sex.	Age.	Nature of injury.

2. The accident was caused by

3. The injured persons are under treatment by.....(or have been removed to the hospital at)

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

Dated

Manager.

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,
T. D. MACKENZIE,
Chief Secretary to Government.

The Svadeshi Mills Co., Limited,
Victoria Buildings, Bombay, *27th July* 1892.

To

The Secretary, Bombay Millowners' Association.

Dear Sir,

Referring to the fresh rules framed by the Local Government under the Factories Act 1892, bearing date 22nd June last, copies of the reprint of which have been circulated for the information of members of the Association, we beg to draw the attention of the Committee to rules 5 and 10 which, in our opinion, are calculated to create unnecessary inconvenience and hardship.

Rule 5, as will be seen, prescribes how a factory should be adequately ventilated, and what should be the minimum space allowed to an operative. Ventilating openings are required in the proportion of 10 square feet for each person, and the openings must be such as to admit of a continued supply of fresh air.

Considering the construction of mills in Bombay and the provisions made for ventilating the various rooms, we dare say members will agree with us in thinking that the openings wanted are almost impractical. Moreover, it is a fact which could be confirmed by the practical experience of each millowner, that even with existing means of ventilation, which are known to be quite sufficient, operatives, as a rule, prefer to close the openings. Be that as it may, it cannot be denied that owners pay fair attention to all ventilating arrangements consistent with the conditions of working and the idiosyncrasies of the operatives. So far there is nothing to complain, so that the rule, if worked strictly, would entail the greatest hardship which is not at all called for in the interests of the industry. The difficulty and hardship seem to have been present to the mind of the Government when framing the rules. For the proviso is added to the rule in question that the insistence on it will entirely depend on the discretion of the Inspector. Though such a qualification is in a way satisfactory, we cannot refrain from pointing out that essentially millowners are left to the mercy of Inspectors. This should not be. Discretionery powers are liable to be strained or abused. And to the degree that they are so strained or abused will be the hardship on millowners. We presume that they would scarcely desire to allow such a mischievous rule to remain as it is. In our opinion it needs modification. We are sure that if the difficulty in practice is properly represented to the Local Government, it would be the first to alter it.

Rule 10 relates to urinal and latrine accommodation. One seat for every 50 operatives is prescribed. This is rather an excessive proportion. We are surprised how such a proportion came to be agreed to at all. For the practical experience of mill managers would have at once declared it to be wholly superfluous. The excessive proportion, if insisted upon, would entail needless expenditure without any corresponding advantage. From the point of view of sanitation itself the existence of a large number of latrines in a place like a factory, which at the utmost works for 11½ to 12 hours, is in reality a nuisance. So that in prescribing this large proportion, it is scarcely conceivable that any attention could have been paid to this sanitary aspect, though the number, we presume, is fixed to create a sanitary condition of affairs.

Considering that the Government are anxious to carry out the provisions of the Factory Act in a spirit of sympathy and fairness to owners and operatives alike, we have not the least doubt that were a suitable representation made by the Association in reference to these two rules, a modification may reasonably be expected. We trust, therefore, you will be so good as to submit this letter to the Committee for their favourable consideration.

We are, Dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

TATA & SONS, Agents.

P.S.—Since writing the above, it has come to our knowledge that in the English Factories' Act no such provision as those for minimum space and floor area is prescribed. Only breathing area is prescribed. This area is limited to 250. It is only in cases of females and children *working overtime* that a larger space, 450 feet, is ordered. Under the circumstances it would be readily admitted that a superficial area of 250 cubic feet would suffice; and that it would be simply superfluous to prescribe either the minimum space for each area or the superficial floor area. We trust that the modification is made on the lines suggested above.

TATA & SONS.

THE SVADESHI MILLS CO., LIMITED,
VICTORIA BUILDINGS, BOMBAY, 17*th August* 1892.

To

The SECRETARY, BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

DEAR SIR,

In continuation of ours of the 27th ultimo, we beg to bring to the notice of the Committee of the Association the rules framed and published under the Factory Act by the Government of Bengal in May last. We do not find therein any hard and fast limit with regard to ventilation and latrine accommodation. On the contrary, the rules on the subject are reasonable and elastic, and in every way calculated to secure sanitary conditions for the operatives without making them oppressive to the owners as in the case of the rules here. We quote the rules below.

Yours faithfully,

TATA & SONS, Agents.

RULES *re* VENTILATION AND LATRINE ACCOMMODATION.

"Every factory shall he kept in a clean state and free from effluvia arising from any drain, privy, or other nuisance. All refuse likely to be injurious to health shall be removed with as little delay as possible.

"Every factory shall be ventilated in such manner as to render harmless, as far as is practicable, the gases, vapours, dust, or other impurities generated in the course of the process carried on therein that may be injurious to health.

"A factory shall not be so overcrowded while work is carried on therein as to be injurious to the health of the persons employed therein."

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 21*st September* 1892.

J. M. CAMPBELL, Esq., C.S., C.I.E.,
Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium,
Bombay.

SIR,

With reference to the rules under the Indian Factories Act, 1881, as amended by Act XI of 1891—published by the Bombay Government under date of 22nd June 1892—I have the honour, by direction of the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association, to say that exception having been taken to certain clauses of the Rules by the employers of factory labour in Bombay, a Sub-Committee of the Association, consisting of

Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart. (Chairman of the Association),
The Hon'ble Mr. N. N. Wadia, C.I.E.,
Mr. Dinshaw E. Wacha,
Mr. Cursandas Vulubhdas,

has been appointed to wait on you for the purpose of discussing the matter.

2. I have accordingly to solicit the favour of your kindly informing me what day would suit you for a meeting. It would be a convenience if you would give me as long a notice as possible so that I may arrange with the gentlemen mentioned.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

C. J. MICHAEL,
For Secretary.

No. 307 of 1892.

Bombay Collector's Office, *27th September* 1892.

From

The Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium,

To

The Secretary, Bombay Millowners' Association.

Sir,

Referring to your letter of 21st instant, on the subject of the rules under the Factory Act, I have no doubt that should the standards of ventilation and latrine accommodation laid down by the Rules be shown to be needlessly high, Government will be ready to consider any representation which your Association may desire to make.

2. I would suggest that before discussing the question, the number and nature of the cases in which the Rules are likely to cause unnecessary hardship should be ascertained as precisely as possible. I would state that my information is that the space and air requirements under Rule 5 are within the allowance in most of the Bombay Textile Factories, and that the latrine requirements under Rule 10 are less than half of the Municipal Health Officer's standard. At the same time, if it should be found that the measurements of any large number of mills do not come up to the standard, and that these cases cannot be provided for by means of the discretion reserved to the Inspector by Rule 5, I should be happy to arrange a date for meeting your Committee.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
J. M. CAMPBELL,
Collector of Land Revenue,
Customs and Opium.

Millowners' Association,
Bombay, *6th October* 1892.

J. M. CAMPBELL, Esq., C.S., C.I.E.,
Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium,
Bombay.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 307 of the 27th ultimo, replying to mine of the 21st idem, on the subject of the rules framed by the Bombay Government under the provisions of the Indian Factories Act, to certain clauses of which I informed you exception had been taken by the employers of factory labour in this city.

2. Your communication has been duly laid before the Sub-Committee previously appointed to meet and discuss the matter with you, and your remarks have been carefully considered by them.

3. With respect to clause 5 of the rules—"Factories to be sufficiently ventilated"—the provisions under this section, the Sub-Committee consider, should be treated, separately, under the following three heads :—

(1) Minimum floor area for each person employed in any room of a Factory.
(2) Minimum breathing area for each person employed in any room of a Factory.
(3) Proportion of ventilating openings for each person employed in any room of a Factory.

In paragraph 2 of your letter under acknowledgment, you say that the "space and air "requirements under rule 5 are within the allowance in most of the Bombay Textile Factories." If these remarks, as the Committee presume, are applicable to headings 1 and 2, referred to above, your statement is possibly correct, and my Committee do not object

to the provisions in question. But if by "space and air" you include the ventilating openings appearing under the third head, I am respectfully to add that the information at your disposal is altogether inaccurate. The Committee unhesitatingly say that the maximum quantity of ventilating openings in the proportion of 10 square feet for each person—as laid down in rule 5—is not in existence throughout any cotton mill; and even if it were obtainable, the work of cotton spinning and weaving could not by any means be carried on. Further, that one foot is about the approximate quantity per head which can judiciously be kept open in carrying out the operations of manufacture. Even in the large manufacturing centres in England—notably Lancashire—such accommodation is neither to be found nor contemplated, and enquiry will show that such is the case. In these circumstances the Committee are of opinion that the provision in question should be eliminated from the rule. The Sub-Committee would also be glad to meet you, if by a personal interview you think the matter can be more satisfactorily arranged. They would further be glad to obtain such statistical information as you may ask for in confirmation of what they have said.

4. With regard to the latrine requirements under Rule 10, they are still of opinion that the regulation in this connection will not only entail additional expenditure on owners, but fail to give the same satisfaction, from a sanitary point of view, as a more moderate accommodation. What is required is a better and more efficient system of urinals. The Committee, however, do not, on reconsideration, desire to press the matter on the attention of Government.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

C. J. MICHAEL,
For Secretary.

No. $\frac{\text{F. I.}}{18}$ OF 1892.

BOMBAY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, *12th October* 1892.

From

The COLLECTOR of BOMBAY

To

The SECRETARY, MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of October 6th. With reference to your para. 4 I would suggest that, in order to furnish materials for a full consideration of the question of air openings, your Association might take steps to obtain early statistics showing the size of the ventilating openings in the existing mills in Bombay. It would also be advisable that we should know whether the ventilating openings are on an uniform plan or whether various appliances by forced draft exhausting or other means are in use in India or elsewhere to secure a change of air without the necessity of openings of an inconvenient size.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

J. M. CAMPBELL,
Collector of Bombay.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 20*th October* 1892.

To

_____

_____

_____

DEAR SIRS,

I am directed to hand you the accompanying copy of correspondence exchanged between the Association and the Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, Bombay, on the subject of the Rules under the Indian Factories' Act.

To enable the Committee to obtain reliable information on the point in question, I am directed to hand you the accompanying printed form and to ask you to be good enough to fill it up with particulars regarding your mill and return the paper to me with the least possible delay. The information as to air space should, as mentioned in the form, be given under two heads, namely :—

(A) The actual air space at present thought desirable to be kept open for the proper working of the mill.

(B) Total available space through which air, if required, could be admitted into the respective rooms, but which is not utilized in practice.

I am, Dear Sirs,
Yours faithfully,

C. J. MICHAEL,
For Secretary.

_____

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

NAME OF MILL_____

Name of room or Department.	Length.	Breadth.	Height.	Area of Floor-age.	Cubic Feet.	Number of hands in the Room.	(A) Actual air admission space now kept open.	(B) Space for air admis-sion which can, if re-quired, be utilized.	Number of feet of Floorage per man.	Cubic feet per man.	Actual Space now open per man for air admis-sion.

*(Signature)*_____

_____

APPENDIX C.

PROPOSED ELECTRIC LIGHTING OF MILLS IN BOMBAY.

BOMBAY, 23*rd August* 1892.

JOHN MARSHALL, Esq.,
Secretary, Bombay Millowners' Association.

DEAR SIR,

As there is to be a meeting of the Millowners' Association on Tuesday next, I will be obliged if you will put on the agenda that I desire to call the attention of the Committee to the question of electric lighting in Bombay mills.

Yours faithfully,
C. DOUGLAS.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 31*st August* 1892.

The AGENTS,
City of Bombay Manufacturing Company, Limited.

DEAR SIRS,

At a meeting of the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association held yesterday, the question of electric lighting in the Bombay mills was discussed, more particularly with regard to the proposal to introduce such lighting in the City of Bombay mills. The Committee are desirous of discussing the matter with you, and I am directed to enquire whether you would be willing to meet them for the purpose, at a meeting to be fixed after hearing from you, and whether your Directors would also consent to be present at the interview.

Yours faithfully,
C. J. MICHAEL,
For Secretary.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

To BOMBAY, 5*th September* 1892.

The SECRETARY,
Millowners' Association, Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

We are desired by our Directors to inform you in reply to your letter of 31st ultimo, that as they have at present no intention of putting up electric light at the City Mills, they see no use in meeting your Committee to discuss the subject. The discussion under the circumstances could only have an academical interest.

We remain,
Dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
MANCHERJEE NOWROJI BANAJEE & Co.,
Agents.

No. $\frac{F.I.}{21}$ OF 1892.

BOMBAY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, 22*nd October* 1892.

From
THE COLLECTOR OF LAND REVENUE, CUSTOMS AND OPIUM,

To
THE SECRETARY, MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

SIR,

As I am informed that certain mills have made arrangements for working by artificial light, I have the honour, with the permission of Government, to address you in order to ascertain whether the millowners generally are disposed to take such action as may prevent the introduction of so serious a change in the working of Bombay factories.

2. The practice which has hitherto prevailed in Bombay of working by daylight only has secured to all workers sufficient time for food and for rest and in addition to women workers leisure for a limited amount of house work. The fact that all the year round in Bombay daylight begins considerably after and ends considerably before the hours fixed by the Act for the starting and stopping of women's work, has been a guarantee of moderation on the part of millowners and a proof of sympathy between the employers and the employed. Moderation in this important detail has prevented their labour in the factories proving hurtful to women workers and has furnished a satisfactory answer to those who would hamper the mill industry on the ground that employers are careless of the well-being of their people. I venture to think that to introduce the practice of requiring women to work in textile factories beyond the hours of daylight would furnish those who cavil at the mildness of the present Factory Act with a powerful justification of their contention that in the workers' interests more stringent safeguards are required.

3. Besides the merit of moderation with a day so nearly equal all the year round as the Bombay day, the limit of daylight has the merit of being a natural limit of factory work. Nor is the standard open to the objection that it unduly sacrifices working time since even at its shortest Bombay light is nearly as long as the eleven hours work and one-and-a-half hours rest which under the Act is the extreme length of the factory woman's working day.

4. Apart from the risk that work by artificial light may furnish an excuse for hampering the Bombay mill industry, I would urge that the proposed night work must necessarily be prejudicial both to the health and comfort of the operatives and to the relations between them and their employers. I would invite your special attention to the effect of the introduction of night work on the women and children who are engaged in the mills. It will be said that male operatives alone will work at night. To this I would answer that in textile factories any additional work in the men's departments implies extra work in those departments in which women are employed. This extra work can be overtaken only by one of two arrangements by working in sets or by working overtime. Under the Act no department in which women are employed can begin work before five in the morning or continue work after eight at night. Further, no individual woman may work more than eleven hours in the twenty-four. It follows that the departments in which women work can be kept going for the full fifteen hours (from 5 a.m. to 8 p.m.) only by employing two sets of women working seven and a half hours each. That is, a gain of four hours work will be the only set-off against the cost of employing two sets of operatives together with the outlay on the artificial lighting.

5. This unprofitable result is on the assumption that the owners and managers of such factories as work by artificial light will obey the Act. A consideration of the excessive cost of employing two sets of workers to do fifteen hours work between them shows how strongly managers will be tempted instead of employing the women and children in sets to work the same hands for longer hours than the Act allows. The working by artificial light will therefore involve a system of inspection so much more stringent than the present system that the inspecting staff must be greatly strengthened and provision must be made for raising the funds required to meet the extra charges.

6. I would further point out that as the present rules regarding ventilation and sanitation are based on the assumption that work is carried on by daylight only, if night work is introduced still further provision for the health and comfort of the workers will be required.

7. In these circumstances I would venture to express the hope that the majority of the members of the Association may view with disfavour the proposed introduction into

factories of electric or other artificial lighting, and may take such action as will prevent any departure from the present natural and satisfactory practice of limiting work in Bombay textile factories to the hours of daylight.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

J. M. CAMPBELL,
Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *15th November* 1892.

J. M. CAMPBELL, Esq., C.S., C.I.E.,
Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, Bombay.

SIR,

I have the honour, by direction of the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. $\frac{F. I.}{21}$ of the 22nd ultimo, on the subject of the working of mills by artificial light.

2. In reply, while thanking you for the interest shown in the industry, I am directed to say that this question had been discussed by the Committee prior to the receipt of your communication, and enquiries then instituted showed that there was no intention on the part of any millowners in Bombay to adopt night work.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

APPENDIX D.

STRIKES OF MILL HANDS.

THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
BOMBAY, *3rd November* 1892.

JOHN MARSHALL, Esq.,
Secretary, Millowners' Association, Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

The weavers in our mill have struck work since yesterday without any valid reason beyond the interference of Mr. Lokhunday as is shown by his letter enclosed herein. The reduction in the rate of pay was made in July last and was only on some sorts $\frac{1}{4}$ and others $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ pie per lb. We took this step as owing to our having at some expense expedited the running of the looms the production was increased, and certainly the benefit of such a step should by right go to the mill and not to the weavers. The latter actually accepted and received 2 months wages on the revised scale quietly and without demur. It was only after the letter from Mr. Lokhunday was received that the strike took place. The reduction was made without notice, it is true, but being so very small and the men having agreed to it and accepted the reduced wages for 2 months the force of that point is gone. The closing of the mills during the holidays is being strictly looked after by the Factory Inspector so there can be no truth in the complaint on this head. Regarding fines our rules are practically the same as in any other mill, and they are necessary in order to secure careful work

and the outturn of marketable goods. As a matter of fact, we find that the fines are considerably smaller in amount this year than last. The wages of weavers in our mill are fully up to the level of those earned in the other mills, so we are at a loss to what cause to ascribe the present strike; the men are considerately treated and their welfare is looked after in every possible way. We are therefore obliged to attribute the great inconvenience and loss to which we have been put solely to the interference of Mr. Lokhunday with our men, and since there have been recently several such strikes at other mills it becomes, we submit, the duty of the Association to take this subject into serious consideration at once and apply some remedy to prevent the interference of outsiders in future.

We remain, Dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
DAVID SASSOON & Co.,
Agents.

THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
BOMBAY, *9th November* 1892.

JOHN MARSHALL, Esq.,
Secretary, Millowners' Association, Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

In continuation of our letter of the 3rd instant, we beg to enclose herein a copy of a letter dated the 7th current from Mr. Lokhunday.

As no intermediary is necessary between us and our workmen, no answer has been sent by us.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID SASSOON & Co.,
Agents.

BOMBAY, *7th November* 1892.

To the AGENT,
The Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, Bombay.

SIR,

With reference to my letter on behalf of the weavers of your mills of the 27th October 1892, I take the liberty of reminding you once more of favoring me with an early reply. I must also mention that on the 2nd instant, all the weavers on whose behalf I had applied to you had gone to the mill premises to learn your decision on their matter but the manager failed to satisfy them.

To prevent future loss to your Company as well as to the poor weavers, you will pardon my asking you to give your early attention to the matter and oblige.

I beg to remain,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
N. M. LOKHUNDAY,
President, Millhands' Association.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *15th November* 1892.

Messrs. DAVID SASSOON & Co.,
Agents, Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, Bombay.

DEAR SIRS,

Your letters of the 3rd, 9th and 14th instant, with their accompaniments, were submitted to the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association at their meeting held yesterday, and the matter referred to therein was duly considered and discussed by them. I am now directed to inform you that, in their opinion, the only possible way of dealing with the

evil complained of is by suggesting to the agents and owners of the spinning and weaving mills in Bombay the advisability of not employing men out on strike,—the agents of the mill, where a strike exists, to furnish lists of the names of men on strike—and suggesting that jobbers should be held responsible for employing any men whose names are notified in the lists circulated. In accordance with this decision, I am communicating with the employers of factory labour, and the Committee trust that their action in the matter will have the desired effect.

The question of establishing uniform rates of wages has been more than once under the consideration of the Association, but the Committee have never been able to formulate a scheme which would satisfy and be acceptable to all parties, nor do they think it would be practicable to give practical effect to your suggestion about the loan of hands.

I am, Dear Sirs,
Yours faithfully,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 17*th November* 1892.

STRIKES OF MILL HANDS.

At a Meeting of the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association held on Monday, 14th instant, the question of the recent strikes in various mills was discussed, and the Committee, recognising the desirability of the various companies and owners supporting each other in cases of strikes, resolved that the agents and owners of the cotton mills in Bombay be addressed, requesting them to abstain from employing any hands out on strike from other mills during the period of such strike, and that, as a means of attaining that end, the agents or owners of any mill where a strike exists should furnish a list of the men who are abstaining from work. This list to be posted in the various mills, and jobbers held responsible for employing any hands whose names are on the list.

The Committee trust that, in view of the agitation which has recently been manifested, the agents and owners of all the mills in Bombay will give their cordial adherence to this suggestion, as it is evident that so as long as hands out on strike can obtain employment in other mills, there is no possibility of their case being adequately dealt with by their employers.

JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

APPENDIX E.

SUGGESTIONS FOR PREVENTING RISKS OF ACCIDENT IN REPLACING BELTS ON MOVING PULLEYS.

No. 213 OF 1892.

BOMBAY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
25th November 1892.

From

THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES, BOMBAY.

To

THE SECRETARY, MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

SIR,

The question of preventing as far as possible the risk of accident involved in replacing belts on moving pulleys has for some time engaged the attention of Government; and I have now the honor to request that your Association may express an opinion as to the measures which should be taken.

2. I am aware that in some mills great care is taken to minimise the danger that always more or less attends the work of replacing belts on pulleys in motion. I would, however, suggest the desirability of uniformity of practice in this matter. An opinion has been expressed in some quarters that such accidents as occur are to a great extent preventable. It would be well therefore if some standard of reasonable precautions were established for the guidance of mill managers in general.

3. I am aware that it is not in general possible to wait until the mid-day or evening stoppage before the belt is replaced. It is therefore necessary to consider what practical steps can be taken to minimise the risks of the ordinary process of replacing belts on pulleys while in motion. I would venture to suggest the importance of the following precautions :—

(a) The workman who goes up to replace a belt should wear nothing but his loin cloth (langoti) or tight trousers.

(b) All ladders used in replacing belts should be specially made and preserved for that work and be provided with hooks and spurs.

(c) As far as possible, all important pulleys should be provided with belt hangers.

(d) Only experienced men such as jobbers or muccadums should be allowed to replace the belts on quick moving pulleys.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
A. M. T. JACKSON,
Chief Inspector of Factories, Bombay.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 11*th January* 1893.

THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES, BOMBAY.

SIR,

I have laid before the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association your letter No. 213 of 25th November last, respecting the question of preventing, as far as possible, the risk of accident involved in replacing belts on moving pulleys.

2. The suggestions to this end in paragraphs A. B. C. and D. of your letter, are, my Committee believe, generally adopted in the various mills in Bombay ; but with the view of giving them more publicity, the Committee are circulating a copy of same to all the members of the Association.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
JOHN MARSHALL, Secretary.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 4*th January* 1893.

To

THE MEMBERS OF THE BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

GENTLEMEN,

I am directed by the Committee to circulate, for your information, the accompanying copy of a letter received from the Chief Inspector of Factories, Bombay, with reference to the question of preventing, as far as possible, the risk of accident when replacing belts on moving pulleys. The suggestions conveyed in the Chief Inspector's letter seem to the Committee very practical, and they therefore bring them to the notice of members with the view, as far as possible, to their general adoption.

I am, Gentlemen,
Yours faithfully,
JOHN MARSHALL, Secretary.

APPENDIX F.

CONDITION OF LABOUR IN THE TEXTILE TRADES OF INDIA.

No. 67 of 1892.

BOMBAY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, *4th April* 1892.

From

The CHIEF INSPECTOR of FACTORIES, Bombay.

To

JOHN MARSHALL, Esq.,
Secretary, Millowners' Association, Bombay.

SIR,

I have been directed by Government to put myself in communication with your Association with a view to collecting certain information required by the Royal Commission on Labour concerning the condition of labour in the textile trades, more particularly in Bombay, the chief seat of the cotton factory Industry in India, and have the honor therefore to hand you herewith a copy of a despatch from the Secretary of State for India with lists A. B. C., of questions to be answered so far as they can be by your Association.

I shall feel obliged by your informing me whether there are any other employers' Associations and Trade unions, besides your own in this city, from whom I could get any information regarding the condition of the textile trades in this city.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

H. L. WRIGHT,
Chief Inspector of Factories, Bombay.

No. 7.

Statistics.

INDIA OFFICE,
LONDON, *4th February* 1892.

To HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

MY LORD MARQUIS,

I forward a copy of a letter, dated 16th January 1892 (with enclosures i original), from the Royal Commission on Labour, asking for information concernin th condition of labour in the textile trades of India. Appended to the letter are three sets o questions showing the special points on which information is sought.

2. I shall be glad if Your Excellency would cause a careful statement to be drawn u furnishing the general information required by the Royal Commission, and also givin precise answers, as far as may be possible, to each of the questions as regards the town an island of Bombay, which is the chief seat of the cotton factory industry in India.

3. It is desirable that your reply to this Despatch should reach me as early as may b in the coming session of Parliament.

I have the honour to be,
My Lord Marquis,
Your Lordship's most obedient, humble Servant,

CROSS.

ENCLOSURE.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON LABOUR,
44, PARLIAMENT STREET, LONDON, 16*th January* 1892.

The UNDER SECRETARY of STATE for INDIA.

SIR,

Evidence has been given before Committee "C" of the Royal Commission on Labour with regard to the competition of India with Lancashire in the textile trades, and the Duke of Devonshire is of opinion that it would be a great assistance to the work of the Commission if information could be obtained with regard to the conditions of labour in the textile trades in that country.

His Grace has *therefore directed me to* request you to move the Secretary of State to give directions that such information may be procured and forwarded to this Office, to be laid before the Commission.

In order to make clear the scope of the inquiry which the Commission has undertaken, I am to forward to you the Report of the Committee on Procedure and Schedules of Questions which have been issued to Trades Unions, to employers, and associations of employers.

I am, &c.,
GEOFFERY DRAGE.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PROCEDURE.

The Committee appointed by the Royal Commission on Labour, to prepare and lay before the Commission a definite scheme of procedure for the transaction of the future business of the Commission, submit the following recommendations :—

1. That for the purpose of taking evidence and collecting information, the Royal Commission be divided into three Committees.

2. That each of these Committees should institute an inquiry into the facts concerning the condition of certain groups of trades, leaving questions of principle to be treated by the Commission as a whole.

3. That for this purpose the following division of trades should be adopted, the division being provisional and not exhaustive.

Group (*a*).—The mining, iron, engineering, hardware, ship-buiding, and cognate trades.

Group (*b*).—Transport and agriculture : the term transport including shipping, canals, docks, railways, and tramways.

Group (*c*).—Textile, clothing, chemical, building, and miscellaneous trades.

4. It is a doubtful question whether the Committees should be restricted to the taking of evidence or whether they should also make reports to the Commission, and we suggest that it would be advisable to postpone any decision until further progress has been made.

5. That the following syllabus be submitted as a convenient summary of the subjects to be inquired into by the Committees :—

TRADE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYED.

1.—*Their Causes.*
2.—*Their Development, Organization, and Conduct.*
3.—*Their Cost.*
4.—*Their prevention or Settlement.*

1.—*Their Causes.*

A.—Wages—

(1) How fixed.

(2) How calculated—

a. By piece work.

b. By day work.

c. By task work.

(3) How paid—

a. Direct, by employer, or by sub-contractor.

b. Weekly, fortnightly, or at other periods.

c. Increased by bonus, or reduced by stoppage.

d. Truck or payment in kind.

e. House, land, or other allowances.

(4) Fluctuations of wages—

a. How brought about.

b. How adjusted.

(5) Differences of wages in different establishments and localities.

(6) Existence and effect of—

a. Pensions.

b. Deferred pay.

c. Sick insurance.

d. Accident insurance.

(7) Notice required for the termination of wage contracts.

B.—Hours of labour and continuity of employment—

(1) Normal hours of work.

(2) Overtime, and how remunerated.

(3) Night shifts, and how remunerated.

(4) Short time, season work, or other irregularity of employment.

(5) Sunday and holiday labour, how arranged and paid for.

(6) Duration of days' work, and weeks' work, and how regulated.

C.—Sub-division, distribution, and classification of work, as between different trades, individuals, men, women, or children, whether half timers or not, factories, workshops, or homes.

D.—Apprenticeships.

E.—Introduction of machinery.

F.—Supply and quality of the machinery and materials of production or transport.

G.—Safety of employment, provisioning of ships, lighting, sanitation, and inspection of work-places.

H.—Discharge for belonging to a trade union.

I.—Refusal to work with non-unionists.

J.—Discharge of representative delegates and use of black lis

K.—Employment of foreigners.

L.—Obnoxious officials.

M.—Sympathetic strikes.

N.—Other causes of dispute.

2.—*Their Development, Organization, and Conduct.*

A.—Trade associations or combinations of employers or of employed, whether permanent in character or temporary, occasional, or for special dispute purposes, their trade rules, benefits, and policy.

B.—Strikes and lock-outs. Picketing, black listing, and other methods of influencing persons concerned or not directly concerned in the dispute.

C.—Importation of new or foreign labour, whether under contract or otherwise.

3.—*Their Cost.*

A.—Economic result of strikes and lock-outs to workers, to employers, and to the community at large.

4.—*Their Prevention or Settlement.*

A.—Conciliation by joint committees or otherwise.
B.—Mediation.
C.—Arbitration, voluntary or compulsory.
D.—Sliding scales.
E.—Profit sharing.
F.—Industrial partnerships.
G.—Co-operation.

6. We have instructed the secretaries to prepare a schedule of questions founded upon the syllabus, and we suggest that it should be sent to the different unions of employers and of employed, and other representative bodies or persons.

7. It appears to us that the other subjects into which it will be necessary for the Commission to inquire should be treated either by the Commission as a whole, or by Special Committees appointed *ad hoc*.

Those subjects include—

a. The law relating to combinations of employers and of employed.
b. The policy of State regulation of the hours of labour.
c. The effect of State or municipal employment of labour.

8. We have made these recommendations for the conduct of the inquiry into the conditions of labour at home, but we have not considered the best means of obtaining information bearing on the subject in foreign countries and the colonies, nor whether there will be a necessity for the appointment of Assistant Commissioners for this or any other purpose.

A.—QUESTIONS ADDRESSED TO TRADE UNIONS.

I.—INTRODUCTORY.
II.—WAGES, HOURS, AND CONDITIONS OF LABOUR.
III.—STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS.
IV.—GENERAL QUESTIONS.

I.—INTRODUCTORY.

1. What particular trade or branch of industry does your society represent?

2. State as accurately as possible the district or districts to which your answers to these questions apply.

3. What number of workpeople are there engaged in your trade or branch of industry in your district particularised as follows:—

a. Members of your trade union. Male—Female.
b. Not members of any trade union. Male—Female.
c. Apprentices or other learners or young persons?
d. Unskilled labourers?

II.—Wages, Hours, and Conditions of Labour

What representations or information do you desire to offer for the consideration of the Commission under any of the following heads:—

1. *Wages*—
   - *a.* Their amount and fluctuations.
   - *b.* Mode of payment—
     - (1) By the hour, day, or week.
     - (2) By the piece.
     - (3) By the task.
   - *c.* Payment through sub-contractor.
   - *d.* Deductions by fines or other forms of stoppage.
   - *e.* Truck or payment in kind.
   - *f.* Allowances in form of—
     - (1) Bonus.
     - (2) Deferred pay, such as sick, accident, pension, or other insurance system.
     - (3) Free house, land, food, clothing, or other allowance, or advantage.
   - *g.* Length of notice for ending engagement.

Hours of labour—
- *a.* Ordinary or standard hours of labour.
- *b.* Overtime and its remuneration.
- *c.* Night-shifts and their remuneration.
- *d.* Sunday work and its remuneration.
- *e.* Weekly half-holiday or other holiday with or without payment.

Conditions of labour—
- *a.* Irregularity of employment through seasonal or other causes.
- *b.* Safety of employment, and the lighting, sanitation, and inspection of work places.
- *c.* Compensation for accidents.
- *d.* Sub-division of labour as between different trades.
- *e.* Distribution of labour as between factories, workshops, and homes.
- *f.* Distribution of labour as between men, women, and children.
- *g.* Apprenticeship.
- *h.* Employment of foreigners.
- *i.* Introduction of labour-saving machinery.
- *j.* Supply and quality of materials, machinery, or other plant.
- *k.* Dismissal of representative delegates, refusal of unionists to work with non-unionists, use of black list, mutual relations of employers and trade unions generally.
- *l.* Other causes of dispute.

III.—Strikes and Lock-outs.

1. Can you state how many strikes and lock-outs there have been in your trade in your district in each of the ten years 1881—1890 and in the current year up to date?

2. Have such disputes been, during that period, more frequent than formerly, or less so?

3. Can you enumerate the important disputes and furnish particulars in regard to each such dispute under the following heads,—

- *a.* Date of commencement and termination.
- *b.* The chief immediate causes of each dispute.
- *c.* Number of (1) unionists, (2) non-unionists, in your trade or branch of industry who have been directly engaged in each dispute.

d. Number of persons employed in factories or works where the dispute occurs, and who have been thrown out of work thereby, but who have not been directly engaged in the dispute.

e. Attitude of union towards dispute.

f. Mode of Settlement.

g. Advance or reduction of wages or other result of each dispute.

h. Actual disbursements by union on account of strike, and estimated loss of wages during the dispute to those, whether unionists or non-unionists, who are entered under heads *c.* and *d.* above.

IV.—General Questions.

1. Does any system exist in your trade in your district providing for conciliation, arbitration, sliding scales, or other means of preventing or arranging trade disputes?

2. Has any system of co-operative production, industrial partnership, or profit sharing been attempted in your trade in your district, and, if so, with what results?

3. Are the Government, or local authorities, employers of labour in your trade and district, and, if so, with what results as to remuneration and other conditions of employment?

4. Will you describe the nature and extent of your union's action in finding work for unemployed members?

5. Has your union taken or considered any action in the direction of itself undertaking work?

6. Can you supply any information as to other agencies in your district for finding or providing work for the unemployed?

7. Will you send copies of any resolutions that may have been passed by your society during the last two years recommending alterations in the laws affecting labour?

8. Have you any suggestions to make as to the statistical and other information relating to your trade which is, or in your opinion should be, collected and published by Government?

9. Can you suggest any means of avoiding or arranging strikes, and promoting cordial relations between capital and labour?

10. Have you any other statement or suggestion to make for the information of the Commission?

B.—QUESTIONS ADDRESSED TO EMPLOYERS.

I.—Introductory.
II.—Wages, Hours, and Conditions of Labour.
III.—Strikes and Lock-outs.
IV.—General Questions.

I.—Introductory.

1. Will you state the business or businesses in which your firm is engaged, and where its works are situated?

2. What number of workpeople are there engaged in your firm particularised as follows:—

a. Male.

b. Female.

c. Apprentices or other learners or young persons.

d. Unskilled labourers.

3. Is your firm connected with any organisation of employers dealing with labour questions?

II.—Wages, Hours, and Conditions of Labour.

What representations or information do you desire to offer for the consideration of the Commission under any of the following heads:—

1. *Wages*—
   - *a.* Their amount and fluctuations.
   - *b.* Mode of payment—
     - (1) By the hour, day, or week.
     - (2) By the piece.
     - (3) By the task.
   - *c.* Payment through sub-contractor.
   - *d.* Deductions by fines or other forms of stoppage.
   - *e.* Truck or payment in kind.
   - *f.* Allowances in form of—
     - (1) Bonus.
     - (2) Deferred pay, such as sick, accident, pension, or other insurance system.
     - (3) Free house, land, food, clothing, or other allowance or advantage.
   - *g.* Length of notice for ending engagement.

Hours of labour—
   - *a.* Ordinary or standard hours of labour.
   - *b.* Overtime and its remuneration.
   - *c.* Night-shifts and their remuneration.
   - *d.* Sunday work and its remuneration.
   - *e.* Weekly half-holiday or other holiday with or without payment.

Conditions of labour—
   - *a.* Irregularity of employment through seasonal or other causes.
   - *b.* Safety of employment, and the lighting, sanitation, and inspection of work-places.
   - *c.* Compensation for accidents.
   - *d.* Sub-division of labour as between different trades.
   - *e.* Distribution of labour as between factories, workshops, and homes.
   - *f.* Distribution of labour as between men, women, and children.
   - *g.* Apprenticeship.
   - *h.* Employment of foreigners.
   - *i.* Introduction of labour-saving machinery.
   - *j.* Supply and quality of materials, machinery, or other plant.
   - *k.* Dismissal of representative delegates, refusal of unionists to work with non-unionists use of black list, and mutual relations of employers and trade unions generally.
   - *l.* Other causes of dispute.

III.—Strikes and Lock-outs.

1. Can you state how many strikes and lock-outs there have been in connexion with your works in each of the ten years 1881—1890 and in the current year up to date?

2. Have such disputes been, during that period, more frequent than formerly, or less so?

3. Can you enumerate the important disputes and furnish particulars in regard to each such dispute under the following heads,—

   - *a.* Date of commencement and termination.
   - *b.* The chief immediate causes of each such dispute.
   - *c.* Number of workers in your employment directly engaged in each dispute.

d. Number of persons in your employment who have been thrown out of work thereby, but who have not been directly engaged in the dispute.
e. Attitude of associated employers towards the dispute.
f. Mode of settlement.
g. Advance or reduction of wages or other result of each dispute.
h. Estimated loss to firm, direct or indirect, occasioned by dispute.

IV.—General Questions.

1. Does any system exist in your trade in your district providing for conciliation, arbitration, sliding scales, or other means of preventing or arranging trade disputes?

2. Has any system of co-operative production, industrial partnership, or profit sharing been attempted by your firm, and, if so, with what results?

3. Are the Government, or local authorities, employers of labour in your trade and district, and, if so, with what results as to remuneration and other conditions of employment?

4. Can you supply information as to any agency in your district for finding or providing work for the unemployed?

5. Have you any suggestions to make as to the statistical and other information relating to your trade which is, or, in your opinion, should be, collected and published by Government?

6. Can you suggest any means of avoiding or arranging strikes and promoting cordial ralations between capital and labour?

7. Have you any other statement or suggestion to make for the information of the Commission?

C.—QUESTIONS ADDRESSED TO EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS.

I.—Introductory.
II.—Wages, Hours, and Conditions of Labour.
III.—Strikes and Lock-outs.
IV.—General Questions.

I.—Introductory.

1. What particular branch or branches of industry does your association represent?

2. To what districts does your association extend?

3. Can you state the number of employers or establishments connected with your association?

4. Can you state the aggregate number of workpeople employed by such employers or establishments?

5. Are you prepared to state what are the constitution, general objects, subscriptions, and benefits of your association?

6. If you association deals directly or indirectly with matters of difference arising between associated employers ane their workpeople, will you describe the manner in which it so acts?

7. Does your association take action with a view to fixing rates of wages, regulating the hours of labour, or generally prescribing conditions of service for the observance of members of your association?

II.—Wages, Hours, and Conditions of Labour.

What representations or information do you desire to offer for the consideration of the Commission under any of the following heads :—

1. *Wages*—
   - *a.* Their amount and fluctuations.
   - *b.* Mode of payment—
     - (1) By the hour, day, or week.
     - (2) By the piece.
     - (3) By the task.
   - *c.* Payment through sub-contractor.
   - *d.* Deductions by fines or other forms of stoppage.
   - *e.* Truck or payment in kind.
   - *f.* Allowances in form of—
     - (1) Bonus.
     - (2) Deferred pay, such as sick, pension, of other insurance system.
     - (3) Free house, land, food, clothing, or other allowance or advantage.
   - *g.* Length of notice for ending engagement.

Hours of labour—
   - *a.* Ordinary or standard hours of labour.
   - *b.* Overtime and its remuneration.
   - *c.* Night-shifts and their remuneration.
   - *d.* Sunday work and its remuneration.
   - *e.* Weekly half-holiday or other holiday with or without payment.

Conditions of labour—
   - *a.* Irregularity of employment through seasonal or other causes.
   - *b.* Safety of employment, and the lighting, sanitation, and inspection of workplaces.
   - *c.* Compensation for accidents.
   - *d.* Sub-division of labour as between different grades.
   - *e.* Distribution of labour as between factories, workshops, and homes.
   - *f.* Distribution of labour as between men, women, and children.
   - *g.* Apprenticeship.
   - *h.* Employment of foreigners.
   - *i.* Introduction of labour-saving machinery.
   - *j.* Supply and quality of materials, machinery, or other plant.
   - *k.* Dismissal of representative delegates, refusal of unionists, to work with non-unionists, use of black list, and mutual relations of your association with trade unions generally.
   - *l.* Other causes of dispute.

III.—Strikes and Lock-outs.

1. Can you state how many strikes and lock-outs there have been in connection with your association in each of the ten years 1881—1890 and in the current year up to date?

2. Have such disputes been, during that period, more frequent than formerly, or less so?

3. Can you enumerate the important disputes and furnish particulars in regard to each such dispute under the following heads :—
   - *a.* Date of commencement and termination.
   - *b.* The chief immediate causes of each dispute.
   - *c.* Number of workpeople employed by members of your association who have been directly engaged in each dispute.

d. Number of persons employed in factories or works where the dispute occurs, and who have been thrown out of work thereby, but who have not been directly engaged in the dispute.

e. Attitude of your association towards the dispute.

f. Mode of settlement.

g. Advance or reduction of wages or other result of each dispute.

h. Actual disbursements by association on account of strike, and estimated direct or indirect loss to the firms concerned occasioned by the dispute.

IV.—General Questions.

1. Does any system exist in connexion with your association providing for conciliation, arbitration, sliding scales, or other means of preventing or arranging trade disputes?

2. Has any system of co-operative production, industrial partnership, or profit sharing been attempted in your trade, and, if so, with what results?

3. Are the Government, or local authorities, employers of labour in your trade, and, if so, with what results as to remuneration and other conditions of employment?

4. Will you send copies of any resolutions that may have been passed by your association during the last two years recommending alterations in the laws affecting labour?

5. Have you any suggestions to make as to the statistical and other information relating to your trade which is, or in your opinion should be, collected and published by Government?

6. Can you suggest any means of avoiding or arranging strikes and promoting cordial relations between capital and labour?

7. Have you any other statement or suggestion to make for the information of the Commission?

Millowners' Association,

Bombay, 14*th July* 1892.

The Chief Inspector of Factories, Bombay.

Sir,

I am directed by the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 67 of 4th April 1892, with accompaniments, relating to certain information required by the Royal Commission on Labour, concerning the condition of the textile trades in Bombay, which you solicit the assistance of the Association in compiling.

2. In reply, I am directed to inform you that my Committee are not aware of any other employers' association in Bombay in connection with textile manufactures, nor do they believe any trade unions exist to which you could apply for information of the character required.

3. Under the circumstances the only group of questions to which the Association is in a position to reply is:—

C.—Questions addressed to Employers' Associations.

To these I am directed to reply as far as practicable as follows:—

I.—Introductory.

(1.) The Association represents cotton spinning and weaving.

(2.) The Association has members in various parts of India, but with the exception of factory legistation, concerns itself more immediately with matters appertaining to the industry in the Bombay Presidency.

(3.) The number of mills connected with the Association is 67.

(4.) The average number of work-people employed by these mills is estimated at 68,296.

(5.) The membership of the Association is open to all persons owning mills, or in any way interested in spinning and weaving concerns, within the limits of this Presidency or any other parts of India, as well as any other users of steam or water power. The general objects are to encourage friendly feeling and unanimity among millowners and users of steam and water power, on all subjects involving their common good, to promote and protect in any way which may seem best, the interests of millowners and users of steam and water power, especially of those who may be members of this Association, to collect and classify information on all matters of general interest, to obtain the removal, as far as this society can by all legitimate means, of all acknowledged grievances affecting millowners and users of steam and water power as a body, to receive and decide references on matters in dispute, which may be laid before the Association for arbitration, and to communicate with the public authorities, and with any individual or corporation, when it may be needful to do so, on all subjects of general interest to members of the Association.

(6.) The Association has never yet dealt directly or indirectly with matters of difference between employers and their work-people, but there is nothing in the objects of the Association to prohibit it so doing should occasion arise.

(7.) There is nothing in the constitution of the Association which would permit of its imposing on its members compulsory rules for fixing rates of wages, regulating hours of labour, or generally presenting conditions of service. The utmost the Association has attempted in this direction has been the compilation of a set of general rules for service (copy of which is annexed) which the Committee have recommended for general adoption, but their adoption even by members of the Association is quite optional.

II.—Wages, Hours, and Conditions of Labour.

Under this head the Association has no information at its disposal as a body :—

(1). *Wages.*

Rates of wages are very various, depending on the situation of the mill, the class of material operated upon, and the general regulations under which the mills are worked. Information on this point would be better obtained by a reference to some of the members of the Association direct, selecting special mills in different parts of the Island. The Association has no record of the scales of wages paid.

Hours of Labour.

These are practically the hours permitted by the Factory Act, and the mode of observing this law recommended by the rules suggested by the Association is that observed by the majority of the mills in the Island.

Conditions of Labour.

(*a*) As a rule, employment in the textile trades is quite regular and subject to no seasonable fluctuations.

(*b*) Is thoroughly provided for under the regulations of the Factory Act.

(*c*) No rules exist for compensation for accidents. This entirely depends upon employers' generosity.

(*d*) The Association has no information on this point.

(*e*) Labour is entirely confined to factories.

(*f*) The Association cannot give any special information.

(*g*) No system of apprenticeship prevails.

(*h*) Employment, with the exception of European supervisors, is entirely confined to natives of India.

(*i*) The Association is unable to say anything respecting the introduction of labour-saving machinery, beyond that the whole system of textile manufacturing is the application of labour-saving machinery from beginning to end.

(*j*) Machinery, as a rule, is of the highest class and of the most modern make. The supply of materials is abundant.

(*k*) As no trade unions exist, there is nothing to be said under this head, nor under *L*.

III.—Strikes and Lock-Outs.

So far as the Association is aware, there have been no strikes or lock-outs, or what would be known as such in Europe.

IV.—General Questions.

(1) This Association does not intervene in trade disputes, nor so far have there been any trade disputes to deal with.

(2) So far as the Association is aware, there is no system of co-operative production, industrial partnership, or profit sharing in connection with textile labour in Bombay.

(3) The only Government labour employed in connection with the trade is a small amount of weaving carried on in the local jails, but this is too insignificant to have any effect on the trade generally.

(4) With the exception of the rules which have been suggested, as previously mentioned, there have been no resolutions passed recommending alterations in the laws affecting labour.

(5) This Association collects all its own statistical and other information, as anything of this kind supplied by Government is, as a rule, out of date before it is made public.

(6) } The Association has no suggestions to make respecting these clauses.
(7) }

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

JOHN MARSHALL,

Secretary.

APPENDIX G.

SUGGESTED IMPORTATION OF CHEAP LABOUR FROM THE NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

THE SVADESHI MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY, 19*th September* 1892.

To

The SECRETARY, BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

DEAR SIR,

Referring to our correspondence on the importation of the cheaper labour from the congested provinces of North-West and Oudh, commencing with 31st August 1888, and ending with 11th January 1889, printed as Appendix G, in the Millowners' Association's Report for the eighteen months which ended on 30th June 1889, we now beg to submit some further observations on the same question, suggested by the state of labour in the Provinces named, and the prices of food and wages, as given in the latest official blue-book published by the Government of India.

2. A study of the statistics, as well as a perusal of the chapter on Immigration, published in the Administration Report of the N. W. Provinces for 1890-91, confirms the opinion expressed by us in the previous correspondence referred to, namely, that it would be conducive to the future interests of our local industry were the Association to make a few experiments with the cheaper labour of the North.

3. Whatever views the Association may hold on the future of the supply of labour, the one essential fact in connexion with it should never be lost sight of. It may be admitted that the increased demand which an expansion of the industry may call forth in years to come will be adequately met. But the point which millowners will have to consider seriously, as the industry developes, and competition, already severe, grows keener, is the dearness of labour. Incidents have occurred in the progress of the industry during the last three years which point to a lesson not to be forgotten. A combination of circumtances happened which, as millowners are aware, necessitated the closing of almost all mills in the city for two days in the week in 1890 and 1891. And though in both the years the ebb of depression turned in their favour at the most critical period, it is needful to remember that a similar combination of circumstances or even a new set of contingencies, may unite to bring about in the future a similar, or even a worse, depression highly prejudicial to its further prosperity. Other unforeseen elements may overtake of which we can at present form no conception.

5. Leaving alone the unforeseen, it may not be amiss to consider those nearer contingencies which the experience of the past are likely to usher in again. The industry has to contend with two elements—those within and those without. Let us first take thought of the latter. The extreme probability of Japanese yarn competing with Indian is an instance in point. It is not a remote but very near contingency. It has already threatened us and it is not difficult to forecast when Japan may become a fairly strong competitor in the common markets of Hongkong and Shanghai with India in the coarser description of yarn. Secondly, the Eight Hours Labour question now agitating England may have its reflex influence here, whenever Parliament legislates for such shorter hours. Factory legislation, in short, under pressure of Lancashire millowners, is another element of danger from without.

5. The internal elements which are likely to hamper our industry are also of a two-fold character. Firstly, the probability, specially in view of factory legislation of a repressive character in the near future, of a larger number of cotton factories being established in the territories of Native States whose geographical position offers facilities for communication and the supply of the raw staple. Capitalists in British India will prefer carrying

on their enterprise in such States where, of course, factory legislation cannot be enforced. Even a foreign town like Pondicherry may by and bye witness the establishment of factories. Thus every factory reared outside the limits of the city means so much addition to the existing competition which in the long run must tell on the margin of profits. Another, and still more formidable element of danger within is the immense field which the entire Gangetic plain offers for cotton manufactures. The many advantages of the erection of mills there have not yet been manifest. The whole valley grows abundance of cotton which serves well for the purpose of spinning coarser yarns. And since China annually increases its imports of these descriptions, compared with those of 20s, there is no denying the fact that millowners, establishing themselves in the N. W. Provinces would become, once the tide begins to roll, formidable competitors with Bombay manufactures. Not only will they have the advantage of the supply of the requisite cotton on the spot, (which means so much dearer cotton in Bombay), but of cheap labour also. Add to these factors, the facility of working mills with cheap water power which the Government is prepared to lease for the encouragement of industrial concerns there. Millowners in Bombay have only to consider the potentiality of this competition, in our opinion certain to ensue within a few short years, to realise the condition to which the local industry may be reduced.

6. It would be a policy of extreme short-sightedness on our part to ignore these two kinds of elements to which we have just referred. It will be evident to the Association, that under the conditions described, the principal point which it will have perforce to consider is economy in production which will enable Bombay mills to hold their own in competing markets in other parts of India and abroad. Since labour is the principal factor of production, it follows that economy in wages will have to be carefully practised. Thus, the question of cheap labour in the furture assumes an important aspect.

7. It will not be denied that as matters stand as present wages are considerably dearer than what they were ten years ago. The number of cotton factories have increased fully 116 per cent. With the increase in their number, a larger demand for labour has naturally followed leading to higher wages. Every mill in the city pays proportionately higher wages to-day to their operatives than what they did in 1882. The accompanying table of comparative wages paid at the Maneckji Petit Spinning and Weaving Company for the ten years commencing from the above mentioned year, published at page 202 of the blue-book on Prices and Wages in India, compiled by the Government of India, Financial Department, is corroborative of our statement. We dare say a similar condition of the rise in wages is experienced by every other local cotton factory.

8. The question which millowners have, therefore, to ask themselves, is this: Whether with increasing competition, and the elements within and without which are likely to threaten them at no distant day, apart from those other circumstances which may again contribute to a depression of the industry, it is not the part of wise apprehensiveness to cast about betimes for an economy in wages?

9. There are two alternatives. Either to bring down present rates or to import the cheaper labour from other parts of the country. It should be remembered that the first alternative is practical to only a very limited extent; that, in fact, it is only by outside competition of labour that much material benefit could be obtained in the existing scale of wages.

10. This brings us to the consideration of the desirability of making experiments with the importation of the cheap labour obtainable in N. W. Provinces. A reference to the blue-book just mentioned shows how far it is cheaper, compared with Bombay. The statements of wages of operatives at two mills in Northern India, published at pages 201 and 202, are sufficiently instructive and worthy of attention. For ready reference copies of the same are herewith appended. Though wages, even there, have somewhat appreciated, it is still

interesting to note how far smaller are these compared with those prevalent in Bombay for operatives working in similar mill departments :—

	Monthly Wages.		
	Men.	Women.	Children.
Blow and Card Room .....Rs.	6 4 0	Rs. 6 4 0	Rs. 3 0 0
Mule Room .... „	6 4 0	.....	„ 2 8 0
Throstle Room ..... „	5 0 0	.....	„ 3 0 0
Weaving ..... „	6 8 0	.....	„ 3 8 0

The reason of the cheaper wages need not be explained. It is obvious. The N. W. Provinces are known to be one of the most congested provinces of the Indian Empire. Subsistence there immensely presses on the soil. One of the greatest economic problems the Imperial Government has to deal with is, how to diminish the burden of this overcrowded population by means of immigration. It is in these provinces that the largest number of the unemployed are to be found who seldom know what is it to get one full meal a day. The wages of labourers are extremely low. It follows that the standard of subsistence is low also. The cost of prison diet per man in 1890-91, according to the official report, was Rs. 42-14-6. If the cost of clothing, viz., Rs. 3-6-9, be added, the total in round figures, equals Rs. 48 per annum or Rs. 4 per month. It should be remembered that prison diet is a more generous diet every way than what the ordinary day labourer can afford to live upon, so that the cost of living and clothing at Rs. 4 per month is neither too little nor too much.

11. Now, we are of conviction that were this cheap labour of the N. W. Provinces imported here tentatively, under the conditions formulated in our previous correspondence or such other as to the Association may appear reasonable, both the immigrants and the local industry would be materially benefited. The wages of the operatives here are double, and in some cases more than double, of those earned by their brethren in the factories in the N. W. Provinces, as will be apparent from a comparison of the tables hereto appended. The people from the North will only be too glad to earn a great deal more than they do now. They will be satisfied if they earn enough to provide for their daily wants and lay by something when they return to their native place. The scale of wages that may be allowed will certainly be a great deal less than prevaling at present here.

12. It may be said that the dearness of food in the city will place these immigrants in no better position than in their own country. This is not the case. That food is cheaper in Northern India, compared with that selling in the city, may be admitted. But a comparison of the food prices shows that the difference is not much. Anyhow, it is not so large as to balance all the extra wages which the imported labourers will be able to earn :—

	Seers per Rupee.		(Seer of 80 Tolas).	
	Rice.	Jowari.	Wheat.	Salt.
N. W. Provinces .....12·05		12· 3	13·83	9· 0
Bombay City .....11·16		17·38	10·49	11·19

13. Thus, every way considered, the experiment, if tried, is likely to prove beneficial to both employers and employés. The Government of the N. W. Provinces is really anxious to find suitable employment for its unemployed population. Its experiment of a thousand emigrants from the district of Gazipur to Assam is stated to have proved fairly successful. But infinitely better than Assam is Bombay. We have not the least doubt that the experiment will prove equally successful here. We trust, therefore, the Associa will once more reconsider our proposal by the light of the additional facts and arguments we have now been able to submit to them, and, abandoning its attitude of *laissez faire*, endeavour, in however small a degree, to make a beginning by way of importation of the exceedingly cheaper labour of Upper India.

We are, Dear Sir,
Your most obedient Servants,

TATA AND SONS, Agents.

EXTRACT FROM BLUE BOOK ON PRICES AND WAGES IN INDIA, 1892.

(Ninth Issue.)

Average wages (piece-work and monthly wage) paid at the Manockjee Petit Mills, Bombay, in January of the following years :—

Department.	Designation.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Card-room	Scutcher	10	9 to 11	9 to 11	10 to 12	10 to 12	10 to 12	10 to 12	10 to 12	10 to 12	10 to 12	10 to 12
,,	Grinder	14 to 16	15 to 18	15 to 18	15 to 18	15 to 18	15 to 18	15 to 18	15 to 18	14 to 15	14 to 15	14 to 15
,,	Card Tenter	8	8	7 to 9	7 to 9	7 to 9	8 to 9	8 to 9	8 to 9	8	8	8
,,	Lap Carrier	8	9	9 to 10	9 to 10	9 to 10	9 to 10	9 to 10	9 to 10	9	9	9
,,	Fly ,,	6	6	6 to 7	6 to 7	6 to 7	6 to 7	6 to 7	6 to 7	6	6	6
,,	Sweeper	6	7	7 to 8	7 to 8	7 to 8	7 to 8	7 to 8	7 to 8	7	7	7
,,	Drawer	12 to 13	12 to 14	12 to 15	12 to 15	12 to 15	12 to 15	12 to 15	12 to 15	14 to 16	13 to 16	13 to 16
,,	Slubber	13 to 15	14 to 17	14 to 17	14 to 17	15 to 17	15 to 17	15 to 17	15 to 17	15 to 17	15 to 17	15 to 18
,,	Intermediate	14 to 16	15 to 17	15 to 18	15 to 18	15 to 18	15 to 18	15 to 18	15 to 18	15 to 18	15 to 18	15 to 18
,,	Rover	14 to 16	14 to 16	15 to 17	15 to 17	15 to 17	15 to 17	15 to 20	15 to 20	15 to 20	15 to 18	15 to 18
,,	Spare-hands	10	10	10 to 11	10 to 11	10 to 11	10 to 11	10 to 11	10 to 11	10	10	10
,,	Doffer	6	6	6 to 7	6 to 7	6 to 7	6 to 7	6 to 7	6 to 7	6	6	6
Mule-room	Spinner	18 to 20	18 to 20	18 to 22	18 to 22	18 to 22	18 to 22	18 to 24	18 to 24	20 to 24	20 to 24	20 to 22
,,	1st piecer	10 to 12	10 to 12	12 to 14	12 to 14	12 to 14	12 to 14	12 to 15	12 to 15	12 to 15	12 to 15	11 to 14
,,	2nd S. piecer	9 to 10	9 to 10	10 to 12	10 to 12	10 to 12	10 to 12	10 to 13	10 to 13	10 to 13	10 to 13	9 to 12
,,	Creeler	5½	5½	5½	6 to 7	6 to 7	6 to 7	6 to 7½	6 to 7½	6 to 7½	6 to 7½	6 to 7½
,,	Doffer	6	6	6 to 7	6 to 7	6 to 7	6 to 7	6 to 7½	6 to 7½	6½	6½	6½
,,	Spare-hands	6 to 9	6 to 9	6 to 9	6 to 10	6 to 10	6 to 10	6 to 12	6 to 12	7 to 12	7 to 12	7 to 12
Ring Throstle room	Side-minder	7 to 8	7 to 8	7 to 9	7 to 9	7 to 9	7 to 9	8 to 9½	8 to 9½	9 to 9½	9 to 9½	9½ to 11
,,	Doffer	5	5 to 6	5 to 6	5 to 6	5 to 6	5 to 6	5 to 6	5 to 6	6	6	6½
,,	Spare-doffer	7	7	7 to 8	7 to 8	7 to 8	7 to 8	7 to 8	7 to 8	7½	7½	7½
,,	Doff Carrier	8	8	8 to 9	8 to 9	8 to 9	8 to 9	8 to 9	8 to 9	9	9	9
Reeling-room	Reeler	5 to 7	5 to 7	7 to 7½	7 to 7½	7 to 7½	7 to 7½	7 to 7½	7 to 7½	7 to 9	7 to 8	7½ to 8½
Bundling-room	Presser	12 to 14	12 to 14	12 to 14	12 to 14	12 to 15	12 to 15	12 to 15	12 to 15	12 to 15	13 to 14	13 to 14
,,	Dresser	10 to 12	10 to 12	10 to 12	10 to 13	10 to 13	10 to 13	10 to 13	10 to 13	10 to 13	10 to 11	10 to 11
Sizing Department	Winder	5 to 7	5 to 7	5 to 7	6 to 8	6 to 8	6 to 8	6 to 8	6 to 8	6 to 8	5 to 10	5 to 9
,,	Drawer	8 to 11	8 to 11	8 to 11	8 to 11	8 to 12	8 to 12	8 to 12	8 to 12	11 to 14	10 to 15	10 to 15
,,	Warper	15 to 17	15 to 17	15 to 18	15 to 19	15 to 20	15 to 20	15 to 20	15 to 20	15 to 20	12 to 20	12 to 20
,,	Sizer	25 to 30	25 to 30	25 to 35	25 to 35	25 to 35	25 to 35	25 to 35	25 to 35	25 to 38	26 to 36	25 to 36
,,	Back Sizer	13 to 15	13 to 15	13 to 17	14 to 17	14 to 17	14 to 17	14 to 17	14 to 17	14 to 15	14 to 15	14 to 15
,,	Hd. Knitter	12 to 15	12 to 15	12 to 16	14 to 18	14 to 18	14 to 18	14 to 18	14 to 18	14 to 22	7 to 20	7 to 20
,,	Reacher	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	6
Weaving Department	Weaver	14 to 20	14 to 20	14 to 20	14 to 20	14 to 20	14 to 20	14 to 20	14 to 20	14 to 25	14 to 25	14 to 30
,,	Jobber	35 to 45	35 to 45	35 to 45	35 to 45	35 to 45	35 to 45	35 to 45	35 to 45	35 to 45	35 to 45	30 to 45
,,	Folder and Bundler	10	10	10 to 12	10 to 12	10 to 12	10 to 12	10 to 12	10 to 12	10 to 13	10 to 13	10 to 13

APPENDIX H.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

SIMLA, 10*th June* 1892.

DEAR SIR,

I have the pleasure, by direction of the Committee of the Simla Branch of the Indian Currency Association, to forward herewith the Proceedings of a preliminary Meeting held at Simla, on the 28th May last, for the purpose of founding the Association, together with copies of the prospectus. These papers will inform you of the views and objects for which the Association has been founded, and I am to express the hope that they will meet with your concurrence and strong support.

I am to invite your particular attention to the 2nd, 3rd and 4th Resolutions of the Proceedings, and to request that you will bring the subject of this letter and its enclosures to the notice of your Association, and, by inviting their co-operation, endeavour to enlist members and form a Committee to represent a branch of the Association at Bombay.

The Committee is particularly desirous of obtaining the adhesion of members of the banking, mercantile, trading, and professional classes to this movement.

It is most desirable that the proposed petition to the House of Commons should be signed and transmitted without delay. The time is opportune and critical. It has been proposed by the United States to hold an International Conference at which it will be finally decided whether silver is to be rehabilitated or not. Our efforts should now be directed to insisting that, if the Conference fails to come to a decision which will restore silver to the place it formerly occupied in the currency systems of the world—a result which is very possible,—India in that case shall be left free to adopt gold as a standard, as all other nations are doing. There is no time to be lost.

If, as the Committee anticipates from the expressions of opinion which have already reached it from various quarters, branches of the Association are established in most of the important towns and stations in India, it is intended to take measures hereafter to appoint a central Council with a President, for the general direction of the work of the Association, and to locate it at one of the leading centres of trade, probably at Calcutta.

The Hon'ble J. L. Mackay, C.I.E., has been invited to accept the office of President.

I am, yours faithfully,

G. H. D. WALKER,

Hony., Secy. I. C. Association.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,

BOMBAY, 30*th June* 1892.

G. H. D. WALKER, Esq.,

Honorary Secretary,

Indian Currency Association,

Simla.

DEAR SIR,

Having submitted to the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association your Circular letter of the 6th instant, with its accompaniments, I am directed to inform you that, so far as this Association is concerned, they are not prepared to take any steps such as those solicited by you.

I am, Dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

JOHN MARSHALL, Secretary.

MONTHLY WAGES IN A MILL IN NORTHERN INDIA.

	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892 Jan.
Blowing and Card Room.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	R s. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Men	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 14	5 14	5 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 4	5 8	6 4	6 4
Women	4 0	4 8	4 8	4 12	4 12	4 12	4 12	5 0	5 4	5 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 4	5 8	6 8	6 4
Children	2 8	2 8	2 8	2 8	2 0	2 8	2 8	2 8	2 8	2 8	2 8	2 12	2 12	2 12	3 0	3 0	3 0
Mule Room.																	
Men	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 4	4 8	4 8	5 0	6 4	6 4	6 8	6 4
Children	3 0	3 0	3 0	2 8	2 12	2 8	2 8	2 8	3 0	3 0	3 4	3 4	3 8	3 8	2 8	2 8	2 8
Throstle Room.																	
Men	...	...	3 8	3 8	4 0	4 0	5 0	4 0	4 4	4 4	4 4	4 4	5 0	4 12	4 12	5 0	5 0
Children	...	...	2 0	2 0	2 0	2 0	2 4	3 0	2 8	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	2 12	3 0	3 0	3 0
Weaving Room.																	
Men	...	...	4 12	5 0	4 12	5 4	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 12	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 8	6 8	6 8
Children	...	...	2 8	3 0	3 0	2 12	2 8	2 12	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 8	3 0	3 8	3 12	3 8

SKILLED LABOUR.

Department.	Designation.	1883 January.	1884 January.	1885 January.	1886 January.	1887 January.	1888 January.	1889 January.	1890 January.	1891 January.	1892 January.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Card Room	Head Mistry	17 0 0	17 0 0	17 0 0	17 0 0	36 0 0	29 0 0	25 0 0	24 13 0	34 4 0	32 7 9
,,	Feeder	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	4 15 9
,,	Mixer	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 2 0
,,	Card cleaner	5 0 0	5 0 0	0 0 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 10 0	6 12 6
,,	Spare hands	4 8 0	4 8 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 0 3
Mule room	Head Mistry	9 0 0	9 0 0	8 8 0	11 10 6	17 5 0	15 0 0	17 0 0	19 9 3	24 8 0	32 14 3
,,	Minder	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 8 0	6 3 0	5 14 3	6 3 0	6 6 0	6 7 6	6 2 0
,,	Piecer	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 8 0	3 12 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 1 0	3 15 0
,,	Spare hands	4 8 0	4 8 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 2 0
Weaving Depart.	Mistry	8 0 0	12 0 0	13 8 0	13 8 0	13 8 0	14 0 0	15 8 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	19 13 6
,,	Healder	4 8 0	4 8 0	5 0 0	4 8 0	4 0 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	5 14 9
,,	Weaver	...	7 8 0	6 0 0	9 0 0	10 8 0	11 8 0	9 8 0	10 8 0	9 8 0	10 0 9
Finishing Dept.	Washing & Bleaching Mistry	...	6 0 0	6 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	13 0 0
,,	,, ,, Man	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	5 7 3
,,	Dyeing Mistry	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	9 0 0	10 9 0
,,	Dyer	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 2 0	5 6 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	5 13 0
,,	Finishing Mistry	...	8 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	11 0 0	11 0 0	10 0 0	12 0 0	13 0 0	15 7 0
,,	,, Man	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	5 8 0
Engine Department.	Boiler Mistry	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 8 0	8 8 0	8 8 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	8 0 0	8 2 0
,,	Engine Man	6 0 0	6 0 0	8 0 0	9 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	11 0 0	11 0 0	11 0 0	12 3 0
,,	Oil ,,	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 1 6
,,	Head Carpenter	15 0 0	15 0 0	17 0 0	17 0 0	18 0 0	19 0 0	19 0 0	19 0 0	19 0 0	19 8 0
,,	Boiler Man	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 1 6
,,	Carpenter	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	9 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 6 0
,,	Blacksmith	10 0 0	10 0 0	11 8 0	12 0 0	11 0 0	13 0 0	13 0 0	13 8 0	13 8 0	14 3 6
,,	Fitter	...	...	...	11 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 5 9
,,	Turner	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 13 0
,,	Tinsmith	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 9 2
,,	Moulder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 3 0
,,	Mochi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 2 0

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 10*th January* 1893.

The accompanying letter addressed to the Committee of the Association by Messrs. Tata and Sons, Agents of the Svadeshi Mills Company, Limited, is circulated to members for the purpose of obtaining their opinion and any practical suggestions for dealing with the proposal they may have to offer.

JOHN MARSHALL, Secretary.

APPENDIX I.

MUNICIPAL CHARGES FOR WATER SUPPLIED TO MILLS.

PRESIDENCY MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY, 22*nd March* 1892.

To

JOHN MARSHALL, Esq.,
Secretary, Millowners' Association, Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

Now that the Tansa water will be available within a very short time, we have thought it proper to address you this communication with a view that you may be pleased to move the Municipal authorities as you might deem advisable, to charge all the mills in Bombay the same rate, if not less, as might be resolved to be levied from the citizen using the same by meter, viz., annas 4 or so for every 1,000 gallons used. We know for certain, that some of the mills who have not got such soft water in their tanks as is fit and desirable for boiler purposes, were contemplating to order out surface condensers, but, they were awaiting the completion of the Tansa water works and subsequent arrangements that were to be made in connexion therewith for fixing the rates for consumption of water.

Under these circumstances you will be pleased to do the needful in this matter.

We are,
Sir,
Yours very faithfully,

RUNCHORDAS NAROTAMDAS & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers and Agents.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 23*rd May* 1892.

To

H. A. ACWORTH, Esq., C.S.,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed by the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association to suggest that now that the Tansa water is available for use in Bombay, it would be a decided gain to the various steam users of the city if they could be supplied with town water at a more moderate rate than has hitherto prevailed. The Committee understand that with the extra supply available from Tansa there will be a much larger quantity of water available than would ordinarily be taken up for private use amongst the citizens. If this be correct, it would accordingly be a distinct gain to the Municipality to obtain an extra demand for water, and this could easily be induced by lowering the rate for the supply of water to factories and other steam users to the same level as the charge made to private householders.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

No. 7267 of 1892-3.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
BOMBAY, *4th July* 1892.

From

H. A. ACWORTH, Esq., C.S.,
The Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

To

JOHN MARSHALL, Esq.,
Secretary, Millowners' Association.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge your letter of 23rd May. It is not the fact that "with the extra supply available from Tansa there will be a much larger quantity of "water available than would ordinarily be taken," and I am anxious rather to restrict than to increase the consumption. The reasoning therefore in the latter part of your letter falls to the ground. Further, it is obvious that any extension in the trade consumption of water which might and no doubt would follow a lower meter rate would only be profitable to the Municipality if the increase in consumption more than made up for the decrease in the rate. I may add, however, that I consider the trade rate as too high, having regard to prices paid for and revenue derived from water used otherwise than for trade purposes; and I am very anxious to reduce it, but I am afraid I cannot at the present time give you any further satisfaction than to say that the subject has my earnest attention.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

H. A. ACWORTH,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *4th January* 1893.

The MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER for the CITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

On 23rd May 1892, I had the honour, by direction of the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association, to address you with reference to the existing charges levied for water used for trade purposes. To this you replied in your letter No. 7267 of 4th July 1892 when you said :—"I may add, however, that I consider the trade rate as too high, "having regard to prices paid for, and revenue derived from water used otherwise than for "trade purposes; and I am very anxious to reduce it, but I am afraid I cannot at the present "time give you any further satisfaction than to say that the subject has my earnest "attention."

2. I am now directed to address you again on the subject, and to solicit the favour of your informing the Committee whether the further consideration you have given to the question admits of your taking any measures for reducing the rate now charged.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

No. 22159 of 1892-93.

Municipal Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 13*th January* 1893.

From

H. A. ACWORTH, Esq., C.S.,
The Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

To

JOHN MARSHALL, Esq.,
Secretary, Millowners' Association.

Sir,

With reference to your letter of the 4th instant, I have the honor to state that I cannot as yet take any steps in the matter.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

H. A. ACWORTH,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

APPENDIX K.

STOCKS OF COTTON, PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS IN BOMBAY.

Millowners' Association,
Bombay, 31*st May* 1892.

The Agents and Owners of
Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills in Bombay.

Gentlemen,

In the opinion of the Committee of the Association, it would be most desirable, in the interests of the trade, that a monthly statement should be drawn up, showing the stocks of yarns and piece-goods held by the mills at the end of every month, similar in character to the statement which is issued monthly by the Chamber of Commerce, as per sample copy appended. This statement only publishes the total figures of piece-goods and yarns and in so doing therefore affords no clue to the hands in which these stocks are held, that information being received only by the Secretary and the papers containing same at once destroyed when the monthly statement has been prepared. I am now directed to hand you a form, and should thank you to favor me with the figures for this date, which, as already mentioned, will be kept entirely private and only the details published.

I am, Gentlemen,
Yours faithfully,

JOHN MARSHALL, Secretary.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
BOMBAY, *7th May* 1892.

To

THE MEMBER of the CHAMBER of COMMERCE.

GENTLEMEN,

Annexed please find statement of Stocks in Port Trust Warehouses and in the Godowns of European importers, of Piece-Goods (in bales and cases), Yarns, Copper and Yellow Metal, on 30th April 1892.

I am, Gentlemen,
Yours faithfully,
JOHN MARSHALL, Secretary.

	Stock on 31st March 1892.	Deliveries during April 1892.	Stock on 30th April 1892.
Cotton Piece-Goods (bales).....	30,391	*9,735	28,821
Do. (cases).....	14,351	*6,589	14,432
Cotton Yarns (bales)	2,708	*1,328	2,443
Copper (tons)	526	325	600½
Yellow Metal (tons).....	222¼	207¼	302½

* These do not include the deliveries of one firm who decline to supply the figures under this head.

JOHN MARSHALL, Secretary.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

	Stock on 31st May 1892.
Cotton Piece-Goods (lbs.)	
Cotton Yarns (lbs.)	

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *4th July* 1892.

I regret to have to inform members of Committee that the attempt made to obtain the stocks of piece-goods and yarns held by various mills has proved a failure, no replies having been received from a large number of mills; whilst others, including some of the leading mills in Bombay, have answered declining to give the information.

JOHN MARSHALL, Secretary.

APPENDIX J.

STATISTICS.

STATEMENT of Imports of Piece-Goods (Grey, Bleached, Coloured and Printed) and of Yarns (Grey and Dyed) from Great Britain into Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, from the year 1851 *to* 1892, *both inclusive.*

Year.	Piece Goods.			Yarns.		
	Bombay.	Calcutta.	Madras.	Bombay.	Calcutta.	Madras.
	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1851	116,351,747	213,757,342	3,712,729	6,384,321	18,281,592	1,289,835
1852	113,567,856	163,851,027	3,731,934	5,681,870	13,946,539	1,503,000
1853	130,838,032	172,098,876	8,038,050	6,849,463	15,350,537	2,068,994
1854	192,200,419	271,208,527	8,695,054	7,668,093	15,650,107	1,946,584
1855	128,193,027	256,069,194	6,542,924	7,447,529	16,901,310	2,107,969
1856	130,459,853	275,016,345	4,517,561	4,559,670	15,224,557	1,923,999
1857	137,761,636	235,190,273	9,375,347	2,838,644	10,691,863	2,370,741
1858	281,836,364	416,362,074	15,431,647	8,744,517	18,369,490	4,036,325
1859	307,086,509	520,899,016	20,425,632	12,899,875	20,043,485	5,741,441
1860	267,443,986	403,351,123	20,648,072	4,571,134	16,64[illegible],847	5,656,930
1861	272,573,717	418,671,687	14,628,188	5,578,828	13,933,256	3,694,985
1862	178,803,604	295,508,637	9,748,215	4,811,384	9,594,896	1,675,239
1863	232,321,038	234,645,916	16,352,677	5,592,995	10,394,931	3,702,562
1864	189,812,984	223,036,538	14,787,062	4,268,662	8,742,699	3,447,635
1865	175,486,677	319,047,954	17,291,103	4,073,811	6,981,809	2,232,948
1866	243,476,368	351,572,331	22,081,805	6,877,968	10,795,517	4,629,986
1867	316,784,109	528,434,956	23,258,498	6,568,619	13,006,019	4,684,638
1868	555,337,050	619,101,683	31,793,397	7,780,303	13,236,453	6,873,396
1869	296,158,439	518,741,346	29,683,469	7,981,949	11,858,210	7,773,638
1870	272,898,226	687,639,911	45,750,099	9,946,299	16,816,936	8,649,598
1871	305,416,233	684,926,367	47,560,133	6,097,531	12,041,848	6,876,841
1872	262,849,273	657,123,291	48,177,871	6,163,813	11,490,636	8,616,040
1873	349,631,830	664,987,114	57,666,809	8,667,090	11,192,248	8,918,841
1874	292,843,697	765,762,164	49,878,834	8,867,978	14,041,520	10,510,639
1875	305,917,934	744,439,224	44,683,288	6,863,763	12,945,102	10,104,020
1876	356,940,508	733,913,330	54,875,423	8,246,211	12,090,167	9,664,609
1877	354,779,192	885,688,850	39,106,318	10,624,710	14,364,841	8,683,595
1878	344,068,807	749,233,431	47,038,579	7,754,005	13,967,396	8,373,916
1879	343,811,233	788,759,250	61,375,691	7,469,113	10,580,436	9,581,363
1880	531,050,559	1,007,531,497	77,010,037	13,024,923	16,446,089	12,108,002
1881	544,890,697	947,329,460	82,451,852	12,326,706	13,597,371	11,099,762
1882	500,248,293	883,611,784	106,615,818	12,019,123	14,780,667	13,069,871
1883	572,738,196	878,949,353	107,868,579	16,220,463	13,478,764	11,033,824
1884	568,220,318	908,294,475	120,841,003	14,299,380	15,313,840	13,114,875
1885	547,773,459	911,987,148	93,757,204	14,132,372	13,473,067	9,597,197
1886	700,061,881	1,159,407,968	143,318,736	17,087,709	14,177,149	13,937,810
1887	585,502,258	988,370,500	117,5[illegible]2,619	14,990,151	14,040,137	13,432,638
1888	652,344,548	1,045,951,384	138,271,060	16,595,176	14,778,545	14,570,258
1889	634,608,171	1,031,000,980	144,140,943	13,011,348	11,836,681	13,393,848
1890	665,550,786	1,037,911,379	115,224,797	15,805,515	12,455,601	13,284,690
1891	572,065,309	961,686,226	108,083,576	15,526,869	12,484,617	14,666,189
1892	548,944,867	1,013,742,658	93,892,712	12,427,053	10,108,327	10,390,439

ANNUAL IMPORTS FROM EUROPE INTO BOMBAY OF PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS FROM 1ST JANUARY 1883 TO 31ST DECEMBER 1892.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1883.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1884.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1885.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1886.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1887.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1888.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1889.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1890.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1891.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1892.
GREY GOODS.										
36 in. & under × 37/9 yds. Shirtings	Pcs. 1,61,316	Pcs. 3,46,048	Pcs. 9,48,665	Ps. 32,05,280	Pcs. 22,83,782	Pcs. 26,97,543	Pcs. 22,49,526	Pcs. 24,38,190	Pcs. 20,59,260	Pcs. 13,23,978
37/9 „ do. do. 5¼ lbs. & under. ...	„ 19,780	„ 31,769	„ 18,887	„ 1,687	„	„	„ 1,220	„ 600	„ 120	„ 3,747
„ „ do. do. 6½ lbs. do. ...	„ 2,59,270	„ 2,05,089	„ 1,00,653	„ 51,259	„ 390	„ 8,214	„ 51,699	„ 12,991	„ 38,317	„ 43,550
„ „ do. do. 7 lbs. do. ...	„ 4,56,477	„ 4,66,818	„ 3,20,735	„ 3,49,722	„ 1,08,102	„ 2,09,723	„ 2,57,453	„ 2,27,098	„ 2,94,599	„ 2,21,296
„ „ do. do. 7½ lbs. do. ...	„ 71,686	„ 1,16,072	„ 87,814	„ 47,547	„ 31,119	„ 61,311	„ 97,817	„ 94,726	„ 84,425	„ 82,605
„ „ do. do. 8 lbs. do. ...	„ 1,64,658	„ 3,85,693	„ 2,10,309	„ 84,581	„ 1,85,076	„ 2,47,751	„ 3,97,405	„ 5,27,770	„ 5,05,391	„ 5,36,225
„ „ do. do. 8¼ lbs. do. ...	„ 7,28,991	„ 5,66,486	„ 4,01,786	„ 1,84,533						
„ „ do. do. above 8¼ lbs. ...	„ 17,99,759	„ 19,31,292	„ 14,67,640	„ 5,19,064	„ 1,78,229	„ 1,94,087	„ 2,06,140	„ 2,02,522	„ 2,50,937	„ 2,01,750
40/5 „ do. do. 6 lbs. & under. ...	„ 1,319	„ 2,753	„ 559	„ 9,662	„ 12,970	„ 15,159	„ 10,889	„ 3,417	„ ...	„ .....
„ „ do. do. 7 lbs. do. ...	„ 1 28,011	„ 1,12,800	„ 96,313	„ 90,358	„ 1,07,048	„ 65,578	„ 78,320	„ 41,362	„ 50,349	„ 17,002
„ „ do. do. 8 lbs. do. ...	„ 2,00,049	„ 1,56,423	„ 3,27,503	„ 4,08,077	„ 2,87,347	„ 2,56,185	„ 3,52,621	„ 2,43,458	„ 2,20,005	„ 1,73,016
„ „ do. do. 9 lbs. do. ...	„ 4,06,153	„ 4,60,267	„ 4,96,279	„ 3,35,627	„ 5,40,319	„ 3,39,960	„ 2,69,066	„ 1,91,676	„ 1,59,104	„ 1,08,409
„ „ do. do. above 9 lbs. ...	„ 1,80,244	„ 2,37,980	„ 2,47,594	„ 2,41,537	„ 4,00,770	„ 4,64,301	„ 3,62,823	„ 4,90,512	„ 4,32,750	„ 2,35,697
50 „ do. do.	„ 3,27,846	„ 2,78,881	„ 3,65,271	„ 3,01,802						
54 „ do. do.	„ 38,492	„ 28,052	„ 27,140	„ 36,042	„ 4,74,820	„ 5,59,891	„ 6,26,622	„ 7,72,712	„ 6,73,957	„ 4,91,141
60 „ do. do.	„ 12,450	„ 18,364	„ 12,556	„ 17,570						
28@32 in. × 22 to 24 yards. T. Cloths 4 lbs. & under. ...	„ 34,770	„ 656	„ 32,688	„ 9,990	„ 14,051	„ 3,879	„ 19,851	„ 2,350	„ 8,050	„ 5,400
„ „ do. do. 5 lbs. do. ...	„ 10,917	„ 700	„ 422	„ 272	„ 1,100	„ 1,050	„ 350	„ 239	„ 1,297	„ 650
„ „ do. do. 6 lbs. do. ...	„ 31,320	„ 24,534	„ 8,450	„ 16,109	„ 17,891	„ 12,283	„ 7,881	„ 14,361	„ 1,600	„ 2,149
„ „ do. do. 7 lbs. do. ...	„ 4,41,364	„ 2,72,127	„ 3,84,108	„ 4,08,439	„ 3,51,097	„ 3,66,123	„ 4,46,382	„ 4,89,769	„ 2,76,865	„ 3,52,949
„ „ do. do. above 7 lbs. ...	„ 69,488	„ 34,797	„ 54,540	„ 63,168	„ 74,264	„ 57,379	„ 40,632	„ 45,352	„ 28,108	„ 34,756
32 „ do. Madapollams 2½ lbs. & under. ...	„ 91,668	„ 73,551	„ 69,629	„ 61,792						
„ „ do. do. 2¾ lbs.	„ 25,535	„ 34,438	„ 87,613	„ 72,993						
„ „ do. do. 3 lbs.	„ 4,83,241	„ 3,09,483	„ 3,77,163	„ 2,84,374	„ 9,48,696	„ 9,92,265	„ 10,36,242	„ 7,88,188	„ 5,65,538	„ 8,04,518
„ „ do. do. 3¼ lbs.	„ 36,403	„ 49,350	„ 71,690	„ 28,850						
32/6 „ do. do. above 3¼ lbs.	„ 34,306	„ 42,312	„ 44,172	„ 60,680						
50 „ do. do.	„ 3,66,651	„ 5,42,157	„ 2,91,278	„ 4,96,637						
22/24„ × 30 yds. Printers 3½ lbs. & under ...	„ 2,80,800	„ 2,59,643	„ 2,58,400	„ 2,13,117	„ 3,03,375	„ 1,71,898	„ 1,06,848	„ 2,91,177	„ 1,40,341	„ 1,35,413
„ „ „ do. above 3½ lbs. ...	„ 22,532	„ 24,008	„ 17,345	„ 28,284						
34/9 in. × 18/20 yds. Jacconets, 2 lbs. 2 oz. & under ...	„ 8,38,819	„ 9,48,211	„ 8,03,484	„ 10,99,208	„ 8,00,325	„ 5,87,422	„ 10,94,116	„ 6,96,495	„ 4,64,722	„ 4,81,576
„ „ do. above 2 lbs. 2 oz.	„ 2,27,721									
40/5 in. × 18/22 yds. do.	„ 6,67,880	„ 6,81,368	„ 7,14,233	„ 8,78,119	„ 7,82,724	„ 8,54,870	„ 9,30,727	„ 10,37,074	„ 10,46,071	„ 12,41,549
36/9 in. „ Mulls	„ 2,58,353	„ 3,01,572	„ 3,67,767	„ 3,24,779	„ 2,69,313	„ 2,31,486	„ 3,13,384	„ 7,37,214	„ 3,85,393	„ 3,72,748
40/5 in. „ do.	„ 2,27,169	„ 3,33,503	„ 4,27,484	„ 4,47,546	„ 4,32,950	„ 5,46,630	„ 3,33,954	„ 1,58,919	„ 64,418	„ 1,24,724
50 in. and wider do.	„ 995	„ 1,666	„ 9,560	„ 2,120						
Domestics	„ 100	„ 815	„ 3,073	„ 1,029	„ 550	„ 918	„ 6,179	„ 2,123	„ 1,266	„ 1,356
Long Cloths	„ 581	„ 3,054	„ 4,507	„ 1,250	„ 2,234	„	„	„ 1,990	„ 850	„ 197
Twills and Drills	„ 1,63,086	„ 2,18,012	„ 2,62,714	„ 2,80,634	„ 2,35,601	„ 3,06,320	„ 2,34,754	„ 2,74,252	„ 3,78,829	„ 2,40,194
Dimities or Spots	„ 58,966	„ 41,075	„ 2,150	„ 1,951	„ 250	„ 550	„	„ 219	„	„ .....
Chudders	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„ 51,106
Total for 12 Months... ...	Ps. 93,24,166	Ps. 95,41,819	Ps. 94,16,164	Ps. 1,06,65,689	Ps. 89,04,393	Ps. 92,52,776	Ps. 95,34,901	Ps. 97,86,756	Ps. 81,27,562	Ps. 72,87,701

* Printers of 60 yds. are entered in the equivalent of 30 yds. pieces, and similarly with T. Cloths of 48, 72, and 96 yards.

Description of Goods.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1883.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1884.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1885.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1886.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1887.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1888.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1889.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1890.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1891.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1892.
WHITE GOODS.										
28/36 in. × 39/42 yds. Shirtings and Longcloths	Pcs. 5,97,770	Pcs. 4,69,685	Pcs. 4,85,621	Pcs. 6,19,154	Pcs. 5,28,001	Pcs. 5,87,969	Pcs. 4,99,305	Pcs. 6,53,050	Pcs. 5,11,402	Pcs. 3,60,277
28/39 in. × 18/20 yds. Jacconets and Tanjibs ...	„ 22,67,204	„ 9,78,122	„ 12,38,885	„ 19,82,978	„ 5,58,865	„ 12,73,540	„ 10,29,155	„ 13,59,782	„ 9,18,430	„ 8,45,790
40 in. & wider „ do.	„ 1,28,984	„ 1,24,798	„ 2,61,974	„ 4,68,942	„ 3,54,507	„ 7,58,645	„ 1,51,947	„ 1,11,128	„ 91,671	„ 36,939
Dimities or Figured Shirtings...	„ 1,12,491	„ 87,868	„ 52,598	„ 85,353	„ 20,943	„ 36,898	„ 32,794	„ 38,145	„ 36,455	„ 36,269
26/39 in. × „ Mulls	„ 13,13,673	„ 14,18,863	„ 13,83,403	„ 21,15,328	„ 10,28,970	„ 16,51,915	„ 27,58,260	„ 26,31,577	„ 32,91,991	„ 34,18,904
40/45 in. × „ do.	„ 5,55,982	„ 6,88,342	„ 6,61,700	„ 11,65,877	„ 12,01,831	„ 15,52,802	„ 11,03,226	„ 3,76,007	„ 3,39,902	„ 3,14,178
46 „ and upwards do.	„ 1,59,479	„ 2,98,822	„ 1,99,887	„ 3,27,279	„ 3,48,359	„ 6,93,952	„ 5,31,390	„ 5,00,374	„ 5,96,764	„ 6,90,565
39 „ × 12 yds. Cambrics	„ 4,094	„ 3,834	„ 6,488	„ 5,909	„ 30,656	„ 42,377	„ 34,205	„ 18,078	„ 29,917	„ 30,657
45 „ × „ do.	„ 17,730	„ 31,185	„ 20,975	„ 25,209						
32 „ × 24 yds. Madapollams	„ 1,093	„ 73	„ 400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Twills and Drills	„ 12,501	„ 12,463	„ 13,999	„ 19,406	„ 21,244	„ 36,450	„ 32,166	„ 35,557	„ 41,161	„ 28,424
Total for 12 months ...	Ps. 51,71,001	Ps. 41,14,055	Ps. 43,25,930	Ps. 68,15,435	Ps. 40,93,376	Pcs.66,34,548	Ps. 61,72,448	Ps. 57,23,698	Ps. 58,57,693	Ps. 57,62,003
TURKEY RED GOODS.										
24 in. × 28 yds. Cambrics	Pcs. 3,97,818	Pcs. 2,80,031	Pcs. 2,65,769	Pcs. 3,59,391	Pcs. 3,74,742	Pcs. 3,06,236	Pcs. 4,89,597	Pcs. 6,89,181	Pcs. 2,70,547	Pcs. 3,28,547
32 „ × 24 yds. do.	„ 20,633	„ 36,589	„ 34,838	„ 19,085	„ 16,916	„ 52,451	„ 11,984	„ 70,029	„ 21,179	„ 11,512
All Widths and Lengths Shirtings	„ 1,91,110	„ 2,86,795	„ 1,47,678	„ 2,03,745	„ 2,99,967	„ 2,21,981	„ 2,22,072	„ 4,07,465	„ 2,00,236	„ 2,40,725
30 in. and over × 19/20 yds. Mulls	„ 1,34,100	„ 2,74,115	„ 1,75,377	„ 1,15,587	„ 1,08,463	„ 2,15,946	„ 1,23,674	„ 2,12,183	„ 99,911	„ 1,06,769
Do, do. Jacconets	„ 67,637	„ 1,29,625	„ 1,11,271	„ 60,309	„ 34,119	„ 75,866	„ 33,428	„ 58,949	„ 17,689	„ 41,728
All Widths and Lengths Twills and Dimities ...	„ 43,727	„ 65,658	„ 55,240	„ 62,836	„ 46,606	„ 92,644	„ 52,162	„ 82,974	„ 52,656	„ 66,261
33/39 in. × 9/12 yds. Lappets	„ 18,454	„ 36,677	„ 43,915	„ 19,149	„ 53,137	„ 36,567	„ 4,699	„ 25,057	„ 4,222	„ 10,533
30 in. and over × 19/20 yds. Mull Stripes	„ 7,822	„ 25,975	„ 16,097	„ 9,636	„ 20,164	„ 23,530	„ 14,269	„ 18,254	„ 14,542	„ 15,230
All Widths and Lengths Prints and Chintz	„ 1,49,500	„ 2,32,968	„ 1,33,169	„ 2,69,889	„ 2,28,859	„ 2,64,457	„ 2,64,287	„ 3,17,866	„ 2,31,156	„ 2,30,841
30 in. & over × 20 yds. Printed Mulls and Jacconets	„ 1,70,648	„ 1,69,566	„ 2,02,328	„ 2,01,129	„ 1,75,072	„ 2,27,918	„ 2,42,879	„ 1,74,440	„ 82,073	„ 81,643
Scarfs and Sarries	„ 16,55,537	„ 26,12,646	„ 19,20,113	„ 25,26,637	„ 14,84,457	„ 14,15,274	„ 15,28,972	„ 18,29,772	„ 10,93,560	„ 12,26,621
Bandanas or Handkerchiefs ...	„ 91,814	„ 1,03,764	„ 1,10,481	„ 1,60,774	„ 80,968	„ 1,08,664	„ 1,07,536	„ 1,08,550	„ 82,589	„ 1,00,938
Total for 12 months ...	Ps. 29,48,800	Ps. 42,54,409	Ps. 32,16,276	Ps 40,08,167	Ps. 29,32,470	Ps. 30,41,534	Ps. 30,95,359	Ps. 39,94,720	Ps. 21,70,360	Ps. 24,61,348
WOOLLENS.										
Army Cloths	Yds. 3,47,525	Yds. 4,06,004	Yds. 4,52,786	Yds. 5,02,127	Yds. 3,71,816	Yds. 3,83,875	Yds. 3,03,375	Yds. 3,28,478	Yds. 3,79,508	Yds. 2,89,355
Plain and Figured Lastings	„ 12,004	„ 9,493	„ 15,240	„ 20,736	„ 7,811	„ 8,511	.....	„ 2,760	„ 927	.....
Spanish Stripes or Ladies' Cloth	„ 1,92,960	„ 3,19,039	„ 4,54,848	„ 6,20,030	„ 3,42,147	„ 3,63,083	„ 5,62,306	„ 6,90,681	„ 5,81,203	„ 5,03,388
Flannels	„ 7,79,169	„ 12,61,111	„ 11,16,286	„ 14,58,623	„ 15,58,430	„ 15,84,227	„ 9,16,790	„ 12,73,748	„ 18,22,288	„ 12,01,549
Broad Cloth	„ 4,52,590	„ 3,56,767	„ 4,70,733	„ 6,15,742	„ 3,01,115	„ 2,48,927	„ 1,86,259	„ 2,74,554	„ 3,10,725	„ 2,71,650
Alpaca, Mareno, Italian, &c.	„ 6,69,800	„ 6,94,137	„ 6,24,059	„ 7,81,572	„ 6,18,801	„ 6,33,113	„ 4,46,767	„ 8,79,354	„ 1,03,1,011	„ 7,87,400
Union Cloth	„ 6,41,428	„ 11,20,343	„ 8,52,641	„ 7,10,841	„ 6,98,758	„ 8,32,155	„ 4,28,988	„ 5,22,023	„ 5,01,958	„ 4,11,805
Long Ells...	„ 4,335	„ 36,480	„ 11,520	„ 35,040	„ 8,640	„ 36,760	„ 39,508	„ 35,080	„ 14,930	„ 1,920
All other Sorts*...	.....	.....	.....	.....	„ 14,67,356	„ 17,12,336	„ 15,62,131	„ 20,22,498	„ 26,26,406	„ 21,17,603
Total for 12 months ...	Yds. 30,99,811	Yds. 42,03,374	Yds. 39,98,063	Yds.47,44,711	Yds. 53,74,874	Yds. 58,02,987	Yds. 44,46,124	Yds. 60,29,176	Yds. 72,68,956	Yds. 55,84,670

* Figures from the year 1883 to 1886 not recorded.

Description of Goods.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1883.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1884.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1885.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1886.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1887.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1888.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1889.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1890.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1891.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1892.
FANCY GOODS.										
Dyed Shirtings	Pcs. 15,764	Pcs, 8,226	Pcs. 14,071	Pcs. 34,278	Pcs. 25,263	Pcs. 53,262	Pcs. 73,923	Pcs. 94,695	Pcs. 1,05,734	Pcs. 1,43,006
„ Madapollams or Cambrics...	„ 1,03,592	„ 1,04,947	„ 43,056	„ 1,45,549	„ 99,717	„ 1,14,539	„ 1,57,275	„ 96,110	„ 1,66,164	„ 1,13,465
„ Mulls...	„ 654	„	„ 4,734	„ 50	„	„ 512	„ 309	„ 628	„ 200	„ 1,505
„ Jaconets	„ 1,56,861	„ 1,64,108	„ 59,050	„ 1,56,249	„ 1,09,978	„ 90,850	„ 1,81,934	„ 50,714	„ 41,299	„ 62,635
Prints, all widths and lengths...	„ 19,79,812	„ 19,63,020	„ 21,42,512	„ 26,56,088	„ 14,96,381	„ 20,78,892	„ 19,68,620	„ 15,21,883	„ 15,98,257	„ 17,79,281
36/40 in. × 20 yards Printed Muslins and Jacconets ...	„ 27,953	„ 24,862	„ 39,394	„ 42,607	„ 2,06,128	„ 4,59,056	„ 4,30,089	„ 3,60,022	„ 4,27,476	„ 5,69,362
Other Widths and Lengths Printed Muslins & Jacconets ...	„ 3,02,016	„ 1,13,550	„ 1,26,799	„ 1,64,966						
Lappets, White	„ 1,70,238	„ 2,16,799	„ 1,62,944	„ 1,95,245	„ 1,70,504	„ 2,38,718	„ 2,22,063	„ 1,19,435	„ 1,54,411	„ 1,59,844
„ Coloured	„ 68,439	„ 1,16,505	„ 58,449	„ 92,814	„ 61,924	„ 1,04,609	„ 1,03,019	„ 68,015	„ 63,901	„ 99,117
Lappet Scarfs	„ 14,499	„ 21,188	„ 14,053	„ 14,555	„ *50,932	„ * 70,453	„ *46,773	„ * 52,951	„ * 69,851	„ * 73,816
Dhoties, Grey	„ 32,48,993	„ 29,55,045	„ 29,18,626	„ 51,93,846	„ 35,04,703	„ 37,74,353	„ 54,93,915	„ 33,16,919	„ 32,65,173	„ 34,26,233
„ Bleached (including Scarfs)... ...	„ 8,76,943	„ 8,08,304	„ 5,01,544	„ 10,45,922						
Sarries, Grey Bleached and Coloured	„ 3,59,646	„ 5,04,418	„ 3,44,914	„ 7,03,171	„ 15,12,238	„ 20,93,738	„ 25,56,786	„ 23,03,628	„ 18,67,107	„ 22,10,172
Scarfs, Coloured	„ 69,297	„ 1,49,245	„ 1,14,413	„ 66,014						
Book Muslins	„ 31,924	„ 50,794	„ 48,166	„ 56,410	„ 79,414	„ 1,16,784	„ 1,21,999	„ 86,511	„ 1,12,648	„ 1,27,265
Gauze-Plain, Figured, Striped and Checked... ...	„ 4,92,783	„ 3,35,497	„ 4,36,385	„ 5,32,752	„ 1,77,986	„ 3,87,837	„ 3,37,076	„ 1,73,805	„ 1,84,234	„ 2,86,732
Doriah and Mull Stripes	„ 6,31,063	„ 6,93,510	„ 5,83,561	„ 9,30,732	„ 7,48,907	„ 12,71,291	„ 12,47,752	„ 8,99,003	„ 10,53,824	„ 10,65,939
Cotton Ticks	„ 4,252	„ 4,216	„ 4,367	„ 2,421	„ 3,832	„ 2,777	„ 2,714	„ 2,143	„ 1,879	„ 3,204
Twills and Drills	„ 23,004	„ 14,603	„ 37,693	„ 39,965	„ 58,352	„ 48,672	„ 52,494	„ 58,998	„ 66,427	„ 64,789
Imitation Linen Dhoties and Sarries	„ 76,525	„ 1,25,064	„ 61,107	„ 66,817	„ 51,549	„ 64,029	„ 54,849	„ 63,659	„ 64,311	„ 43,027
Embdd. Muslins, Jacconets, and Scarfs, (White) ...	„ 53,564	„ 84,373	„ 61,893	„ 69,536	„ 1,13,298	„ 1,62,001	„ 1,27,827	„ 90,371	„ 1,30,390	„ 1,19,515
33/36 in. 4 to 5 yards Khunds...	„	„	„	„	„ 1,47,945	„ 28,656	„ 31,458	„ 13,513	„ 29,424	„ 8,058	„ 963
39 in. × 12 Nainsooks, Colored and Printed ...	„	„	„	„	„	„	„ 40,892	„ 15,004	„ 22,000	„ 11,889
Trouserings	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„ 44,928
Total for 12 months ...	Ps. 87,07,832	Ps, 84,58,283	Ps. 77,77,731	Ps.1,23,57,932	Ps. 84,99,762	Ps. 1,11,63,831	Ps.1,32,33,772	Ps. 94,03,818	Ps. 94,03,344	Ps.10,406,687
Nets Total for 12 months ...	yds. 8,07,291	yds, 9,16,813	yds.10,97,403	yds. 12,67,855	yds. 13,83,007	yds. 14,01,220	yds. 14,10,883	yds. 12,03,222	yds. 19,45,704	yds.12,63,223
Handkerchiefs, White Do. ...	doz. 78,553	doz. 72,578	doz. 59,395	doz. 60,786	doz. 1,19,219	doz. 1,10,120	doz. 97,050	doz. 1,18,340	doz. 1,05,767	doz. 58,529
„ Printed Do. ...	„ 8,46,619	„ 8,47,990	„ 9,13,151	„ 8,84,698	„ 7,02,732	„ 8,81,701	„ 7,86,191	„ 9,88,764	„ 7,28,153	„ 6,27,217

* Including Lace Scarfs.

Description of Goods.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1883.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1884.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1885.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1886.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1887.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1888.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1889.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1890.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1891.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1892.
YARNS.										
Grey Mule, 10/24's say 20's	lbs. 11,600	lbs. 1,500	lbs. 6,610	lbs. 3,100	lbs. 27,300	lbs. 23,210	lbs. 3,640	lbs. 11,910	lbs. 12,848	lbs. ...
„ 26/32's „ 30's	„ 6,53,360	„ 3,22,860	„ 5,04,775	„ 5,46,106	„ 5,52,400	„ 12,78,372	„ 4,81,300	„ 5,73,418	„ 6,63,005	„ 5,76,377
„ 34/42's „ 40's	„ 13,65,156	„ 14,07,358	„ 16,96,020	„ 16,76,400	„ 12,44,820	„ 22,58,755	„ 19,88,495	„ 15,40,172	„ 25,39,848	„ 14,06,546
„ 44/52's „ 50's	„ 4,97,880	„ 6,23,992	„ 4,95,780	„ 4,56,260	„ 8,07,670	„ 10,13,371	„ 7,01,450	„ 6,68,710	„ 7,98,311	„ 6,77,173
„ 54/60's „ 60's	„ 2,40,475	„ 3,69,870	„ 3,79,858	„ 3,11,080	„ 4,19,065	„ 6,66,277	„ 8,07,170	„ 5,45,254	„ 7,35,876	„ 2,78,375
„ above 60's	„ 43,140	„ 11,460	„ 33,967	„ 11,198	„ 28,814	„ 33,970	„ 38,617	„ 47,477	„ 37,606	„ 56,812
Grey Water and Mock 16/24's say 20's	„ 53,400	„ 20,200	„ 34,600	„ 39,900	„ 12,930	„ 1,09,864	„ 27,100	„ 40,405	„ 12,000	„ 8,174
„ „ 26/32's „ 30's	„ 44,47,270	„ 27,04,780	„ 28,14,495	„ 32,12,550	„ 25,69,724	„ 38,43,576	„ 23,67,125	„ 34,38,258	„ 31,28,504	„ 27,46,081
„ „ 40's	„ 65,800	„ 1,21,856	„ 1,21,035	„ 1,91,032	„ 2,30,974	„ 5,87,440	„ 4,90,810	„ 6,25,508	„ 7,20,316	„ 5,46,745
„ „ above 40's	„ 450	„ 2,200	„ 1,835	„ 2,000	„ 1,510	„ 10,760	„ 14,190	„ 47,300	„ 61,195	„ 17,096
Total for 12 months (Grey Yarns)... ...	lbs. 73,78,531	lbs. 55,86,076	lbs. 60,88,975	lbs. 64,54,626	lbs. 58,95,207	lbs. 97,75,595	lbs. 69,19,897	lbs. 75,38,412	lbs. 87,09,509	lbs. 63,12,879
Bleached... ... ... Total for 12 months ...	lbs. 65,429	lbs. 83,580	lbs. 1,87,883	lbs. 2,01,997	lbs. 2,10,190	lbs. 3,05,769	lbs. 2,65,528	lbs. 2,93,521	lbs. 3,51,728	lbs. 4,46,018
Turkey Red	lbs. 51,16,333	lbs. 65,98,749	lbs. 53,81,188	lbs. 61,53,932	lbs. 66,66,830	lbs. 62,32,297	lbs. 41,99,615	lbs. 53,38,697	lbs. 39,90,394	lbs. 33,34,644
Orange and Yellow	„ 7,91,220	„ 10,45,078	„ 9,66,383	„ 9,30,434	„ 8,76,622	„ 10,64,087	„ 9,26,716	„ 11,39,004	„ 10,65,665	„ 11,16,325
Green	„ 5,65,700	„ 7,25,442	„ 5,52,711	„ 6,09,473	„ 4,85,037	„ 5,65,673	„ 6,57,320	„ 6,04,760	„ 5,67,936	„ 5,69,230
Imperial Red	„ 79,995	„ 1,40,348	„ 39,675	„ 49,500	„ 40,900	„ 6,500	„ 15,650	„ 3,400	„ 11,600	„ 1,700
Other Colours	„ 27,407	„ 67,024	„ 74,132	„ 68,391	„ 83,661	„ 7,695	„ 5,793	„ 23,653	„ 11,159	„ 19,634
Total for 12 months (Colored Yarns)...	lbs. 65,80,655	lbs. 85,76,641	lbs. 69,94,089	lbs. 78,11,730	lbs. 81,53,050	lbs. 78,76,252	lbs. 58,05,094	lbs. 71,09,514	lbs. 56,46,754	lbs. 50,41,533
Total all Yarns...	lbs. 1,40,24,615	lbs. 1,42,46,297	lbs. 1,32,70,947	lbs. 1,44,68,353	lbs. 1,42,53,447	lbs. 1,79,57,616	lbs. 1,29,90 519	lbs. 1,49,41,447	lbs. 1,47,07,991	lbs. 1,18,00,430
SUNDRY.										
Coals* ... ... Total for 12 months ...	Tons 4,58,363	Tons.5,01,319	Tons5,53,423	Tons 4,91,829	Tons 5,47,298	Tons 5,79,278	Tons5,57,571	Tons5,30,316	Tons5,63,483	Tons 4,90,469

* Coals imported from Australia, from the Year 1883 to 1885, not included.

EXPORTS OF INDIAN MANUFACTURED PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS,

BY STEAMERS, SHIPS, AND NATIVE CRAFT.

From 1st January to 31st December 1892.

As per Export General Manifests.

TO	Grey and White Piece-Goods.			Coloured Piece-Goods.		Total.		Twist.	
	Pckges.	Yards.	lbs.	Pckges.	Yards.	Pckges.	Yards.	Bales.	lbs.
CALCUTTA	5,926	89,76,278	23,39,218	2	4,200	5,928	89,80,478	25,044	1,00,14,210
MADRAS	168	2,64,549	81,200	11	20,468	179	2,85,017	582	1,86,820
MALABAR AND COROMANDEL COASTS (Calicut, Cochin, Tellicherry, Cannanore, Mangalore, Tuticorin, Beypore, Cocanada, Vizagapatam, &c.)	875	13,48,656	4,28,760	55	1,44,760	930	14,93,416	18,140	58,67,738
SCIND (Kurrachee)	14,872	2,63,35,835	52,27,462	45	94,959	14,917	2,64,30,794	4,853	16,24,932
KUTCH, KATTIAWAR AND GUZERAT	871	19,59,742	4,22,427	72	1,86,864	943	21,46,606	3,876	12,00,570
BRITISH CONCAN (Rutnagerry, Carwar, Vingorla, Compta, Hurnee, Caranja, Panwell, Malwan, &c.	441	10,87,326	2,52,505	540	13,39,510	981	24,26,836	812	2,55,040
FOREIGN CONCAN (Jafferabad, Shreevurdhan, Rajpoori, Jambli, Coombharoo, &c.)	32	77,697	17,996	49	1,00,500	81	1,78,197	2	720
MARMAGOA, GOA, DAMAUN, AND DIU	94	1,91,826	50,310	100	2,34,722	194	4,26,548	3,536	10,79,655
BRITISH BURMAH (Rangoon and Moulmein)	565	6,38,585	2,08,656	4	6,443	569	6,45,028	7,453	22,63,340
CEYLON (Colombo and Galle)	35	33,494	13,168	26	37,800	61	71,294	17	5,260
CHINA (Hongkong)	208	2,62,845	75,750	...	...	208	2,62,845	2,19,360	8,77,50,690
CHINA (Shanghai)	7,208	97,21,490	24,77,878	...	...	7,208	97,21,490	1,66,381	6,65,53,560
CHINA (Hanoi, Tientsin, &c.)	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	30	12,000
JAPAN (Yokohama and Kobe)	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	21,445	85,78,350
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS (Penang and Singapore)	773	12,80,865	2,97,129	118	3,51,415	891	16,32,280	5,595	16,98,820
PERSIA (Bushire, Abbas, Mahmorah, &c.)	550	10,23,415	3,00,528	259	4,16,866	809	14,40,281	941	3,04,620
ARABIA (Muscat, Hoodeida, Jeddah, &c.)	2,109	33,38,903	9,00,611	272	6,18,678	2,381	39,57,581	1,092	3,47,606
TURKEY IN ASIA (Smyrna, Beyrout, Bugdad, Bussorah, &c.)	1,290	22,83,669	6,22,733	113	1,58,381	1,403	24,42,050	2,024	8,07,800
MEKRAN (Vermalla, Gwadhur, &c.)	164	2,43,264	51,238	1	1,800	165	2,45,064	1	300
ADEN	6,922	1,09,24,648	31,64,610	850	17,66,869	7,772	1,26,91,517	5,559	17,79,077
AFRICA—Mauritius	25	28,090	12,031	17	41,300	42	69,390	...	.....
AFRICA—Zanzibar	15,111	1,67,06,154	34,75,407	423	7,49 943	15,534	1,74,56,097	191	60,010
AFRICA—Mozambique	6,950	95,50,595	18,71,200	75	94,065	7,025	96,44,660	1	300
AFRICA—Massowa	1,499	24,18,224	5,21,962	51	1,15,200	1,550	25,33,424	1	300
AFRICA—Suakim	543	9,55,740	2,40,193	39	80,480	582	10,36,220	5	2,000
AFRICA—Egypt	12	14,648	4,412	4	1,780	16	16,428	55	22,000
AFRICA—Natal	19	21,535	9,864	5	8,050	24	29,585	...	.....
AFRICA—Hullalla	1	1,500	450	...	...	1	1,500	...	.....
SUMATRA—(Padang)	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	75	30,000
JAVA—(Batavia, Cheribon, &c.)	20	34,000	6,875	...	...	20	34,000	542	1,96,000
SIAM—(Bangkok)	15	26,640	7,770	70	2,53,750	85	2,80,390	...	.....
MACADIVES AND MALDIVES	...	.....	.....	1	1,540	1	1,540	...	.....
EAST INDIAN & PHILIPPINE ISLANDS (Manilla, Macassar, &c.)	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	155	62,000
EUROPE	3	2,430	430	8	6,724	11	9,154	5	1,680
AUSTRALIA	4	1,620	920	...	...	4	1,620	...	.....
NORTH AMERICA	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	.....
Total Exports from 1st January to 31st December 1892	67,305	9,97,54,263	2,20,38,693	3,210	68,37,067	70,515	10,65,91,330	4,87,773	19,07,05,398
Exported same time 1891	58,930	8,85,23,452	2,09,57,195	2,679	55,40,421	61,659	9,40,63,873	4,65,399	18,16,45,149
Do. do. 1890	57,385	8,51,66,237	2,04,47,589	2,294	48,87,121	59,679	9,00,53,358	4,40,220	17,19,93,173
Do. do. 1889	50,470	7,81,40,482	1,81,76,366	2,599	48,37,045	53,069	8,29,77,527	3,84,729	15,04,97,237
Do. do. 1888	57,174	8,87,97,223	2,15,00,740	3,074	56,36,166	60,248	9,41,33,389	3,43,030	13,46,22,583
Do. do. 1887	49,399	7,94,00,234	1,85,01,205	2,029	49,21,099	51,428	8,43,21,333	2,99,531	11,70,74,603
Do. do. 1886	42,888	6,81,71,065	1,58,53,991	2,219	52,58,994	45,107	7,34,30,059	2,72,300	10,60,24,856
Do. do. 1885	43,872	7,11,84,739	1,61,52,396	2,820	59,88,074	46,692	7,71,72,813	2,23,722	8,66,35,377
Do. do. 1884	45,432	7,15,33,605	1,65,51,054	2,429	46,30,992	47,861	7,61,64,597	1,97 927	7,57,55,431
Do. do. 1883	49,048	7,53,22,989	1,78,14,550	2,353	51,69,673	51,401	8,06,92,660	1,64,338	6,23,13,128

EXPORTS OF EUROPE MANUFACTURED PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS,

BY STEAMERS, SHIPS, AND NATIVE CRAFT.

From 1st January to 31st December 1892.

As per Export General Manifests.

TO	Piece-Goods.								Total.		Twist.	
	Grey.		White.		Colored, and Printed		Country Dyed.					
	Pckgs.	Yards.	Pckgs.	Yards.	Pckgs.	Yards.	Pckgs.	Yards.	Pckgs.	Yards.	Pckgs.	lbs.
Calcutta	466	12,44,851	409	9,56,416	391	10,32,489	...	...	1,266	32,33,756	132	41,425
Madras	439	8,51,692	170	3,81,439	458	9,97,229	...	...	1,067	22,30,360	6	2,100
Malabar and Coromandel Coasts (Calicut, Cochin, Tellicherry, Cannanore, Mangalore, Tuticorin, Beypore, Cocanada, Vizagapatam, &c.)	6,547	1,65,40,528	1,244	40,96,343	544	16,90,093	31	58,477	8,366	2,23,85,441	1,472	4,90,415
Scind (Kurrachee)	8,033	2,19,12,731	9,936	2,76,16,734	6,276	1,82,31,052	6	12,531	24,301	6,77,73,048	2,267	7,16,795
Kutch, Kattyawar, and Guzerat	4,132	1,09,75,579	316	10,72,428	759	25,76,779	26	47,571	5,233	1,46,72,357	423	1,28,045
British Concan (Ratnagerry, Carwar, Vingorla, Compta, Hurnee, Caranja, Panwell, Malwan, &c.)	1,217	34,16,518	68	1,98,002	101	2,92,627	3	5,070	1,389	39,12,217	289	88,478
Foreign Concan (Jafferabad, Shreevurdhan, Rajpoori, Jambli, Coombharoo, &c.)	50	1,40,685	4	10,370	14	26,729	...	...	68	1,77,784	16	3,665
Mamagoa Goa, Damaun, and Diu	1,035	25,42,395	61	1,92,870	255	8,16,490	8	14,055	1,409	35,65,810	2,755	8,39,375
British Burmah (Rangoon and Moulmein.)	1,104	16,47,497	126	2,70,677	198	3,25,625	...	...	1,428	22,43,799	92	27,80
Ceylon (Colombo and Galle.)	196	2,28,932	173	4,53,550	240	5,81,250	13	14,100	622	12,82,832	4	1,200
China (Hongkong)	...	...	16	25,678	83	1,06,320	...	...	99	1,31,998	...	...
China (Shanghai)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
China (Hanoi, Amoy, Tientsin, &c.)	...	...	...	...	42	43,645	...	...	42	43,645	...	...
Japan (Yokohama and Kobe)	...	...	...	...	1	280	...	...	1	280	...	...
Straits Settlements (Penang and Singapore.)	43	66,707	310	5,72,203	855	20,52,234	2,195	41,73,252	3,403	68,64,396	4	1,400
Persia (Bushire, Abbas, Mahmorah, &c.)	4,919	1,03,46,660	1,640	39,08,008	2,786	64,33,032	6,816	1,28,68,420	16,161	3,40,56,170	2,804	8,34,266
Arabia (Muscat, Hoodeida, Jedda, &c.)	837	16,80,547	686	17,99,405	603	15,25,738	1,674	44,04,106	3,805	94,09,796	558	1,79,897
Turkey in Asia (Smyrna, Beyrout, Bagdad, Bussorah, &c.)	861	17,43,742	144	3,26,208	260	6,90,661	2,676	37,52,604	3,941	65,13,215	85	26,795
Mekran (Vermalla, Gwadhur, &c.)	1	1,950	5	8,380	3	7,310	1	4,689	10	22,320	22	7,069
Aden	276	6,02,414	450	12,66,110	452	10,89,311	634	16,64,515	1,812	46,22,350	296	89,031
Africa—Mauritius	464	9,46,592	340	7,00,751	403	9,93,838	90	2,03,701	1,302	28 52,932	...	...
Africa—Zanzibar	682	11,58,467	492	11,02,403	618	1,566,399	5,839	75,42,612	7,631	1,13,69,881	114	33,615
Africa – Mozambique	482	10,74,956	112	2,11,681	208	4,35,426	1,700	21,11,032	2,497	38,33,095	1	125
Africa - Massowa	40	95,611	99	2,54,756	29	69,680	13	38,654	181	4,58,701	135	40,659
Africa—Suakim	87	2,26,842	67	1,85,983	13	26,463	7	18,706	174	4,57,979	...	...
Africa—Egypt	...	16)	16	19,462	9	5,262	...	...	25	24,884	...	...
Africa—Natal	21	40,570	22	57,132	107	2,69,836	...	...	150	3,67,538	...	...
African—Hulluila	1	1,900	1	2,040	...	...	1	1,200	3	5,140	...	...
Siam—Bangkok	3	5,700	3	6,150	15	40,230	30	57,100	51	1,09,180	...	...
East Indian and Philippine Islands (Manilla, Macassar, &c.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laccadives and Maldives	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Java (Batavia, Cheribon, &c.)	...	...	11	9,772	6	4,199	...	...	17	13,971	15	5,370
Australia (Melbourne and Sydney.)	...	...	7	6,896	9	11,954	...	...	16	18,850	...	...
Europe	64	1,58,427	19	19,188	7	8,423	...	...	90	1,86,038	1	50
Total Exports from 1st January to 31st December 1892	32,050	7,81,52,653	16,997	4,57,36,020	15,750	4,19,55,704	21,763	3,69,95,386	86,560	20,23,39,763	11,491	3,557,68
Exported same time 1891	32,943	8,35,86,188	18,465	4,98 68,694	14,286	3,89,50,884	21,043	3,57,19,244	86,737	20,81,25,010	13,169	40,60,50
Do. do. 1890	29,770	7,58,04,814	15,402	4,40,74,679	12,404	3,43,28,123	20,641	3,30,46,998	78,217	18,72,54,614	12,301	37,60,93
Do. do. 1889	31,035	7,84,69,190	15,603	4,59,33,614	13,979	3,89,51,772	22,390	3,57,17,877	83,007	19,90,72,453	13,041	39,53,80
Do. do. 1888	29,313	7,41,44,219	14,025	4,44,23,439	14,212	4,25,54,538	20,459	3,52,10,717	78,009	19,63,32,913	14,797	44,76,89
Do. do. 1887	30,554	8,32,86,556	13,847	4,57,74,728	13,826	4,22,03,611	21,624	3,50,80,353	79,851	21,63,50,248	10,156	31,54,13
Do. do. 1886	35,522	9,03,90,270	14,185	4,69,05,636	15,592	4,76,87,893	19,978	3,13,13,258	85,277	21,67,97,107	11,326	34,36,67
Do. do. 1885	35,254	9,07,00,928	13,156	4,01,99,378	15,563	4,42,89,607	18,288	2,89,57,807	82,261	20,41,47,724	11,156	34,56,43
Do. do. 1884	42,462	9,75,64,028	11,695	3,59,10,953	14,794	4,00,92,547	15,465	2,58,15,666	84,416	19,93,84,192	13,643	41,41,37
Do. do. 1883	46,903	1119,31,809	9,609	3,01,49,799	14,594	3,85,87,830	23,264	3,30,33,049	94,370	21,37,02,487	14,538	45,04,35

EXPORTS OF INDIAN MANUFACTURED PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS BY RAILWAYS,

From 1st January to 31st December 1892.

G. I. P. RAILWAY, NORTH-EAST LINE.

STATIONS.	Piece-Goods.		Yarns.		Remarks.
	Bales.	Ind. Maunds.	Bales.	Ind. Maunds.	
TITWALA	5	35	...	...	
KHADAVLI	...	...	...	...	
JALAMB	...	...	...	...	
KHARDI	2	13	...	...	
ATGAON	...	...	...	...	
ASANGAON	8	60	...	...	
WASIND	1	3	...	...	
KASARA	3	26	...	...	
IGATPURI	5	16	4	8	
DEOLALI	3	16	...	...	
GHOTI	...	...	...	...	
ASVALI	...	...	...	...	
NASIK ROAD	10	50	72	284	
ODHA	1	4	...	...	
KHERWARI	...	...	1	4	
NIPHAD	3	14	3	16	
LASALGAON	23	115	18	31	
MUNMAR	64	379	47	202	
NANDGAON	59	279	61	178	
HIRAPUR	...	...	...	...	
CHALISGAON	6	38	...	...	
WAGLEE	...	...	...	...	
NAYDONGRI	...	...	...	...	
KAJGAON	9	62	...	...	
PACHORA	8	46	...	...	
MAHEJI	1	4	...	...	
MHASAWAD	4	23	1	1	
SIRSOLI	...	...	...	...	
JALGAON	13	88	3	6	
BHADLI	4	16	2	10	
BHUSAWAL	12	38	1	2	
WARANGAON	...	...	...	...	
NARGAON	...	...	...	...	
MALKAPUR	16	97	10	44	
NANDURA	360	1778	...	...	
BORGAON	...	...	...	...	
SHEGAON	32	173	2	5	
KHAMGAON	20	114	9	33	
PARAS	...	...	1	5	
AKOLA	170	794	21	82	
MURTIZAPUR	17	102	17	59	
BISWA	...	...	...	...	
MANA	...	...	...	...	
KURAM	...	...	...	...	
BADNERA	4	13	1	5	
AMRAOTI	32	167	4	7	
CHANDUR	1	5	...	...	
DHAMANGAON	9	47	3	4	
DEGAON	...	...	...	...	
PULGAON	...	...	...	...	
WARDHA	...	...	5	19	
PAUNAR	...	...	...	...	
HINGANGHAT*	8	43	2	3	
WARORA*	1	2	8	26	
NAGRI*	2	14	...	...	
BORI	...	...	...	...	
SINDI	...	...	...	...	
NAGPUR	62	184	35	113	
SAUDA	3	18	5	7	
NIMBORA	2	15	...	...	
RAWER	2	4	1	5	
BURHANPUR	6	14	24	87	
CHANDNI	...	...	...	...	
DONGARGAON	...	...	...	...	
KHANDWA	30	126	6	32	
TALVADYA	...	...	...	...	
DHARAMKUNDI	...	...	...	...	
KHIRKIAN	...	...	...	...	
HARSUD	...	...	...	...	
Carried forward...	1,021	5,035	367	1,278	

* Wurdha Coal State Railway.

G. I. P. RAILWAY, NORTH-EAST LINE—*continued.*

STATIONS.	Piece-Goods.		Yarns.		Remarks.
	Bales.	Indian Maunds.	Bales.	Indian Maunds.	
Brought forward...	1,021	5,035	367	1,278	
BIR	...	...	...	...	
HARDA	8	41	2	7	
TIMPARNI	2	11	...	...	
PAGDHAL	...	...	...	...	
BHIRINGI	...	...	...	...	
SIONI	...	...	3	6	
ITARSI	1	1	...	...	
BAGRA	1	5	...	...	
SEMRI	...	...	...	...	
SOHAGPUR	6	30	20	67	
PIPARIA	6	16	2	6	
BANKHERI	3	7	...	...	
BABAI	...	...	...	...	
GADARWARA	...	...	5	20	
BOHANI	...	...	...	...	
KARELI	17	64	3	13	
NURSINGHPUR	5	18	7	21	
KARAK BEL	...	...	...	...	
CHINDWARA	...	...	...	...	
SHAHPURA	...	...	...	...	
SONEGAON	...	...	...	...	
JABALPUR...	296	1,318	121	481	
Carried forward...	1,366	6,546	530	1,899	

G. I. P. RAILWAY, SOUTH-EAST LINE.

Brought forward...	1,366	6,546	530	1,899
COORLA and KALYAN	2	15	...	...
BADLAPUR...	1	5	...	...
WANGNI	...	..	...	...
NERAL	5	19	...	...
CHINCHOWLI	2	9	...	...
KHANDALA	...	...	1	5
LONAULI	15	50	...	...
KHARKALA	...	...	...	...
KARJAT	10	52	...	...
CAMPOLI	2	14	...	...
TALEGAON...	42	268	89	396
CHINCHWAD	2	14	...	...
KIRKEE	10	55	...	...
POONA	228	1,065	90	357
LONI	5	31	...	...
URULI	...	...	...	...
YEOAT	7	25	...	...
KHEDGAON	3	11	...	...
PATAS	...	...	...	...
DHOND	...	...	...	...
DIKSAL	43	215	11	41
POMALWARI	...	...	...	...
JEUR...	28	137	7	18
KEM	7	15	13	53
BARSI ROAD	451	2,440	252	670
MADHA and MARHER	26	140	5	19
ANGAR	...	...	2	8
MOHOL	...	...	2	10
DIVA...	...	..	...	...
PAKNI	...	...	...	...
HOTGI	1	5	2	7
SHOLAPUR...	98	316	11,331	15,418
KARABGAON	1	7	3	6
DUDNI	...	...	3	13
GHANGAPUR	...	...	...	...
KULBARGA	28	120	9	38
SHAHABAD	2	10	...	...
WADI	1	5	...	...
NALWAR	1	12	3	16
YADAGIRI	2	3	3	7
SAIDAPUR ROAD	5	43	3	13
KRISHNA	2	11	...	...
RAICHUR	5	23	5	22
TOTAL EXPORTS for 1892...	2,401	11,661	12,364	19,016
Do. do. 1891...	4,205	21,409	5,800	17,051
Do. do. 1890...	9,937	54,510	8,410	32,821
Do. do. 1889...	603	3,188	138	513

TO STATIONS ON THE BENGAL-NAGPUR RALWAY.

STATIONS.	Piece-Goods.		Yarns.		Remarks.
	Bales.	Indian Maunds.	Bales.	Indian Maunds.	
TAMSAR ROAD	...	...	18	76	
BHANDARA ROAD	...	...	...	...	
KAMPTEE	...	...	31	123	
BELASPUR	1	1	...	...	
GONDIA	1	8	...	...	
AMGAON	...	...	...	...	
DONGARGARH	2	15	...	...	
RAJ-NANDGAON	7	38	70	280	
DOWHALI	...	...	...	...	
DRUG	...	...	...	...	
RAIPUR	14	57	17	79	
BHATAPARA	...	...	...	...	
NIPANIA	...	...	...	...	
TILDA	...	...	...	...	
SALEKASA	...	...	...	...	
BHILAI	...	...	...	...	
UMERIA	...	...	...	...	
RAIGARH	1	2	...	...	
CHAMPA	9	28	1	3	
NAILA	...	...	...	...	
HATHBUND	...	...	1	8	
SAMBALPUR ROAD	...	...	...	...	
AKALTARA	1	4	...	...	
TOTAL EXPORTS FOR 1892...	36	153	138	569	
Do. do. 1891...	241	944	1,279	5,745	
Do. do. 1890...	766	3,184	950	4,307	
Do. do. 1889...	5	19	3	8	

TO STATIONS ON THE INDIAN-MIDLAND RAILWAY.

HOSHANGABAD	1	7	4	15	
BARKHERA	...	...	...	...	
DIP	...	...	...	...	
BHOPAL	22	94	88	246	
DEWANGANJ	2	13	...	...	
BHILSA	1	5	...	...	
DHOLPUR	...	...	...	...	
GULABGANJ	...	...	...	...	
BASODA	...	...	8	50	
BAMORA	...	...	...	...	
BINA	...	...	5	25	
KARONDA	...	...	...	...	
LALITPUR	10	43	10	34	
TALBAHAT	...	...	...	...	
BANDA	...	...	...	...	
JHANSI	8	31	7	20	
MAU	...	...	...	...	
FIROZABAD	...	...	...	...	
ETAWAH	...	...	...	...	
KAIMGANJ	...	...	...	...	
CHUPRA	...	...	...	...	
ORAI	...	...	...	...	
AGRA FORT	2	11	...	...	
BASHARATGANJ	...	...	...	...	
BUDNI	...	...	...	...	
GWALIOR	1	6	...	...	
KHORAI	...	...	14	65	
KARWI	...	...	...	...	
SAUGOR	20	125	20	68	
LUCKNOW	7	26	14	40	
ALIGARH	...	...	...	...	
NANPARA	13	88	...	...	
SAHARANPUR	...	...	...	...	
KATHGODAM	...	...	...	...	
BAHRAICH	...	...	...	...	
SLEEMANABAD	...	...	...	...	
NAREOLI	...	...	...	...	
MAHOBA	...	...	...	...	
CAWNPORE (VIA ITARSI) ...	4,786	25,680	98	445	
BARABANKI	2	13	...	...	
MORAR ROAD	2	11	...	...	
SERANG	...	...	7	40	
FYZABAD	...	...	4	9	
DELHI	7	32	1	5	
NWOGANJ	1	7	...	...	
KHURJA	4	25	...	...	
SUMER	1	4	...	...	
HARPALPUR	...	...	2	10	
ALAMNAGAR	...	...	1	3	
BAGRU	...	...	2	10	
TOTAL EXPORTS FOR 1892...	4,890	26,221	285	1,085	
Do. do. 1891...	2,798	14,243	322	1,430	
Do. do. 1890...	2,810	13,383	211	871	
Do. do. 1889...	238	1,174	11	71	

TO STATIONS ON THE MADRAS RAILWAY.

STATIONS.	Piece-Goods.		Yarns.		Remarks.
	Bales.	Indian Maunds.	Bales.	Indian Maunds.	
ADONI	1	1	11	38	
ASPARI	...	...	...	...	
GUNTAKAL	...	...	...	...	
GOOTY	...	...	1	5	
TADPATRI	3	18	2	6	
MUDDANUR	...	...	...	...	
YERRAGUNTLA	...	...	...	...	
KOMBACONUM	...	...	...	...	
KAMALAPURAM	...	...	...	...	
CUDDAPAH	...	...	...	...	
RENIGUNTA	...	...	...	...	
MADRAS	50	158	11	36	
BELLARY	...	...	...	...	
KOLAR ROAD	...	...	...	...	
NELLORE	...	...	...	...	
KATPATI	...	...	...	...	
AMMAYANAYKANUR	...	...	...	...	
METTUPALAIYAM	...	...	...	...	
VELLORE	...	...	...	...	
BANGALORE	...	...	...	...	
RAYALCHERU	...	...	...	...	
SERUR	...	...	...	...	
SALEM	...	...	...	...	
CALICUT	...	...	...	...	
PONDICHERRY	...	...	...	...	
St. THOMAS	...	...	...	...	
MADURA	...	...	...	...	
TINAVELLY	...	...	...	...	
COIMBATORE	...	...	...	...	
ARCOT	...	...	...	...	
TRICHINOPOLY	...	...	...	...	
DINDIGAL	...	...	...	...	
MALIPATI	...	...	...	...	
ERODE	...	...	...	...	
TANJORE	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL EXPORTS for 1892	54	177	25	85	
Do. do. 1891	90	308	24	92	
Do. do. 1890	86	407	57	234	
Do. do. 1889	3	9	...	...	
Do. do. 1888	11	50	6	22	
Do. do. 1887	22	80	20	76	
Do. do. 1886	25	138	20	74	
Do. do. 1885	15	65	172	654	
Do. do. 1884	57	286	172	658	
Do. do. 1883	94	481	301	1,133	

TO STATIONS ON THE RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY *Via* G. I. P.

AJANTI	...	...	...	...
NIMAR KHERI	...	...	...	...
SANAWAD	1	4	...	...
MORTAKKA	...	...	9	12
BARWAHA	4	19	28	47
MHOW	39	117	27	58
INDORE	712	3,311	168	603
PALIA	...	...	...	...
NIMBAHERA	...	...	...	...
FATEHABAD	...	...	...	...
UJJAIN	36	301	42	110
CHAMBAL	2	3	9	18
BARNAGAR	7	35	6	23
RUNIJA	2	5	2	5
RUTLAM	39	153	10	35
NAMLI	...	...	...	...
JAORA	3	10	6	14
DHODHAR	...	...	...	...
DALAUDA	...	...	...	...
MANDSAUR	7	11	9	17
NIMBAHERA	...	...	...	...
HARKIA KHAL	...	...	...	...
NEEMUCH	3	4	...	...
KESARPURA	...	...	5	5
BEAWAR	...	...	...	...
CHITOR	2	2	...	...
NUSSEERABAD	...	...	4	3
MALAKHERA	...	...	...	...
HARKINKHAL	...	...	...	...
BHIWANI	...	...	...	...
BHILWARA	...	...	...	...
NARAINA	...	...	...	...
AJMIR	...	...	...	...
JEYPORE	...	...	...	...
KESHUNGURH	...	...	...	...
KACHAMAN ROAD	...	...	...	...
TOTAL EXPORTS for 1892	857	3,975	325	950
Do. do. 1891	1,405	6,215	589	2,389
Do. do. 1890	2,315	10,055	427	1,592
Do. do. 1889	77	300	8	31
Do. do. 1888	12	73	25	74
Do. do. 1887	127	679	92	342
Do. do. 1886	394	1,847	110	427
Do. do. 1885	817	3,940	138	549
Do. do. 1884	1,277	5,671	96	375
Do. do. 1883	999	4,335	150	542

TO STATIONS ON THE EAST INDIA AND CONNECTED RAILWAYS *Via* G. I. P.

STATIONS.	Piece-Goods.		Yarns.		Remarks.
	Bales.	Indian Maunds.	Bales.	Indian Maunds.	
KUTNEE	6	20	24	71	
MAIHAR	24	72			
UNCHEHRA					
SUTNA	70	323			
DEORI	1	5			
SCHORA ROAD	5	15			
CHUNAR					
MIRZAPUR	4	8	2	2	
AHRAURA ROAD	18	55			
MOGUL SERAI					
GHAZIPUR					
BUXAR			2	10	
DUMRAON					
ARRAH	2	4			
DINAPUR					
GYA					
PATNA CITY	24	68	165	704	
SITAPUR					
MURARAI					
MAJHGAWAN					
DURBHANGA					
CALCUTTA	32	82	13	34	
ALLAHABAD	18	58	42	110	
SERATHOO					
KHAGA	3	4			
FATEHPUR					
PURTABGANJ			2	9	
MAUHAR					
CAWNPORE (VIA JABALPUR)	5	15			
FIROZABAD	1	1			
ALIGARH					
BENARES	23	58	15	53	
JAUNPUR CITY	2	4	1	2	
BARACKPUR					
AKBARPUR					
BURUMPUR					
BARABANKI					
FYZABAD					
LUCKNOW					
MOTIHARI					
BAREILLY					
JAMALPUR					
PENDRA ROAD	2	3			
GHOOM					
THERIAGHAT					
TAHASIL DEORIA					
KARWI					
BUDAON					
CHUPRA					
MONGHEYR			15	53	
MOTIPUR					
USKA BAZAR					
LAKHIMPUR					
KARUR					
GORAKHPUR					
AZIMGANJ	1	5			
SARSAUL					
KHATHGODAM					
MALIPUR	1	1			
MOZAFERPORE			2	15	
BETTIAH					
JAGADISHPUR					
ETTAWA	1	2			
NANPARA					
GOALUNDO					
SAHEBGUNGE					
FORBESGANJ					
SAKRI					
BEHEA					
NAWABGANJ					
SORON					
SHIUPUR	1	2			
JAMALPUR					
BANDA					
BHAGALPUR					
UMERIA					
AZIMGURH					
AMRITSAR					
LAHORE					
LUDHINA					
MANPUR			2	4	
MOOLTAN					
NOWSHERU					
PESHAWER					
LUCHEESERAI	1	1			
TOTAL EXPORTS FOR 1892	245	806	285	1,067	
Do. do. 1891	3,227	16,951	546	2,098	
Do. do. 1890	5,014	25,673	333	1,758	
Do. do. 1889	931	4,510	12	61	
Do. do. 1888	570	2,804	5	15	
Do. do. 1887	502	2,422	25	96	
Do. do. 1886	1,774	7,803	68	271	
Do. do. 1885	4,074	18,076	182	720	
Do. do. 1884	5,012	21,806	283	1,165	
Do. do. 1883	5,510	23,955	161	634	

TO STATIONS ON THE SOUTHERN MAHARATTA RAILWAY.

STATIONS.	PIECE-GOODS.		YARNS.		REMARKS.
	Bales.	Indian Maunds.	Bales.	Indian Maunds.	
INDI ROAD	7	56	5	14	
LACHYAN	.....	.....	.....	.....	
BIJAPUR	3	20	 4	6	
JUMNAL	.....	.....	.....	.....	
TELGI	.....	.....	.....	.....	
ALIMATI	.....	.....	.....	.....	
BAGALKOT	34	240	4	9	
KATGERI	7	18	7	25	
BADAMI	1	7	... ..	.....	
ALUR	5	33	11	24	
MALLAPUR	1	10	.....	.....	
GADAG	1	2	....	.....	
UDGAON	.....	.....	.....	.....	
HOMBAL	.....	.....	.....	.....	
KURNOOL ROAD	3	25	.....	.....	
NANDYAL	.....	.....	.....	.....	
KOPBAL	.....	.....	... ..	... ..	
HASPET	.....	.....	2	8	
BELLARY	16	57	13	53	
ANNIGERI	.....	.....	4	9	
HUBLI	3	6	8	33	
ALNAVAR	.....	.....	.....	.....	
DHARWAR	6	20	... ..	.....	
YALVIGI	.....	.....	.....	.....	
GUDGERI	.....	.....	.....	.....	
KARAJGI	.....	.....	.....	.....	
KUNDGOL	.....	.....	.....	... ..	
HAVERI	.....	.. ...	.....	.....	
BYADGI	.....	.....	.....	.....	
RANIBENNUR	1	4	.....	... ..	
HARIHAR	1	4	.....	.....	
DAVENGERE	.....	.....	.....	.....	
BEERURU	.....	.....	.....	.....	
AJJAMPURA	.....	.....	.....	.....	
HOLALKHERI	5	19	... ..	.....	
PHURSANGI	.....	.....	.....	.....	
RAJEWADI	7	44	.....	.....	
JEJURI	3	22	.....	.....	
LONAND	15	100	14	53	
WATHAR	.....	.....	9	34	
SATARA ROAD	18	100	13	48	
KOREGAON	5	31	20	70	
RAHIMATPUR	4	24	1	7	
TARGAON	.....	... ..	.....	.....	
WALHE	1	7	.....	.....	
MASUR	6	17	6	29	
KARAD	8	23	19	78	
TAKARI	.....	.....	6	32	
KUNDAL ROAD	5	31	53	281	
ASHATA ROAD	1	1	10	50	
SANGLI ROAD	6	22	53	227	
MIRAJ	5	22	.....	.....	
SHEDBAL	4	24	... ..	.....	
CHIKODI ROAD	.....	.....	.....	.....	
GOKAK ROAD	5	23	15	64	
KUDCHI	7	26	27	135	
CASTLE ROCK	1	2	.....	.....	
BELGAUM	28	121	12	52	
GUNTAKAL	.....	.....	.....	.....	
PACHHAPUR	.....	.....	.....	... ..	
TADVAL	1	6	.....	.....	
KADUR	.....	.....	... ..	.....	
KARAJGIA	.....	.....	.....	.....	
BANAVARA	1	3	.....	... ..	
ARSIKERE	... ..	.....	4	17	
TIPTUR	.....	.....	11	47	
TUMKAR	... ..	.....	.....	.....	
BANGALORE	506	2,095	90	441	
MYSORE	112	470	2	8	
DEVARGUDDA	.....	... ..	.....	.....	
BIRUR	1	6	.....	.....	
YELLADBAGI	.....	.....	.....	.....	
BEERWAI	.....	.....	.....	.....	
SHIRAL ROAD	1	8	4	17	
KHANAPUR	1	2	.....	.....	
RAIBAG	1	6	.....	.....	
BETAMCHERLA	.....	.....	.....	.....	
GUNTUR	5	22	.....	.....	
SERINGAPATUM	.....	.....	... ..	.....	
DHUPDAL	.....	.....	8	46	
HATKALANGADA	.....	.....	.....	.....	
KOLHAPUR	27	140	2	8	
TOTAL EXPORTS FOR 1892	879	3,919	437	1,925	
Do. do. 1891	1,033	4,959	1,079	4,390	
Do. do. 1890	1,394	7,668	3,191	13,171	
Do. do. 1889	55	265	106	323	
Do. do. 1888	73	332	234	862	
Do. do. 1887	297	1,836	388	1,466	
Do. do 1886	268	1,950	776	3,108	
Do. do. 1885	79	382	467	1,839	

TO STATIONS ON THE DHOND AND MUNMAD STATE RAILWAY.

STATIONS.	Piece-Goods.		Yarns.		Remarks.
	Bales.	Indian Maunds.	Bales.	Indian Maunds.	
PIMPRI	4	17	...	...	
BELWANDI	...	...	...	...	
VISAPUR	...	...	...	...	
SAROLA	...	...	...	...	
AHMEDNAGAR	17	71	63	254	
VAMBORI	8	49	3	5	
RAHURI	4	10	...	...	
LAKH	3	21	...	...	
BELAPUR	1	5	...	...	
CHITALI	...	...	2	10	
PUNTAMBA	...	...	...	...	
KOPERGAON ROAD	...	...	...	...	
YEOLA	15	66	15	51	
ANKAI	...	...	...	...	
SANWATSAR...	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL EXPORTS for 1892...	52	239	83	320	
Do. do. 1891...	502	2,562	187	704	
Do. do. 1890...	1,309	7,047	772	3,112	
Do. do. 1889...	29	193	3	10	
Do. do. 1888...	30	160	20	65	
Do. do. 1887...	73	375	38	130	
Do. do. 1886...	156	769	123	454	
Do. do. 1885...	528	2,871	255	880	
Do. do. 1884...	576	3,100	390	1,468	
Do. do. 1883...	762	4,112	2,074	8,773	

TO STATIONS ON THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.

CHITTAPUR	1	2	19	66
SERAM	...	...	1	5
NAWANDGI	...	...	...	...
TANDUR	1	3	6	20
GANGAWARAM	...	...	...	...
GOLLAGUDA...	...	...	...	...
SHANKARPALLI	...	...	...	...
LINGAMPALLI	...	...	...	...
HYDERABAD...	15	...	...	...
SECUNDERABAD ...	[illegible]	45	1	4
BHOWANGIR	30	104	12	46
ALER...	...	...	...	...
WARA...	...	...	...	...
KAZIPET	1	1	1	4
JANGAON	...	...	...	...
YELLANDU	1	2	...	...
RUGHUNATHPALI	...	...	...	...
KHAMMAMETT	1	6	...	...
BEZVADA	10	49	...	...
BONA KALU	...	...	...	...
KONDAPALLI	...	...	...	...
TOTAL EXPORTS for 1892...	60	212	40	145
Do. do. 1891...	85	381	75	248
Do. do. 1890...	256	1,301	629	2,452
Do. do. 1889...	15	44	18	45
Do. do. 1888...	9	37	29	101
Do. do. 1887...	57	262	10	33
Do. do. 1886...	41	184	30	122
Do. do. 1885...	38	165	319	1,246
Do. do. 1884...	27	113	160	591
Do. do. 1883...	81	325	118	440

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY

(Including Rajputana-Malwa Railway).

	STATIONS.	Piece-Goods.		Yarns.		Remarks.
		Bales.	Indian Maunds.	Bales.	Indian Maunds.	
B. B. & C. I. Railway.	STATIONS between ANDHERI and SURAT (excluding Surat) ...	1,852	8,594	710	2,336	
	SURAT	1,241	7,459	539	2,081	
	STATIONS between SURAT and BROACH (excluding Broach) ...	373	2,081	140	608	
	BROACH	391	2,625	183	559	
	STATIONS between BROACH and BARODA (excluding Baroda).	420	2,832	17	63	
	BARODA	770	4,943	262	956	
	STATIONS betwe n BARODA and ANAND (excluding Anand)...	313	1,596	36	98	
	ANAND	90	513	10	13	
	STATIONS on the GODHRA BRANCH (excluding Godhra) ...	1,163	5,779	20	51	
	GODHRA	847	4,922	14	28	
	STATIONS between ANAND and AHMEDABAD (excluding Nadiad and Ahmedabad)	323	1,946	34	111	
	NADIAD	913	4 762	108	226	
	AHMEDABAD	3,095	19,585	429	1,543	
	STATIONS between AHMEDABAD and VIRAMGAM (excluding Viramgam)	62	332	32	157	
	VIRAMGAM	296	1,733	40	56	
	STATIONS on the PATRI BRANCH...	138	821	3	8	
	STATIONS between VIRAMGAM and WADHWAN (excluding Wadhwan	33	216	5	24	
	WADHWAN	227	1,625	29	59	
Foreign Railways via Sabarmati.	KHODIAR to PALANPUR (excluding Palanpur)	710	3,787	262	865	
	PALANPUR	469	2,605	5	7	
	MORI to CHITRASANI	171	742	53	203	
	MARWAR RAILWAY JUNCTION and Via MARWAR RAILWAY JUNCTION	1,011	6,539	37	80	
	HARIPUR to ERINPURA	137	773	2	1	
	BEAWAR	187	1,037	5	20	
	AJMERE	165	746	12	39	
	NUSSEERABAD to BARL	101	606	31	96	
	RUPAHELI to GANGRAR (excluding Bhelwara)	26	134	.....	.....	
	BHELWARA	524	2,997	2	5	
	CHINDERIA to KESARPURA (excluding Chitor)	228	1,434	36	104	
	CHITOR	647	3,683	3	6	
	NEEMUCH	175	1,238	25	98	
	HARKIAKHAL to DHODHAR (excluding Mandsaur)	3	17	.....	.....	
	MANDSAUR	224	1,523	48	146	
	JAORA to KHANDWA	.....	.....	1	2	
	Via KHANDWA	.....	.....	.....	... ..	
	TILAUNIA to AGRA (excluding Jeypore, Achnera and Agra) ...	129	561	21	80	
	JEYPORE	184	987	1	2	
	ACHNERA...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Via CAWNPORE	10	52	.....	.....	
	STATIONS on the CAWNPORE-ACHNERA RAILWAY ...	265	1,235	17	90	
	AGRA FORT	185	974	5	22	
	Via AGRA	8	65	1	5	
	Via HATHRAS	36	173	10	51	
	Via AGRA CANTONMENT...	101	688	.....	.....	
	STATIONS on the INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY	8	63	.....	... ..	
	Via FEROZPORE	1,261	4,109	52	207	
	STATIONS on the REWARI-FEROZEPORE Section (excluding Bhiwani)	38	176	1	5	
	BHIWANI	101	392	1	1	
	STATIONS between REWARI and DELHI (excluding Delhi) ...	13	46	1	4	
	DELHI	5,238	2,5340	106	470	
	Via DELHI	188	589	2	12	
B. G. Ry. via Wadhwan.	LIMBDI	95	656	2	2	
	BHAVNAGAR	79	652	11	45	
	JETPUR	65	416	.....	.....	
	DHORAJEE	101	606	4	7	
	OTHER STATIONS ON BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL JUNAGAD PORBANDER RAILWAY...	654	4,564	19	56	
MORVI STATE RAILWAY		792	5,484	33	106	
Via MIYAGAM		423	2,593	246	882	
„ ANAND		484	3,231	159	306	
„ BHATINDA		24	80	.....	.....	
	TOTAL EXPORTS for 1892	27,807	1,53,958	3,815	13,602	
	Do. do. 1891	25,789	1,44,416	3,251	10,424	
	Do. do. 1890	29,079	1,64,152	2,412	7,464	
	Do. do. 1889	32,006	1,84,251	2,236	6,790	
	Do. do. 1888	21,624	1,28,472	2,499	7,844	
	Do. do. 1887	26,503	1,55,864	3,172	9,731	
	Do. do. 1886	39,502	2,16,062	3,852	11,736	
	Do. do. 1885	33,445	1,91,729	2,703	7,992	
	Do. do. 1884	18,474	1,10,289	2,464	7,581	
	Do. do. 1883	22,188	1,27,046	3,057	9,775	

SUMMARY OF EXPORTS BY ALL RAILWAYS.

	RAILWAYS.	Piece-Goods.		Yarns.	
		Bales.	Indian Maunds.	Bales.	Indian Maunds.
	G. I. P. RAILWAY (N. East Line)	1,366	6,546	530	1,899
	Do. (S. East Line)	1,035	5,135	11,834	17,117
To Stations on the	BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY	36	153	138	569
	INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY	4,890	26,221	285	1,085
	MADRAS RAILWAY	54	177	25	85
	RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY via G. I. P. ...	857	3,975	325	950
	EAST INDIA RAILWAY	245	805	285	1,067
	SOUTHERN MAHARATHA RAILWAY	879	3,919	437	1,925
	DHOND & MUNMAD STATE RAILWAY	52	239	83	320
	NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY	60	212	40	145
	B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY (including Rajputana-Malwa Railway)	27,807	1,53,958	3,815	13,002
	Total Exports for 1892	37,281	2,01,341	17,797	38,164
	Do. 1891	39,175	2,12,379	13,132	44,471
	Do. 1890	52,966	2,87,380	17,392	67,782
	Do. 1889	33,962	1,93,953	2,535	7,852
	Do. 1888	22,881	1,34,855	3,465	10,937
	Do. 1887	28,784	1,68,399	5,214	16,892
	Do. 1886	44,506	2,40,634	6,740	22,598
	Do. 1885	43,864	2,41,901	7,301	24,934
	Do. 1884	31,116	1,72,722	8,213	29,409
	Do. 1883	37,092	1,96,429	11,811	44,197

ANNUAL PROGRESS OF RAILWAYS IN INDIA SINCE THEIR COMMENCEMENT.

Year.	Total Miles.	Year.	Total Miles.	Year.	Total Miles.	Year.	Total Miles.
1853	20½	1863	2,550	1873	5,695	1883-84	10,780¼
1854	71	1864	2,966¾	1874	6,227¾	1884-85	12,000¼
1855	170	1865	3,372¾	1875	6,519	1885-86	12,375½
1856	272¾	1866	3,562¾	1876	6,833	1886-87	13,386
1857	288¼	1867	3,936½	1877	7,322¼	1887 88	14,377
1858	428½	1868	4,016¼	1878	8,212	1888-89	15,242¼
1859	626¼	1869	4,294¾	1879	8,492¾	1889-90	16,092½
1860	839¼	1870	4,775	1880	9,308	1890-91	16,996
1861	1,587¾	1871	5,077¼	1881	9,892	1891-92	17,564
1862	2,335¾	1872	5,370¼	1882	10,145½	.....	.....

Statement showing the Exports of Indian Manufactured Piece-Goods and Yarns by Sea and Rail during the years 1883 *to* 1892.

Year.	Piece-Goods.		Total.	Yarns.				Total.		Remarks.
	By Sea.	By Rail.		By Sea.		By Rail.				
	Packages.	Packages.	Packages.	Packages.	lbs.	Packages.	lbs.	Packages.	lbs.	
1883	51,401	37,092	88,493	1,64,338	6,28,13,128	11,811	36,36,416	1,76,149	6,64,49,544	
1884	47,861	31,816	79,677	1,97,827	7,57,55,931	8,213	24,19,760	2,06,040	7,81,75,691	
1885	46,692	43,864	90,556	2,23,722	8,66,93,377	7,301	20,51,504	2,31,023	8,87,44,881	
1886	45,107	44,506	89,613	2,72,300	10,60,24,856	6,740	18,59,312	2,79,040	10,78,84,168	
1887	51,428	28,784	80,212	2,99,581	11,70,74,663	5,214	13,89,920	3,04,795	11,84,64,583	
1888	60,248	22,881	83,129	3,43,030	13,46,22,583	3,465	8,99,960	3,46,495	13,55,22,543	
1889	53,069	33,962	87,031	3,84,729	15,04,97,237	2,535	6,46,066	3,87,264	15,11,43,303	
1890	59,679	52,966	1,12,645	4,40,220	17,19,93,173	17,392	55,77,040	4,57,612	17,75,70,213	
1891	61,659	39,175	1,00,834	4,65,399	18,16,45,149	13,132	36,59,040	4,78,531	18,53,04,189	
1892	70,515	37,281	1,07,796	4,87,773	19,07,05,898	17,797	31,40,144	5,05,570	19,38,45,542	

Statement showing the arrivals of Cotton into Bombay by Sea and Rail during the years 1883 *to* 1892.

By	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Steamers and Country Craft	20,22,217	20,31,833	11,98,491	11,84,866	12,17,640	14,61,058	13,87,388	17,50,424	15,98,975	12,28,958
B. B. and C. I. Railway	17,32,623	19,88,755	14,16,726	19,36,965	17,05,269	14,97,691	19,31,054	22,61,913	17,38,311	18,09,577
G. I. P. Railway	25,14,483	18,04,957	13,57,407	25,08,324	27,96,166	22,71,852	36,85,587	34,94,773	34,44,511	33,91,473
Total Cwts	62,69,323	58,25,545	39,72,624	56,30,155	57,19,075	52,30,601	70,04,029	75,07,110	67,81,797	64,30,008
Total F. P. Bales of 3½ Cwts. each	17,91,235	16,64,442	11,35,035	16,08,616	16,34,021	14,94,458	20,01,151	21,44,889	19,37,656	18,37,145

Statement showing the Exports of Cotton to Europe, China, and Calcutta from Bombay during the years 1883 *to* 1892.

To	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.
Europe	13,35,468	12,31,057	7,42,155	10,73,416	11,11,931	8,87,047	13,23,496	14,39,921	10,28,417	9,54,243
China	49,567	61,412	29,064	22,958	29,727	13,633	* 16,417	*35,248	*1,12,189	*1,21,200
Calcutta	36,337	37,551	34,571	30,721	32,049	33,003	26,898	34,093	46,352	47,923
Total Bales	14,21,372	13,30,020	8,05,790	11,27,095	11,73,707	9,33,683	13,66,811	15,09,262	11,86,958	11,23,366

* For China and Japan.

JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

EXPORT OF BOMBAY MANUFACTURED PIECE-GOODS AND YARN FROM BOMBAY PORT ONLY.

(*From Official Returns.*) 1891-92. (*Years ending 31st March.*)

EXPORTED TO	LENGTH AND WEIGHT.							VALUE.					
	Piece-Goods.		Yarns.	Percentage of		Total Weight.		Lakhs of Rupees.		Percentage of		Total Value in Lakhs of Rupees	Percentage.
	Millions of			Goods.	Yarns.	Millions of	Percentage.			Goods.	Yarns.		
	Yards.	lbs.	lbs.	o/o	o/o	lbs.	o/o	Goods.	Yarns	o/o	o/o		o/o
Foreign Ports.....	58·34	*13·47	155·35	32·10	84·02	168·82	74·42	73·00	555·55	32·97	82·94	628·55	70·53
Indian Ports	47·12	*10·88	24·70	25·93	13·36	35·58	15·68	56·66	95·55	25·59	14·26	152·21	17·08
Up-country by Rail.	*76·31	17·61	4·83	41·97	2·62	22·44	9 90	91·70	18·68	41·44	2·80	110·38	12·39
Total Indian	123·43	28·49	29·53	67·90	15·98	58·02	25·58	148·36	114·23	67·03	17·06	262·59	29·47
GRAND TOTAL.....	181·77	41·96	184·88	100·00	100·00	226·84	100·00	221·36	669·78	100·00	100·00	891·14	100·00

1890-91.

Foreign Ports.....	54·34	*12·54	158·36	29·38	84·09	170·93	73·98	67·00	614·14	26·83	83·01	681·14	68·83
Indian Ports	42·82	* 9·89	23·04	23·15	12·24	32·93	14·26	59·88	96·67	23·98	13·06	156·55	15·83
Up-country by Rail.	*87·79	20·26	6·91	47·47	3·67	27·17	11·76	122·79	28·98	49·19	3·93	151·77	15·34
Total Indian	130·61	30·15	29·95	70·62	15·91	60·10	26·02	182·67	125·65	73·17	16·99	308·32	31·17
GRAND TOTAL.....	184·95	42·69	188·34	100·00	100·00	231·03	100·00	249·67	739·79	100·00	100·00	989·46	100·00

1889-90.

Foreign Ports.....	46·54	*10·74	132·03	26·71	85·85	142·77	73·58	55·77	537·31	24·71	85·00	593·08	69·14
Indian Ports	40·35	*9 31	19·19	23·16	12·48	28.50	14·69	53·70	83·59	23·82	13·22	137·35	16·01
Up-country by Rail.	*87·34	20·17	2·57	50·13	1·67	22 74	11·73	116·12	11·19	51·47	1·78	127·31	14·85
Total Indian	127·69	29·48	21·76	73·29	14·15	51·24	26·42	169·88	94·78	75·29	15·00	264·66	30·86
GRAND TOTAL.....	174·23	40·22	153·79	100·00	100·00	194·01	100·00	225·65	632·09	100·00	100·00	857·74	100·00

* Assuming 4·33 yards to be equal to 1 lb. and vice versa. The value of Goods despatched by Rail is based on the export to Coast values.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES TO WHICH GREY COTTON PIECE GOODS OF BOMBAY MANUFACTURE HAVE BEEN EXPORTED SINCE 1885-86.

(*From Government Returns.*) (*Years ending 31st March.*)

Description.	To	In Millions of Yards (0000's omitted).						
		1891-92.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1885-86.
T. Cloths ...	Mozambique	3·13	1·84	1·86	1·90	1·84	·65	1·20
	Zanzibar	3.39	2·54	2·09	1·79	1·59	·79	·42
	Aden	·30	·39	·25	·16	·20	·23	·15
	China-Hongkong ...	·06	.....	·02	·42	·04	·01	·09
	Do. Treaty Ports* ..	5·22	3·80	1·21	7·89	2·22	2·62	2·95
	Mekran and Sonmiani ...	·21	·11	·10	·10	·08	·08	·17
	Other Countries ...	1·22	·97	·89	·38	·20	·16	·16
	Total ...	13·53	9·65	6·42	12·64	6·17	4·54	5·14
Sheetings ...	Abyssinia	·62	1·63	1·37	·64	·55	2·28	·76
	Mozambique	4·81	5·03	5·11	4·59	5·04	2·32	2·84
	Zanzibar	13·75	14·09	9·98	8·94	9·73	9·66	4·67
	Aden	·77	·92	1·32	1·97	1·42	·43	·96
	Arabia	·59	·57	·44	·72	·43	·35	·43
	China-Treaty Ports* ...	.....	·80	.....	1·28	·62	·25	·41
	Other Countries ...	1·34	·36	1·06	·91			
	Total ...	21·88	23·40	19·28	19·05	17·79	15·29	10·07
Domestics ...	Aden	5·51	5·95	9·20	7·98	11·81	8·14	8·57
	Arabia	·44	·54	·09	·20	·20	·09	·33
	Other Countries ...	·09	.02	·05	·09	·13	·09	·04
	Total ...	6·04	6·51	9·34	8·27	12·14	8·32	8·94
Drills and Jeans...	Zanzibar	·01	....	·11	·04	·80	·65	·46
	Aden	.....	.....	.....	...	·03	...	.....
	Other Countries ...	·03	·05	·08	·06	·03	·04	·09
	Total ...	·04	·05	·19	·10	·86	·69	·55
Long Cloths ...	Abyssinia	·99	2·04	·48	·32	2·40	2·70	1·50
	Mozambique	·28	·11	·49	1·05	·97	·43	·56
	Zanzibar	·23	·44	·24	·54	·83	·65	·75
	Aden	3·47	3·98	2·78	3·67	5·66	1·98	2·50
	China-Treaty Ports* ...	1·10	·28	·02	4·65	1·86	.....†	.....†
	Arabia	1·19	·82	·43	·97	·72	·49	·72
	Persia	·35	·35	·51	·60	·46	·21	·32
	Straits	·02	·08	·09	·13	·15	·01	·12
	Turkey in Asia... ...	2·27	1·19	1·47	1·33	1·36	1·00	1·22
	Egypt...	·74	1·04	·43	·24	·21	·47	·15
	Other Countries ...	·04	·02					
	Total ...	10·68	10·35	6·94	13·50	14·62	7·94	7·84
Chudders ...	Aden	·15	·11	·12	·13	·11	·07	·06
	Other Countries ...	·33	·21	·21	·15	·15	·23	·14
	Zanzibar	1·13	·79	·80	·22	·30		
	Total ...	1·61	1·11	1·13	·50	·56	·30	·20
Dhoties ...	Aden	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
	Other Countries ...	·02	·03	·03	·03	·14	·04	·01
	Total ...	.02	·03	·03	·03	·14	·04	·01
Other Sorts ...	Total ...	·16	·20	·19	·19	·11	·22	·16
	Grand Total ...	53·96	51·30	43·52	54·28	52·39	37·47	32·93

* Almost entirely to Shanghai. † Included with other Countries.

DESCRIPTIONS OF GREY COTTON PIECE-GOODS OF BOMBAY MANUFACTURE EXPORTED TO FOREIGN PORTS SINCE 1885-86.

(*From Government Returns.*) (*Years ending 31st March.*)

Descriptions.	In Millions of Yards (0000's omitted).						
	1891-92.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1885-86.
T. Cloths	13·53	9·65	6·42	12·64	6·17	4·54	5·15
Sheetings	21·88	23·40	19·28	19·05	17·79	15·29	10·06
Domestics	6·04	6·51	9·34	8·27	12·14	8·32	8·95
Drills and Jeans	·04	·05	·19	·10	·86	·69	·56
Long Cloths	10·68	10·35	6·94	13·50	14·62	7·94	7·84
Chudders	1·61	1·11	1·13	·50	·56	·40	·20
Dhooties	·02	·03	·03	·03	·14	·04	·01
Other sorts	·16	·20	·19	·19	·11	·25	·16
Total Millions of Yards	53·96	51·30	43·52	54·28	52·39	37·47	32·93
Total Lakhs of Rs.	61·12	58·90	48·06	63·76	59·45	42·81	36·49

EXPORTS OF BOMBAY SPUN TWIST BY SEA AND RAIL. REDUCED TO BALES OF 400 lbs. EACH.

January 1st to December 31st.	To China.	To Japan.	Total to China and Japan.	Total to other ports.	Total Exports by Sea.	Total Exports by Rail.	Total Exports by Sea and Rail.
1879	45,530	4,842	50,372	31,711	82,083	11,072	93,155
1880	63,194	4,527	67,721	38,825	106,546	14,092	120,638
1881	61,783	7,378	69,161	41,092	110,253	14,333	124,586
1882	81,434	9,854	91,288	41,502	132,790	14,400	147,190
1883	94,982	17,421	112,403	42,130	154,533	9,091	163,624
1884	127,318	13,846	141,164	48,226	189,390	6,049	195,439
1885	154,517	19,020	173,537	43,197	216,734	5,129	221,863
1886	199,407	20,543	219,950	45,103	265,053	4,649	269,702
1887	205,158	39,730	244,888	47,799	292,687	3,451	296,138
1888	234,071	52,697	286,768	49,789	336,557	2,250	338,807
1889	254,697	62,220	316,917	59,326	376,243	1,615	377,858
1890	325,060	37,722	362,782	67,201	429,983	13,942	443,925
1891	365,038	10,939	375,977	78,136	454,113	9,147	463,260
1892	385,771	21,445	407,216	69,547	476,763	7,850	484,613

QUALITIES OF YARNS OF BOMBAY MANUFACTURE EXPORTED TO FOREIGN PORTS SINCE 1884-85.

(*From Government Returns.*) (*Years ending 31st March.*)

Description.	In Millions of lbs. (0000's omitted).							
	1891-92.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1884-85.
Mule No. 15s and under	44·11	41·26	31·87	23·61	28·82	26·52	22·96	19·33
,, ,, 16s to 24s	109·78	115·72	99·11	98·99	79·37	62·14	52·96	43·52
,, ,, 25s to 32s	·30	·72	·39	·09	·01	·02	·08	·05
,, ,, 33s to 44s	·02	·04	·04	·03	...	·02	·01	·01
Total ..	154·21	157·74	131·41	122·63	108·20	88·70	76·01	62·91
Water No. 20s and under	·24	·23	·30	·09	·15	·21	·14	·16
,, ,, 21s to 30s	·29	·09	·02	...	...	...	...	...
,, ,, 31s to 40s	·02	·02	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	·55	·34	·32	·09	·15	·21	·14	·16
Colored Yarns Total ...	·59	·30	·29	·30	·16	·18	·15	·12
Total Yarns ...	155·35	158·38	132·02	123·02	108·51	89·09	76·30	63·19

FOREIGN COUNTRIES TO WHICH YARNS OF BOMBAY SPINNING HAVE BEEN EXPORTED SINCE 1884-85.

(*From Government Returns.*) (*Years ending 31st March.*)

Quality.	To	In Millions of lbs.							
		1891-92.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1884-85.
Mule No. 15s. and under.	Aden	1·47	1·28	1·14	·85	1·02	·86	1·03	·78
	Japan	·01	·19	·06	1·29	·04	·17	·14	·16
	China Hongkong	33·14	30·45	28·24	19·27	26·22	25·30	21·49	18·29
	China, Treaty Ports*	·32	9·10	2·25	2·10	1·44	·19	·30	·10
	Other Countries ..		·24	·18	·10	·10			
	Total ...	44·11	41·26	31·87	23·61	28·82	26·52	22·96	19·33
16s. to 24s...	Aden	·52	·38	·45	·31	·24	·29	·27	·29
	Japan	6·67	11·50	22·18	21·42	17·20	9·08	6·93	6·34
	China, Hongkong ..	50·09	47·98	51·84	57·68	45·09	38·14	37·45	35·52
	China, Treaty Ports*	47·18	52·80	22·30	17·23	15·47	13·85	7·82	·82
	Straits	3·41	1·81	1·31	1·48	1·37	·78	·49	
	Other Countries ..	1·91	1·25	1·02	·78				
	Total ..	109·78	115·72	99·10	98·90	79·37	62·14	52·96	43·52
Above 24s	Total ...	·32	·76	·43	·12	·01	·04	·00	·04
	Total Mule ...	154·21	157·74	131·40	122·63	108·20	88·70	76·01	62·90
Water	,, Water .	·55	·34	·33	·09	·15	·21	·14	·1
Colored.....	,, Colored...	·59	·30	·29	·30	·16	·18	·15	·1
	Grand Total ..	155·35	158·38	132·02	123·02	108·51	89·09	76·30	63·19
	Value in Lakhs of Rs.	555·55	614·14	537·31	497·12	389·69	324·04	268·35	234·00

* Almost entirely to Shanghai.

COTTON.

RECEIPTS at, and Exports from Bombay Port, also Mill consumption in the Island of Bombay. In thousands of Bales (000's omitted).

Years ending 30th June.

Years endings 30th June.	Receipts.	Exports to			Mill consumption.	Total.	Years ending 30th June.	Receipts.	Exports to			Mill consumption.	Total.
		Europe.	Elsewhere.	Total.					Europe.	Elsewhere.	Total.		
1859	.....	490	152	642	...	...	1875	1,345	1,285	20	1,305	135	1,440
1860	.....	566	202	768	Maxm. Exports up to this year.		1876	1,073	980	35	1 015	147	1,162
							1877	1 141	920	38	958	161	1,119
1861	.....	835	61	896	American war.		1878	961	800	46	846	204	1,050
1862	.....	911	8	919	In 1863 & 1864		1879	832	652	64	716	181	897
1863	.....	867	3	870	Bombay Imported from Cotton China.		1880	1,171	874	34	908	220	1,128
1864	.....	1,065	1	1,066			1881	1,244	874	60	934	273	1,207
							1882	1,332	1,521	87	1,608	277	1,885
1865	.....	1,187	14	1,201	42	1,243	1883	1,770	1,335	95	1,430	313	1,743
1866	.....	1,277	5	1,282	46	1,328	1884	1,759	1,295	100	1,395	348	1,743
1867	.....	1,030	48	1,078	47	1,125	1885	1,139	791	70	861	392	1,253
1868	.....	1,225	56	1,281	48	1,329	1886	1,480	1,009	61	1,070	391	1,461
1869	.....	1,115	50	1,165	49	1,214	1887	1,703	1,147	40	1,187	454	1,641
1870	.....	967	39	1,006	50	1,056	1888	1,472	893	58	951	500	1,451
1871	1,085	1,002	48	1,050	52	1,102	1889	1,851	1,286	46	1,332	565	1,897
1872	1,151	1,079	34	1,113	53	1,166	1890	2,235	1,488	71	1,559	636	2,195
1873	978	917	34	951	67	1,018	1891	2,020	1,070	107	1,177	762	1,939
1874	1,311	1,192	25	1,217	83	1,300	1892	1,770	905	202	1,107	728	1,835

GENERAL MEETINGS.

In accordance with a requisition sent by Messrs. Tata and Sons (Agents, Svadeshi Mills), Messrs. D. M. Petit, Sons and Co., Messrs. Thackersey Mooljee and Co., Messrs. Readymoney Jeejeebhoy and Co., Messrs. J. N. Petit and Co., Messrs. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee and Co, Messrs. Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy and Co., and Messrs. Vunmalidas J. Shamji and Co. (Agents, New Great Eastern S. & W. Co. Ld.), a General Meeting of the members of the Bombay Millowners' Association was held in the rooms of the Association, Graham's Buildings, on 7th February 1893, to consider the present situation, and adopt such measures as may be considered advisable under the circumstances. Mr. George Cotton, vice-president, took the chair. There were also present the Hon'ble Mr. N. N. Wadia, C.I.E., Messrs. K. M. Heeramaneck, Sassoon J. David, D. C. Shroff, C. Douglas, E. Moses, D. J. Tata, Dinshaw Edulji Wacha, Framji Dinshaw Petit, K. R. Cama, Dayabhoy Tapidas, Jehangir Hormusji, Ranchordas Narotumdas, Dhurumsey Soonderdas, Veerchand Deepchand, Damodher T. Moolji, Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy, Gordhandas Khatao, Carsondas Vullubdas, Pherozeshaw M. Jeejeebhoy, Ramdas Keshowji, Vithaldas D. Thackersey, Dwarkadas Dhurumsey, Dhurumsey M. Goculdas, Jeevandas Dhurumsey, and the Secretary.

In opening the proceedings the Chairman said that Messrs. Tata and Sons wrote to the Committee asking them to call a meeting of the Association at an early date. On reading the letter he thought it would be better to take the opinion of the various members of the Association before convening the General meeting. The mem bers of the Committee also thought it better to discuss the question in the Committee first. But he had no doubt Messrs. Tata and Sons and other gentlemen who had signed the requisition considered it so important as to think that the matter should be discussed at an earlier date. The gentlemen who had signed the requisition represented a large portion of the Association, and the members would be very glad to listen to the arguments that would be adduced by them. He would, therefore, call upon Mr. Tata, or some other gentleman who had signed the requisition, to move the first resolution.

Mr. D. J. Tata thereupon moved that during two months the mills should be closed two days in a week in addition to Sundays and all native holidays. In moving the resolution Mr. Tata said, the reasons for bringing forward such a proposition were well-known to the members of the Association. The mills were in a very precarious condition, owing to the rise in the prices of cotton and fall in the prices of yarn. Under the circumstances he thought it was necessary on the part of the Association to come to a resolution by which some measures be taken to curtail the production.

Mr. Bomonji Dinshaw Petit seconded the proposition.

Mr. D. C. Shroff remarked that the question of short time should be first decided upon, and if the meeting came to the conclusion that short time was desirable, then it would be proper to consider whether the mills should be closed for a fortnight, a month, or two months.

The Chairman suggested that it was quite open to any member to move an amendment, and Mr. Shroff could move an amendment to the effect that a small Committee be appointed to report on the question.

Mr. Shroff replied he wished to know the views of other members, and to ascertain whether in the opinion of the majority of the members it was desirable to close the mills as suggested in the proposition.

The Chairman invited discussion, and as no member rose for some time to express his views, he remarked that the meeting was convened to enable the members to know what the arguments of the requisitionists were, and, therefore, the gentlemen who had signed the requisition should favour the meeting with their views and arguments.

Mr. D. E. Wacha said that if every member present was asked to express his views they could not come to any conclusion.

Mr. Veerchand Deepchand remarked that if the proposition was put to vote the sense of the meeting would easily be found out.

Mr. Gordhandas Khatao Makanji moved as an amendment that a Committee be appointed for the purpose of gathering the views of the various millowners as regards the question of short time; and that this meeting be adjourned till the 20th instant to receive the Committee's report. In support of the amendment Mr. Gordhandas stated that it was better to finally decide the question of closing the mills after the views of all the millowners had been received. Several millowners were not present at the meeting, and they would not perhaps abide by the resolution that the meeting would pass.

Mr. Ramdas Keshowji Shaw seconded the amendment.

Mr. Douglas remarked that such a representative body as the Millowners' Association had assembled there to discuss a question, and it would be a waste of time if they were asked to go away and return after a fortnight. There might be a few millowners, who might be of wavering views, and who, therefore, did not attend the meeting, but they should be informed that the meeting of the millowners held on such and such a day had adopted a particular resolution unanimously—or by a large majority, as the case might be. It was, in his opinion, much better for them to take vote on Mr. ata's proposition, and abide by the resolution of the meeting.

Mr. Damodar Thakersey Moolji remarked that almost all the members of the Millowners' Association were present.

Mr. Wacha observed that the meeting was a fully representative one, and that to pass the amendment or to appoint a committee would mean nothing but unnecessary delay. Much time had already been lost, and there was no necessity of losing a fortnight more. Almost all members had formed their own opinion as to whether or not they should pass Mr. Tata's proposition.

The Chairman then said: Hitherto the procedure of the Association has been to, first of all, obtain the assent of members to any proposal of this character. That in all past instances when we have adopted short time the members have been first consulted and that only when all agreed was short time adopted. That the constitution of the Association does not wisely permit of any interference in the determination of questions such as these except upon general agreement. That having explained that Mr. Tata's resolution, as it is, could not, even if carried, have any practical result, I will now proceed to consider the question of short time or no short time. There are circumstances under which short time is very desirable, and the only cure for evils existing. When this is the case then in my opinion short time is the only cure. Such circumstances existed when the mills went on short time in 1891. New mills during the previous years had been started during 1889 and 1890, and in 1891 our production was more than China could take. As a consequence stocks increased very considerably and we had in China a stock of 120,000 bales in addition to large stocks in the mills in Bombay. The mills under these circumstances wisely determined to go on short time until such time as the new Factory Act by stopping the mills one day in seven, resulted in a permanent decrease of the

spinning power of the mills. But there are other circumstances even where there is not a good margin of profit or even a margin of profit which do not warrant a resort to short time. At present such circumstances I think exist. Owing to a small American crop the raw material has advanced some 50 per cent., say from Rs. 160 to Rs. 240. Yarn has fallen to a certain extent, but as is always the case when there is an advance in the raw material the manufactured article has not fallen so quickly. And although our yarns have advanced from 55-16 As. to 7 As. for twenties we have little or no margin. But I do not think that because at the moment we have no margin that therefore we should increase the cost of our production by fully a quarter of an anna by going on short time. At present prices are higher than they have been any time during the past ten years. But stocks are much smaller, the stocks in China now being only 53,000 bales against 114,000 the same time last year and 120,000 in 1890 clearly showing that although our shipments, last year, were the highest on record, namely, 440,000 bales against 390,000 the previous year, that still the low prices prevailing in 1890-1891 have very considerably tended to increase consumption. To-day's price of yarn in Hongkong is 84 dollars a bale. Were the mills to go on short time a price of 87 dollars in China would only leave us in the same position we are now in. This advance in prices would not in my opinion be obtainable, because there are many dealers who hold low price yarn, and who would sell as they are now doing whenever they saw a small profit, and the mills would not benefit one bit. But under all circumstances I think that when we have advanced in markets small stocks and a good demand for our production it would be a mistake to curtail our production with the object of trying to increase prices, which are already high enough to check consumption. Again we must not lose sight of the fact that we have to compete with Japan in Japan. Our clearances there during the fortnight of which we have advices by the last mail were 1600 bales of Bombay yarn, showing clearly that notwithstanding the mills in Japan which are working twenty-four hours per day yet we were able to sell our yarn in competition with their production. But if we go on short time, and increase the cost of our production by a quarter-of-an-anna per pound we are practically offering a premium of a quarter-of-an-anna to the Japan mills to buy cotton in our markets and spin it in their mills and sell it in markets that we still think we can command. But some of my friends may say our object is not to increase the cost of our production, but to try by reducing the cost of cotton to obtain our improved margin in that way. I do not think that the closing of mills would have any effect upon the price of the raw material, which is governed by prices at home, and unless we are willing to pay the prices which shippers to the Continent and Japan can pay or will pay the cotton will be shipped either to the Continent or to Japan. Taking all the circumstances into consideration, I regret that I cannot support Mr. Tata's resolution. I cannot advise the mills to enhance the price of their production which is already dear enough to risk a falling off in demand. At present demand is good and prices are firmer. My Hongkong telegram gives sales for the week at 6,000 bales with a firm market. I think our policy is to go on quietly producing as cheaply as we can, trusting that with larger receipts of cotton in Bombay, and with the still upward move in China we shall have a margin that will be fairly remunerative.

Mr. Dwarkadas Dhurumsey said that he expected to hear some arguments in favour of the original motion supported by facts and figures. After what had fallen from the Chairman he was ready to vote for the amendment.

Mr. D. J. Tata, in his final reply, stated that the intention of moving the resolution was to maintain the prices of yarn and not to increase them. He asked the Association to take preventive measures and avoid the difficulties which they had experienced in 1891. The stock in China—cleared and uncleared—was 1,20,000 bales in 1891, and at present there was a stock of 63,000 bales. He did not think Japan could compete with Bombay in China.

The amendment was then put to the vote, but was lost by a large majority, and the original proposition was carried by a majority of 16 to 6 votes.

Mr. Wacha remarked that if this resolution had no practical effect, something must be done by the Association.

The Chairman said the question before the meeting was of a serious nature, and though he differed from the resolution, nothing could have given him greater pleasure than to put the matter straight.

The Hon'ble Mr. N. N. Wadia thereupon moved " that the Committee of the Association do take steps to ascertain what number of millowners are willing to carry out the resolution passed at this meeting."

Mr. Framji Dinshaw Petit seconded the resolution.

The meeting was at this stage adjourned till Tuesday, the 14th instant.

Proceedings of the Adjourned Meeting of the members of the Bombay Millowners' Association held on 14th February 1893, in the rooms of the Association, Graham's Buildings, with the view of considering the present situation, and adopting such measures as may be considered advisable under the circumstances. Mr. George Cotton took the chair, and there were also present :—Messrs. K. R. Cama, Sassoon J. David, Ramdas Keshavji, M. Heeramaneck, Damodar Thackersey Moolji, Lukhmidas Khimji, Dwarkadas Dharamsey, Framji D. Petit, Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy, Dinshaw Edulji Wacha, Dhurumsey Punjabhai, Sonderdas, D. J. Tata, R. D. Tata, Veerchand Deepchand, Dhurumsey Morarji Goculdas, Tunchordas Narotumdas, Dayabhoy Tapidas, Maganlal Dulpatram, Jeevandas Moolji, Karsondas Gopaldas, Vithaldas Gopaldas, Cursondas Vulabhdas, Purshotum Naranji, D. C. Shroff, and the Secretary.

In opening the proceedings the Chairman said that as the members were aware the last meeting was postponed for the purpose of obtaining the views of the several mills working in Bombay. Their Secretary adopted very quick means of ascertaining their views by at once addressing a circular letter to millowners, requesting them to say whether they were for or against the resolution passed by the Association, on Tuesday, the th instant. There were sixty-five mills addressed and replies had been received from fty-three mills only. Eleven of those mills were absolutely in favour of the resolution assed by the Association, whereas twenty-five mills were in favour of the same with certain onditions, some of them saying that if three-fourths of the spindles stopped, they would top also, while others stated that if seven-eighths of the mills stopped they would also ease working their mills. Sixteen mills were absolutely against the short-time movement, one of them assigning reasons for its doing so. The resolution moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Wadia at their last meeting was to the effect that if three-fourths of the number of spindles agreed to go on short-time they would all abide by the resolution. In order to have a majority of three-fourths of the total number of mills in Bombay they ought to have forty-nine mills to agree. They had now a little over *one-half* the number of mills who agreed to the resolution, and it would, therefore, be for the meeting to pass such a resolution as they might think necessary under the circumstances. It appeared to him that in the face of replies they had received a short-time movement was impossible. Members would no doubt recollect that when they proposed a similar movement on a former occasion great care was taken to obtain the signatures of those mills who were in favour of a short-time movement, and it was then adopted. He would mention that since they had met on the last occasion the position of the industry had improved for the better. Their prices of

yarn in China had remained much about the same. The markets were certainly, if anything, firm. There were sales during the last fortnight of 11,500 bales, the prices being maintained throughout. There was, besides, a fair decline on the prices of cotton. About a month ago Mr. David, Mr. Heeramaneck, and himself very seriously thought that it was desirable to go on short time; but the position then was very different, the Julgaon cotton being at Rs. 245 per candy, and the prices of yarn in China were about the same. Those were speculative prices. Although there was no decline in the market rates of yarn, there was a very material decline in the raw material of fully Rs. 20, and judging from the telegrams, which stated trade was languishing in Lancashire, and if the strike there were to continue, it was probable they would have a still further reduction in cotton, which they expected to have within a short-time from Guzerat and other places. (applause.)

Mr. Dorabji Cursetji Shroff made a few remarks in favour of the short-time movement.

Mr. Dwarkadas Dhurumsey proposed that, in view of the adverse replies received from members of the Association, it was the opinion of the meeting that short-time could not at present be adopted.

Mr. Dhurumsey Soonderdass seconded the proposition.

Mr. Cursondas Vulabhdas thought that there was at present no necessity for a short-time movement, but considering the present state of the cotton crop, it was quite possible that the quantity then available might not be found sufficient to work the mills, and the Association might have under those circumstances to meet again to consider the question of a short-time movement.

The Chairman, agreeing with last speaker, observed that the Association might depend upon one thing, and it was that as far as the mills, managed by his own firm, were concerned, when they believed that it was for the general good of the trade or industry, no one would work harder for the purpose of having short-time than himself.

The resolution was put to the meeting and carried *nem. con.*

The proceedings terminated with the customary compliment to the Chairman.

BOMB

MILLOWNERS' A

COTTON SPINNING AND WEA

AND

IN COURSE OF ERE

ON

30TH JUNE,

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

COTTON SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS WORKING AND IN COURSE OF ERECTION IN INDIA ON

30TH JUNE, 1891.

Number of Mills.	SPINDLES. Number working or actually at work during the month.	Number sanctioned or authorized but not yet at work.	Total number of Spindles.	NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED. Male.	Female.	Total.	Number of Looms.	Total number of Looms sanctioned or authorized but not yet at work.	Average number of Looms at work during the month.	REMARKS.
	No.	No.	No.							
—	—	—	—	13,382	10,250	23,632	356	2,156	350	
*9,340	108	60	9,448	6,264	3,253	9,517	—	1,200	1,196	* 108 of these spindles are working 2 shifts. Those not at work are under repair.
1,000	1,000	1,000	10,000	10,000	10,440	20,440	*440	6,000	5,500	* Latest employment returning to work.
1,200	600	600	6,000	24,000	—	24,000	—	6,000	458	
700	1,000	1,000	17,000	7,000	—	7,000	—	2,013	377	
800	1,000	1,000	9,000	17,000	17,000	*34,000	*600	4,736	1,911	* 600 Jobbins and 4 Combs not working.
1,000	1,000	1,000	10,000	10,000	9,772	19,772	—	2,000	1,272	
600	1,000	1,000	7,000	10,416	—	10,416	—	1,000	500	
1,000	1,000	1,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	20,000	—	2,000	1,000	
800	1,000	1,000	8,000	10,750	4,000	14,750	—	2,000	1,000	
1,000	1,000	1,000	8,000	10,000	10,000	20,000

AY ASSOCIATION.

VING MILLS WORKING CTION IN INDIA

1891.

NAMES OF MILLS.	NAMES OF AGENTS OR OWNERS.	WHERE SITUATED.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY. (Other than those in the Island of Bombay.)		
Ahmedabad Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	Sombhoolal Chotolal, General Manager	Ahmedabad
Alliance Jute Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co., Agents	Howrah
Alliance Manufacturing Company, Limited	Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co., Agents	Baranagore
Ahmedabad Shipping and Manufacturing Co., Ltd	Hathisingh Bamboolal, Secretary and Agent	Ahmedabad
Ahmedabad Manufacturing and Calico Printing Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Lyon and Lyon (Proprietors) & Co., Agents	Ahmedabad
Arathoon Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd	Messrs. Arathoon, Stephens & Co., Agents	Ahmedabad
Bang Mahomed Mill	Bang Mahomed Abdul Rahaman (Private Owner)	Surat
Baroda State Spinning & Weaving Mills	H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar (Private Owner)	Kamrej
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co., Limited	Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co., Agents	Bombay
Godrej Soda Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	Godrej and Tavlejeree, Secretary	Colaba
Gokuldas Tejpal Press & Manufacturing Co., Ltd	Messrs. Scholefield, Goodman & Co., Agents	Gokuldas Tejpal, Bombay
Gujarat Cloth and Manufacturing Company, Ltd	Ameershah Hasmukhlal, Agent	Ahmedabad
Gujarat Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	Messrs. Ameershah Hasmukhlal & Co., Agents	Ahmedabad
Jubilee Jute Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	Gordhandas Gandhee, Secretary	Surat
Kamakshi Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Limited	Messrs. Douglas, Lapraik & Co., Agents	Calicut
Kothari Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Tiruchirapalli Kothari & Co., Agents	Trichinopoly
Mazagon Mill	Manockjee Rustomjee (Private Owner)	Bombay
Muir Mills Company, Limited, Spinning & Wg. Dp., Ltd.	Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co., Agents	Kanpur
Prema Cotton and Silk Manufacturing Co., Limited	Messrs. Sassoon Mercliel and Mercliel Raphael, Agents	Poona
Shoolpur Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co., Agents	Shoolpur
Standard Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Thomas & Co., Agents & Managers	Ahmedabad
Swadeshi Mills Company, Limited	Tribhovandas Kalidas, Agent	Ahmedabad
Vazirmapore Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Wilcox & Co., Agents	Vazirmapore
Vishnudas Laxmidas Cotton Mill Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Vishnudas Laxmidas and Co., Agents	Dharwar
RAJPUTANA.		
Kishen Mills, Limited	Messrs. Thakurdas Khemraj & Co., Secretaries and Agents	Jaipur
BERAR.		
Aurangabad Mills	Messrs. C. Abdoolally & Co. (Private Owners)	Aurangabad
Berar Manufacturing Company, Limited	Messrs. Jahangir Hormusjee & Co., Agents	Akola
CENTRAL PROVINCES.		
Central India Spinning, Weaving and Mfg. Co., Ltd.	Seunjee Dadabhoy, Manager	Saugore
Central Provinces Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Company, Limited	Sajanee Sitaram Dikshit, Manager and Secy.	Nagpore
Central Provinces Mills, Ltd.	Messrs. Ramdas Sukhia & Co., Agents	Nagpore
Hoshungabad Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	Sir Sobrabjee Bezonjee Bombwalla, Agent	Hoshungabad
Khandwa Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co., Agents	Khandwa
Pulgaon Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Ramdas Sukhia & Co., Agents	Pulgaon
HYDERABAD (DECCAN) TERRITORY.		
Hyderabad (Deccan) Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	J. Seymour Kaye, M.P., Secretary, Treasurer and Agent, Hyderabad; Messrs. John Fleming & Co., Agents, Bombay	Hyderabad
Hyderabad-Sholapur Mills Co., Limited	Messrs. C. Subbaraya Pantulu & Co., Secretaries, Financiers and Agents	Kalwakurty
CENTRAL INDIA.		
Indore State Cotton Mill	H. H. Maharajah Holkar (Owner)	Indore
BENGAL PRESIDENCY.		
Barasat Cotton Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Kettlewell, Bullen & Co., Secretaries	Barasat
Bengal Mills Company, Limited (in Liquidation)	Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co., Agents	Garden Reach, Calcutta
Bengal Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	Household Viswat, Agent; Household Brothers, Secretaries	Calcutta
Calcutta Cotton Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. H. Forbes & Co., Agents	Serampore, Calcutta
Dunbar Cotton Mill, Limited	Messrs. Wilcox & Co., Secretaries	Serampore, near Calcutta
Empress of India Cotton Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. D. B. Mehta & Co., Secretaries, Financiers & Agents	Shamperee, near Calcutta
Garden Reach Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Mackenzie, Mackenzie & Co., Agents	Garden Reach, Calcutta
Gourcy Cotton Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Robertson, Wallace & Co., Secretaries	Calcutta
Victoria Cotton Mills	Messrs. Robertson, Wallace, Gourlay & Co., Agents	Victoria, Calcutta
PUNJAB.		
Delhi Cloth and General Mills Company, Limited	Gurd Roy, Secretary	Delhi
Delhi Cotton Mills Company, Limited	W. Wilson, Agent	Delhi
NORTH-WEST PROVINCES AND OUDH.		
Agra Spinning and Weaving Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. A. John & Co., Managing Agents	Agra
Cawnpore Cotton Mills Company, Limited	John Harwood, Managing Director & Secy.	Cawnpore
Elgin Mills Company, Limited (Formerly Cawnpore Woollen Mills)	Messrs. Wilcox & Co., Agents	Cawnpore
Muir Mills Company, Limited	A. Wilcox, Mill, Secretary	Cawnpore
Victoria Mills Company, Limited	A. Wise, Manager and Secretary	Lucknow
MADRAS PRESIDENCY.		
Buckley Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	Messrs. J. Schuyler Moultrie & Co., Agents	Bellary
Coimbatore Mill Company, Limited	Messrs. Binny & Co., Secretaries & Financiers	Madras
Coorla Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Binny & Co., Agents	Madras
Coromandel Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co., Agents	Madras
Coral Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. A. & F. Harvey, Managers	Combaconum
Madura Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Binny & Co., Secretaries & Financiers	Madras
Madura Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.	Messrs. A. & F. Harvey, Managers	Madura
Madras Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	Messrs. A. & F. Harvey, Managers	Madras
Meenakshi Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Parry & Co., Agents, Secretaries, Financiers and Managers	Madras
Southern India Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.	Messrs. A. & F. Harvey, Managers	Tuticorin
Tuticorin Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. A. & F. Harvey, Managers	Tuticorin
TRAVANCORE.		
Travancore Spinning Mill	Managers of the late James Peacock (Private Owners)	Quilon
MYSORE.		
Bangalore Woollen, Cotton and Silk Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Binny & Co., Secretaries, Financiers and Agents, Madras	Bangalore
Mysore Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. James Binny & Co., Agents, Bombay	Bangalore
PONDICHERRY.		
Société Textile Industrielle de Mahé et Tissage Mécanique	T. Coyen, Administrateur	Pondicherry
CEYLON.		
The Ceylon Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	Messrs. Darley, Sadler and Company, Agents	Colombo

† This does not include 18 Mills, previously

Progress Period

Year	No. of Mills
1875	12
1876	12
1877	12
1878	12
1879	14
1880	14
1881	14
1882	16
1883	16
1884	20
1885	20
1886	20
1887	20
1888	20
1889	20
1890	20
1891	21

The Bombay Mills (in the Island and Suburbs) during the Four ST years.

Year	Spindles	Looms	Hands employed daily
1887	2,101,344	8,372	7,305 Not returned.
1888	2,161,011	8,502	7,732 "
1889	2,261,011	8,502	7,732 "
1890	2,261,011	8,502	7,732 "

Bombay Mills (in the Island and Suburbs) during the Four ST years.

Year	Spindles	Looms	Hands employed daily
1887	2,101,344	8,372	7,305 Not returned.
1888	2,161,011	8,502	7,732 "
1889	2,261,011	8,502	7,732 "
1890	2,261,011	8,502	7,732 "
1891	2,261,011	8,502	7,732 "

Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills working each in course of operation in India on 30th June, 1891.

	No. of Mills	Looms	Spindles	Hands employed daily
Bombay Island (Working)	46	18,536	1,261	22,404
Do. (in course of erection)	4	1,057	1,200	2,000
Total	50	19,593	2,461	24,404
Suburbs	1	30	1,200	60
Ahmedabad	1	1,000	30	1,000
Broach	1	200	5,000	500
Surat	1	200	5,000	500
Kamrej	1	200	5,000	500
Nowsari	1	200	5,000	500
Navsari	1	200	5,000	500
Gokuldas Tejpal, Bombay	1	200	5,000	500
Gokuldas Tejpal, Ahmedabad	1	200	5,000	500
Kamakshi, Calicut	1	200	5,000	500
Coimbatore	1	200	5,000	500
Madura	1	200	5,000	500
Coorla, Madras	1	200	5,000	500
Total not India	15	23,429	1,61,230	31,464

Progress of Indian Mills during the last thirteen years.

Years ending 30th June	Mills	Looms	Spindles	Hands employed daily
1879	42	11,000	1,000,000	15,000
1880	42	11,000	1,000,000	15,000
1881	42	11,000	1,000,000	15,000
1882	42	11,000	1,000,000	15,000
1883	42	11,000	1,000,000	15,000
1884	42	11,000	1,000,000	15,000
1885	42	11,000	1,000,000	15,000
1886	42	11,000	1,000,000	15,000
1887	42	11,000	1,000,000	15,000
1888	42	11,000	1,000,000	15,000
1889	42	11,000	1,000,000	15,000
1890	42	11,000	1,000,000	15,000
1891	42	11,000	1,000,000	15,000

Years ending 30th June	Mills	Looms	Spindles	Hands employed daily
1879	42	11,000	1,000,000	15,000
1880	42	11,000	1,000,000	15,000
1881	42	11,000	1,000,000	15,000
1882	42	11,000	1,000,000	15,000
1883	42	11,000	1,000,000	15,000
1884	42	11,000	1,000,000	15,000
1885	42	11,000	1,000,000	15,000
1886	42	11,000	1,000,000	15,000
1887	42	11,000	1,000,000	15,000
1888	42	11,000	1,000,000	15,000
1889	42	11,000	1,000,000	15,000
1890	42	11,000	1,000,000	15,000
1891	42	11,000	1,000,000	15,000

CAPITAL.						STOCKS OF GOODS.							
Number of Shares.	Value of Shares.	Amount paid up thereon.	Total amount of Capital.	Loans.	Debts.	Yarn.	Twists.	Twist.	Piece Goods.	Grey.	Bleached.	Coloured.	REMARKS.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.										
864	1,000	864	8,50,864	10,994	11,000	99,744	900	4,750	1,417				
600	500	600	3,00,600	1,000	1,000	1,00,000		1,000	1,000				
1,000	100	1,000	1,01,000	10,000	10,000	1,00,000		1,000	1,000				
1,000	100	1,000	1,00,000	10,000	4,000	50,000	150	2,000	800				
2,000	100	2,000	2,00,000	15

BOMB

MILLOWNERS' A

COTTON SPINNING AND WEA

AND

IN COURSE OF ERE

ON

30TH JUNE,

BOMBAY
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

COTTON SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS WORKING
AND
IN COURSE OF ERECTION IN INDIA
ON
30TH JUNE, 1892.

NAMES OF MILLS.	NAMES OF AGENTS OR OWNERS.	WHERE SITUATED.	Number of Shares.
ACTIVELY EMPLOYED. (Mills that have commenced working.)			
Ahmedabad Mills	The Hon'ble Ranchodlal Chhotalal, C.I.E., Managing Agent	Ahmedabad	Whole
Arbuthnot Mill Company, Limited	Messrs. Arbuthnot, Latta & Co., Agents	Broach	Shares
Asoka Manufacturing Company, Limited	Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co., Agents	Bombay	
Ayodya Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Bonnycastle & Hutchison & Co., Managing Agents	Ahmedabad	
Ahmedabad Weaving and Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	Sir Sorabjee Ranchodlal, Bart., Agent	Ahmedabad	1,000 of these are entitled to vote. The 1,000 Shares are in addition to the 1,000 Founders' shares of £5 each.
Ahmedabad Manufacturing & Calico Printing Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Sassoons of Ahmedabad&Co., Agents	Ahmedabad	
Ajit Spinning and Weaving Mills	Sir Raj Kuleanil Rajni Abdul Rahman, K.C.S.I., Agent	Ahmedabad	
Bombay Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills	Messrs. Bonnycastle & Hutchison & Co., Managing Agents	Bombay	
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.	Sir Ranchodlal Ambalal Trustee (Private Estate)	Ahmedabad	
City of Ahmedabad Spinning and Wg. Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Arbuthnot and Sarabhai & Co., Managing Agents	Ahmedabad	
Commercial Ahmedabad Spinning & Wg. Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co., Agents	Ahmedabad	
Dawlat Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	Messrs. Bonnycastle & Hutchison & Co., Managing Agents	Ahmedabad	
Dawlat Weave Power and Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Martin, Bennet & Co., Agents	Gokul Patia, near Surat	
Dayaram Manufacturing and Weaving Company, Ltd.	Sir Ranchodlal Ranchodlal, Agent	Ahmedabad	
Dayaram Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	Messrs. Ranchodlal Ranchodlal & Co., Agents	Ahmedabad	
Delisle Jute Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	Messrs. Arbuthnot, Latta & Co., Agents	Bombay	
Elphinstone Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Morley, Little & Co., Agents	Colaba	
Gujarat Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Ambalal Sarabhai & Co., Agents	Ahmedabad	
Hamidia Steam Spinning & Wg. Co., Ltd. (Incl. Hamidia Jute Spinning & Wg. Co., Ltd.)	Messrs. Rashid Mahomedbhai & Co., Agents	Bhavnagar	
Hathising Manufacturing Co.	Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co., Agents	Bombay	
Hirabhai Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Hirabhai Premchand & Co., Agents	Surat	
Hutheesing Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Lowjee Brothers and Co., Agents	Ahmedabad	

CAPITAL.			NUMBER OF SPINDLES.			Total number of Looms actually at work.	Number of Looms not at work.	Average number of Hands employed during the month.	REMARKS.
Nominal Capital of each Share.	Amount paid on each Share.	Total amount of Capital paid up.	Mule.	Throstle.	Total.				
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
			13,992	16,224	30,216	650	2,776	1,046	
100	100	6,00,000	10,260	15,912	26,172		2,274	1,200	* 1,000 of these are entitled to vote. The 1,000 Shares are in addition to the 1,000 Founders' shares of £5 each.
1,000	1,000	10,00,000	32,040	16,848	48,888	1,000	2,000	1,200	
1,000	1,000	4,00,000	20,000		20,000	400		600	
1,000	1,000	4,00,000	20,000		20,000	400		600	
1,000	1,000	4,00,000	17,664	11,000	28,664	600	400	1,000	
1,000	1,000	4,00,000	20,000		20,000	400		600	
1,000	1,000	7,00,000	42,000		42,000		1,000	900	
1,000	1,000	1,00,000	5,000		5,000		100	150	
1,000	1,000	1,00,000	5,000		5,000		100	150	
1,000	1,000	7,00,000	42,000		42,000		1,000	900

AY ASSOCIATION.

VING MILLS WORKING

CTION IN INDIA

1892.

JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

REPORT

OF THE

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

FOR THE YEAR 1893.

PRESENTED TO THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
HELD ON 26th JUNE, 1894.

Bombay:
PRINTED AT THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE STEAM PRINTING WORKS, FORT.

1894.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Members and Committee of the Association	v
Rules and Regulations of the Association	1
Rules regarding the Registration of Trade Marks	4
REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE	5
The Currency Question	8-24
Municipal charges for water supplied to mills	9-32
Increase of Halalcore Tax on mills	10-41
Reduction of wages of mill hands	11-56
Short-time movement	12-61
Ventilation of mill buildings in accordance with the rules under the Factories' Act	13-66
Working of the Factories' Act	14-66
Exemption of Ginning Factories from Sunday labour under the provisions of the Indian Factories' Act	14-72
Special clause to be inserted in Fire Insurance Policies where a return on account of automatic sprinklers is given	14-78
Reduction in rates of freight on goods and Yarn Shipped to Hongkong and Shanghai	15-83
Strike of Mill-hands...	16-91
Use of steam whistles by mills	16-92
The smoke nuisance...	16-93
Payment of Mill-hands	17
Transfer of Property Act, 1882	17-97
Amendment of the Indian Companies' Act, 1882	17-101
Claims for damages to Yarn bales shipped to Hongkong and Shanghai ...	17-105
Provision of better facilities for the landing of coal in Bombay	19-113
Discontinuance of the practice of defacing postage labels	19-118
Progress of cotton spinning and weaving mills in India	19
Progress of cotton mills in China	20-121
Stocks of cotton in Bombay	20
References to the Association	20
Registration of trade marks	21
Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute	21-123
International Congress of Hygiene and Demography	22-126
Royal Commission on Opium	22-127
Affairs of the Association	22
Statistics	22-147
Balance Sheet	23
Proceedings of General Meetings	128
Bombay Boiler Inspection Rules, 1894...	138
Statement of cotton spinning and weaving mills working and in course of erection in India on 30th June 1893	169

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

ESTABLISHED 1st FEBRUARY 1875.

List of Members.

Ahmedabad Cotton Mills.
Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited.
Anglo-Indian Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited.
Baroda State Spinning and Weaving Mills.
Bechardas Spinning and Weaving Mills.
Berar Manufacturing Company, Limited.
Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited.
Bombay Cotton Press Company, Limited.
Bombay National Manufacturing Company, Limited.
Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company.
Britannia Mills, Limited.
Central India Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Company, Limited.
City of Bombay Manufacturing Company, Limited.
Colaba Land and Mill Company, Limited.
Connaught Mills Company, Limited.
Coral Mills Company, Limited.
Curbimbhoy Mills Company, Limited.
David Mills Company, Limited.
Empress Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.
Framjee Petit Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited.
George Gahagan and Company.
Gokak Water Power and Manufacturing Company, Limited.
Goculdas Bulabhdas Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited.
Goolambaba Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.
Harvey and Sabapathy Company, Limited.
Hindoostan Spinning and Weaving Mills Company, Limited.
Hingunghat Mill Company, Limited.
Howard and Bullough Mills Company, Limited.
Hyderabad (Deccan) Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.
Imperial Cotton Mills Company, Limited.
Indian Manufacturing Company, Limited.
Indo-China Manufacturing Company, Limited.
Jafur Alee Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.
Julgaon Manufacturing Company, Limited.
Julgaon Cotton Ginning Company, Limited.
James Greaves Mills Company, Limited.
Jewraj Balloo Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.
Jubilee Manufacturing Company, Limited.
Khandeish Spinning and Weaving Mills Company, Limited.
Khatao Mucconjee Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.
Lakhmidas Khimjee Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.
Leopold Spinning, Bleaching and Manufacturing Company, Limited.
Madhavjee Dharamsey Manufacturing Company, Ld.
Madras United S. and W. Mills Company, Limited.
Madura Mills Company, Limited.
Mahaluxmee Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.
Malabar Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.
Maneckjee Petit Manufacturing Company, Limited.
Manobe Mills.
Mazagon Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited.
Mody Bay Iron Works Company, Limited.
Morarjee Goculdas Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.
National Spinning and Weaving Company of India, Limited.
New Empress Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.
New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.
New Pachora Manufacturing Company, Limited.
Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.
Peroo Mahomed Manufacturing Company, Limited.
Presidency Mills Company, Limited.
Queen Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.
Ripon Manufacturing Company, Limited.
Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.
Sholapore Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.
Soonderdas Spinning and Weaving Mills Company, Limited.
Southern Maratha S. and W. Company, Limited.
Star of India Mills, Limited.
Surat Press Factory.
Svadeshi Mills Company, Limited.
Union Mills, Limited.
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited.
Veeramgam Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Company, Limited.
Victoria Manufacturing Company, Limited.
Victoria Roller Flour Mills.
Wallace Flour Mills Company.
Western India Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited.

COMMITTEE FOR 1893.

George Cotton, Esq., *Chairman.*

Framjee Dinshaw Petit, Esq., *Deputy Chairman.*

C. Douglas, Esq. .....
Dinshaw E. Wacha, Esq. .....
Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, Esq. .....
Damoderdas Tapidas, Esq. .....
Cursondas Vullubdas, Esq. .....
K. R. Cama, Esq. .....
The Hon'ble Mr. Nowrojee Nusserwanjee Wadia, C.I.E. ..... } *Members.*
Dhuramsey Soonderdas, Esq. .....
Gordhandas Khataw, Esq. .....
Runchordas Narotamdas, Esq. .....
Jehangeerjee Hormusjee, Esq. .....
Sassoon J. David, Esq. .....
Manmohandas Ramjee, Esq. .....
John R. Greaves, Esq. .....

John Marshall, Esq., *Secretary.*

RULES AND REGULATIONS

OF THE

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

(Revised and adopted down to the Annual General Meeting held on 31st May 1892.)

I. THAT the objects and duties of this Association shall be to encourage friendly feeling and unanimity among Millowners and users of steam and water power, on all subjects involving their common good, to promote and protect in any way which may seem best, the interests of Millowners and users of steam and water power, especially of those who may be members of this Association, to collect and classify informnation on all matters of general interest, to obtain the removal, as far as this Society can by all legitimate means, of all acknowledged grievances affecting Millowners and users of steam and water power as a body, to receive and decide references on matters in dispute, which may be laid for arbitration before the Association, and to communicate with the public authorities, and with any individual or corporation, when it may be needful to do so, on all subjects of general interest to members of the Association.

II. That all persons owning mills or in any way interested in spinning or weaving concerns within the limits of this Presidency, or any other part of India, as well as any other users of steam and water power, be eligible as members, on payment in advance of the annual subscription, and on signing a copy of the Rules and Regulations. Any member may be expelled by a majority of three-fourths of the members present at any meeting specially called for that purpose.

III. That one-fourth of the members of the Association shall be held a sufficient quorum to form any General Meeting, when due notice of the intention to hold such meeting has been given in manner hereafter set forth. Each individual or firm being a member of the Association shall be represented at any meeting of members by a partner or person signing *per procuration* for the said individual or firm, and each public company being a member of this Association shall be represented at any meeting, either by one of the Board of Directors, by the Agent or Manager of the Company, or by the individual or a member of the firm acting as Secretary and Treasurer or Agent, or by a person authorized by that individual or firm to sign *per procuration*. That if two or more individuals representing or connected with the same firm or Joint-stock Company be present at any meeting, then only one shall vote.

IV. That the subscriptions for each member shall be—for Spinning and Weaving Companies Rs. 5 for every 1,000 spindles, and Rs. 5 for every 100 looms set up in the factories; and for other factories at Rs. 5 for every Rs. 50,000 expended on machinery, buildings or land.

V. That the affairs and funds of the Association shall be managed by a Committee of twenty members, consisting of a Chairman, a Vice-Chairman, and eighteen members, who shall be appointed annually at the General Meeting of the Association ; and of whom seven members shall retire every year, but be eligible for re-election. The Chairman of the Committee shall preside at all General Meetings as well as at Committee meetings, and in his absence the Vice-Chairman, and failing both these, one of the members of the Committee to be appointed by the members present at each meeting of Committee or at each general meeting. In the event of the death or resignation of any member of the Committee, or his refusal to serve after nomination, then the other members of the Committee shall fill the vacancy.

VI. That the names of the members, whom it is proposed to elect as Chairman, Vice-Chairman, and Members of Committee for each year be circulated amongst the members at least seven days before the annual Meeting, and no two members of any one firm or Company shall be eligible to serve on the Committee at the same time.

VII. Each member of the Committee shall have one vote, and in case of a tie, the Chairman for the time being shall have the casting vote.

VIII. The Committee shall meet at least once in each month, or oftener if need be.

IX. Minutes of all proceedings of the Committee shall be made and regularly entered in a Minute-book, to be kept by a Secretary to be appointed. This book shall be open to the inspection of any member at any reasonable time.

X. The Committee for the time being shall have the control of the funds of the Association, and pay all necessary expenses and generally manage its affairs. They may disburse money from the Association's funds either by way of loan or gift for the purpose of furthering any of the objects for the carrying out of which the Association is formed. They may advance money either by way of loan or gift to any member of the Association to assist him in defending or filing a law-suit, or carrying on an arbitration, if in their opinion, the principles involved in the said suit or arbitration affect the interests of Millowners as a body, and they may do all other things calculated to promote the general objects of the Association. Provided always, that no one sum exceeding Rs. 2,000 shall be advanced by way of loan or gift by the Committee without the sanction of a majority of the members present at a general meeting to be called to sanction such gift or loan, and that, if at any time during any year the disbursements of the Committee, after providing for ordinary expenditure, such as Secretary's salary, Printing, Stationery, &c., amount to seven-eighths of the funds remaining in hand, then the Committee shall call a general meeting and lay the accounts before the members of the Association. For every annual general meeting the Committee shall prepare a statement of the accounts of the Association, which shall be circulated amongst the members seven days prior to the date of the meeting.

XI. The Annual General Meeting of the Association shall be held at such time as the Committee may appoint, and the Committee shall at any time call a general meeting for the purposes referred to in Clause X., should that be necessary, or if it should appear to them to do so. Seven days' notice of the Annual General Meeting, and of any other meeting, shall be given by an advertisement in one or more of the English and one or more of the Vernacular newspapers. Any five members may, by a requisition addressed to the Committee, request them to call a general meeting of members, and the Committee on receipt of such a requisition shall call a meeting on the earliest convenient day.

XII. All moneys or funds of the Association as received shall be paid into an account to be opened with the Bank of Bombay in the name of the Association. All cheques on that account shall be signed by the Chairman, or in his absence, by the Acting Chairman and one member of Committee, and countersigned by the Secretary of the Association, unless he be absent.

XIII. That a Secretary be appointed by the members, and that his remuneration be fixed by the Committee. His duties shall be to keep the records and accounts of the Association, to collect subscriptions, paying the same into the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the Association's account, to consider all proposed legislative measures or the action of any individuals or corporation which may affect the interest of the Association, and generally to act in the Association's interest under the orders of the Committee.

XIV. That Solicitors to the Association be appointed, with whom the Committee may advise in case of need.

XV. That neither the Chairman, Vice-Chairman, nor members of Committee or Secretary, shall be answerable for anything other than his own acts or defaults, nor shall he be answerable for any act done by him for the sake of conformity only, or for any monies of the Association other than such as shall come into his own hands, or for any collector or receiver of moneys appointed by the Committee, or for any misfortune, loss or damage happening to the Association by reason of any deed done or executed by him as a Chairman, Vice-Chairman or member of the Committee, or by reason of any error in judgment or mere indiscretion on his part in the performance of his duties, or otherwise on any account, except for wilful negligence or fraud. Every person being Chairman, Vice-Chairman, or a member of the Committee his heirs, executors, or administrators, shall at all times be indemnified and saved harmless out of the funds of the Association from and against all costs, losses, damages, and expenses whatsoever, incurred or sustained by him in the execution of his powers or duties, and every person having been or being a Chairman, Vice-Chairman, or member of Committee, or Secretary of the Association, his heirs, executors, and administrators, shall be indemnified and saved harmless, out of the funds of the Association, against all actions, suits, claims and demands whatsoever, brought or made against him or them in respects of any engagement of the Association, save such as may be incurred by his own personal wilful neglect or default.

XVI. That an annual report of the proceedings of the Association be prepared and printed for circulation amongst the members, and that copies be sent to any similar Association or individuals or corporations whom it may be likely to interest.

XVII. No member of the Association will employ any operative or mechanic while under engagement for a fixed period of time in another mill, also a member of the Association, without such operative or mechanic first producing a certificate in writing from his employers that his application is made with their sanction, or that his services have been dispensed with.

XVIII. That the foregoing rules shall be copied into a book, to be kept with the records of the Association, and *signed* by all members, and that copies be printed and distributed to all the members, and that these rules shall not be altered, save and except by a majority of three-fourths of the members of the Association present at any meeting.

REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARKS.

(Resolution passed at the Annual General Meeting of the Association held on the 13th February 1886.*)*

"That all the members of this Association agree to register on or before the 1st March, in the books of the Association, all the trade-marks and tickets to which they lay claim, and from this date the following rules shall be adopted for the settlement of any disputes arising in connection with trade-marks :—

(*a*) All disputes arising between members of the Association shall be referred to the arbitration of two disinterested parties one to be chosen by each disputant.

(*b*) In event of the arbitrators not being able to arrive at a decision then they shall refer the matter to an umpire, to be agreed upon between them (with the consent of their principals), whose decision shall be final.

(*c*) Should the arbitrators not agree upon the appointment of an umpire, the matter shall be referred to the Committee of the Association, who shall appoint an umpire, whose decision shall be final.

(*d*) No member shall be considered to have any prior right in a trade-mark or ticket unless the same shall have been previously registered in the books of the Association kept for that purpose."

REPORT

OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

For the period from 1st January to 31st December 1893.

THE Committee beg to submit to the members the following report on the more important matters dealt with during their year of office, accompanied as usual by an audited Balance Sheet of the Receipts and Expenditure of the Association from 1st January to 31st December 1893.

In their report for 1892 the Committee stated that owing to the high price of cotton, the year had been a disappointing one to the trade, but that the steady increase in the demand for yarns and goods in China warranted anticipations of a coming improvement. These anticipations, however, have been entirely falsified by subsequent events, which have rendered 1893 the most trying year the trade has had to undergo since the industry first attained a footing of any importance in the country.

Early in the year indications were apparent of a diminution in the export demand for both twist and cloth, but as stocks at the chief distributing centres in the Far East were not excessive, it was hoped that a revival might take place and a resort to short-time be thus rendered unnecessary. As time went on, however, it became apparent that the prospects of a recovery were too remote to permit of shipments to China and Japan being maintained without leading to a serious fall in prices, and after some discussion it was accordingly decided in April to adopt short-time in Spinning Mills for a period of three months. The ultimate effect of this, no doubt, would have been, as on previous occasions, to bring about an improved state of trade ; and, in fact, signs of a better tone were already becoming apparent, when on 26th June the Government of India passed an Act closing the Mints to the free coinage of silver. Never before perhaps in the history of modern trade has legislation had a more disastrous and immediate effect on an important and well-established industry. With the certainty and precision of an automatic machine, business for China and Japan was for the time being absolutely suspended, as not only were new orders rendered impracticable by an immediate fall of 12 to 15 per cent. in the nominal rate of exchange, but it was impossible to finance previous operations, the banks refusing to buy bills on any terms. It says much for the sound condition of the industry that it was able to withstand such a sudden strain without leading to an absolute collapse, and much also for the energy and

ability with which the crisis was encountered that, availing themselves of the organisation which the Association affords, Agents and Owners of Mills at once set themselves to meet the crisis by effecting economies in working and obtaining reductions in freights, &c. These influences, coupled with a slow but steady compensating advance in prices in China, have gone a great way towards restoring the industry to a sounder basis, but it will be a long time before lost ground can be recovered to say nothing of further development. Against that, the currency policy of Government seriously militates, giving, as it does, by the dislocation enforced between silver and the rupee, a premium to Chinese and Japanese spinners, a fact which it is evident they only too well appreciate.

As will be perceived from the subjoined figures, the exports of yarn from Bombay to China and Japan have during the past year for the first time in the history of the trade shown a retrograde movement, the total decline as compared with the previous year being 95,446 bales, equal to 23·43 per cent., but it is by a comparison of the figures of the last six months of 1893 with similar periods that the full effect of the currency legislation already referred to is fully apparent. For instance, the exports for the six months ending 31st December 1893 show a falling of, as compared with the first six months of the same year, of 58,046 bales, or 31·39 per cent., while as compared with the last six months of 1892, the decrease is no less than 79,032 bales, or 38·38 per cent:—

Exports of Country-made Yarn from Bombay to China and Japan.

PERIOD.	To China (Bales 400 lbs. each).	To Japan (Bales 400 lbs. each).	TOTAL Bales.
From 1st January to 31st December 1877.....	28,516	142	28,658
Do. do. 1878.....	45,933	1,745	47,678
Do. do. 1879.....	45,530	4,842	50,372
Do. do. 1880.....	63,194	4,527	67,721
Do. do. 1881.....	61,783	7,378	69,161
Do. do. 1882.....	81,434	9,854	91,288
Do. do. 1883.....	94,982	17,421	112,403
Do. do. 1884.....	127,318	13,846	141,164
Do. do. 1885.....	154,517	19,020	173,537
Do. do. 1886.....	199,407	20,543	219,950
Do. do. 1887.....	205,158	39,730	244,888
Do. do. 1888.....	234,071	52,697	286,768
Do. do. 1889.....	254,697	62,220	316,917
Do. do. 1890.....	325,060	37,722	362,782
Do. do. 1891.....	365,038	10,939	375,977
Do. do. 1892.....	385,771	21,445	407,216
Do. do. 1893.....	297,572	14,198	311,770

The exports of piece-goods to the further East afford, if anything, a worse comparison than yarn, the decrease, as shown in the following table, being 3,780 bales as compared with 1892, or 50·97 per cent :—

Exports of Country-made Piece-goods from Bombay to China and Japan.

PERIOD.	China.		Japan.		Total.	
	Packages.	Yards.	Packages.	Yards.	Packages.	Yards.
From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1877.....	10	14,400	...	.....	10	14,400
Do. do. 1878.....	1,206	1,499,334	58	113,528	1,264	1,612,862
Do. do. 1879.....	296	365,640	5	8,400	301	374,040
Do. do. 1880.....	1,553	1,890,685	110	132,000	1,663	2,022,685
Do. do. 1881.....	144	168,139	2	5,250	146	173,389
Do. do. 1882.....	573	713,237	20	36,714	593	749,951
Do. do. 1883.....	1,875	2,188,770	452	565,958	2,237	2,754,723
Do. do. 1884.....	1,595	1,770,662	16	25,187	1,611	1,795,849
Do. do. 1885.....	2,303	3,712,273	6	5,376	2,309	3,717,649
Do. do. 1886.....	2,302	2,988,890	...	.....	2,302	2,988,890
Do. do. 1887.....	1,963	2,584,680	3	4,560	1,966	2,589,240
Do. do. 1888.....	11,320	15,751,688	96	140,321	11,416	15,892,009
Do. do. 1889.....	1,302	1,985,997	26	31,200	1,328	2,017,197
Do. do. 1890.....	3,148	3,660,574	21	23,800	3,169	3,684,374
Do. do. 1891.....	4,564	6,102,250	...	.....	4,564	6,102,250
Do. do. 1892.....	7,416	9,984,335	...	.....	7,416	9,984,335
Do. do. 1893.....	3,598	4,517,445	38	57,312	3,636	4,574,757

It is interesting to notice that the shipments of both piece-goods and yarn from England to China and Japan have not decreased in the same proportion as from Bombay, the falling off, as compared with 1892, being, in yarns, 12·99 per cent. and in piece-goods 24·26 per cent :—

Shipments of Cotton Piece-Goods and Yarns from the United Kingdom to China and Japan from the Year 1877 *to* 1893.

YEARS.	Piece-Goods of all Kinds.			Yarns.		
	To China and Hongkong.	To Japan.	Total.	To China and Hongkong.	To Japan.	Total.
(1st Jan. to 31st Dec.)	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1877	367,329,900	27,150,300	394,480,200	17,962,200	15,105,700	33,067,900
1878	340,097,800	42,232,400	382,330,200	11,058,200	25,409,600	36,467,800
1879	462,303,800	61,617,500	523,921,300	14,343,400	24,607,700	38,951,100
1880	447,271,900	61,464,500	508,736,400	19,514,200	26,911,600	46,425,800
1881	523,852,300	63,325,100	587,177,400	19,149,400	28,329,800	47,479,200
1882	401,958,300	52,990,500	454,948,800	15,226,700	19,144,200	34,370,900
1883	370,659,800	45,006,000	415,665,800	13,370,700	20,148,500	33,519,200
1884	394,583,600	45,354,200	439,937,800	15,721,300	23,134,800	38,856,100
1885	523,927,000	45,412,400	569,339,400	20,373,900	12,687,200	33,061,100
1886	455,823,000	34,628,500	490,451,500	10,598,200	16,332,200	26,930,400
1887	552,742,700	65,403,800	618,146,500	11,882,200	23,472,500	35,354,700
1888	574,547,500	77,856,400	652,403,900	17,474,000	27,168,600	44,642,600
1889	474,426,100	82,578,000	557,004,100	8,828,900	26,832,600	35,661,500
1890	570,297,800	63,309,400	633,607,200	14,956,900	23,100,500	38,057,400
1891	534,129,400	61,120,100	595,249,500	13,144,800	14,826,500	27,971,300
1892	497,485,200	75,180,500	572,665,700	8,501,300	23,384,900	31,886,200
1893	365,425,500	68,307,800	433,733,300	8,778,500	18,963,000	27,741,500
Average for 10 years.	494,338,780	61,915,110	556,253,890	13,026,000	20,990,280	34,016,280

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

As previously mentioned, the action of Government in closing the mints on 26th June 1893, has been of serious import to the cotton industry of India; the trade in goods and yarns with the further East has been placed in a most critical condition, and for some months it was almost a question whether the future of the spinning industry in Bombay was not likely to be seriously imperilled. After the absolute stoppage of business which ensued upon the closing of the mints, matters gradually tended to right themselves; but in August persistent rumours were circulated that Government had in contemplation the idea of imposing a heavy import duty on silver with the view of carrying out and supporting their currency policy. Seeing how seriously this would further depress exchange between China and India, your Committee, on the representation of several members, despatched the following telegram to Government on the 18th August :—

> "Being informed that Government have been asked to impose an import duty on Silver, the Association respectfully begs to submit its protest against such a measure as it would complete ruin of mill industry and seriously injure trade with Japan, China, the Straits and other silver using countries."

Again, on a revival of these rumours in December last, the Committee convened a special meeting to consider the advisibility of further addressing Government on the subject, as the result of which the following message was despatched to the Government of India on 27th December :—

> "The Bombay Millowners' Association respectfully beg to represent to his Excellency the Governor-General in Council the alarm and regret with which they observe the continuance of persistent rumours of the probability of an import duty being imposed on Silver. Feeling assured that this step would only temporarily check the import of Silver, which must ultimately settle down to the actual requirements of the country, whether a duty be imposed or not, while it would inevitably aggravate the deplorable position of the cotton spinning industry already rendered exceedingly critical by the closing of the mints in June last, and the subsequent repeal of the Sherman Act, this Association ventures to hope that his Excellency the Governor-General in Council will not lend his sanction to the imposition of an import duty, and that he may further be pleased to notify at an early date that Government have no intention of imposing such a duty. This latter notification would at once check the large speculative operations in the metal, and tend more than anything else to steady and improve sterling exchange, and at the same time to restore confidence to trade between India and the silver using countries of the further East."

To this the following reply was received on 1st January :—

"I have laid your telegram before the Governor-General in Council, and am desired to assure you that the matters referred to therein continue to have the anxious attention of His Excellency in Council."

It was originally the intention of the Committee to address Government at length, by letter, embodying the sense of, and enlarging upon, the telegram despatched, but it occurred to them that their protest in this matter might be more effectually brought before Government and the public by embodying it in an Address to the then coming Viceroy, Lord Elgin, on his arrival in Bombay early in January 1894, and this course was ultimately adopted. —(*Appendix B*).

MUNICIPAL CHARGES FOR WATER SUPPLIED TO MILLS.

As MENTIONED in the previous year's report, your Committee, in the current year, again addressed the Municipal Commissioner on this subject but without eliciting any further response than that he could not yet take any steps in the matter. A subsidiary point with reference to the charges for water levied by the Municipality on mills was raised by the Mazagon Manufacturing Company, Limited, in 1892, and after some discussion the Committee decided to take counsel's opinion as to the validity of the charges objected to. The point at issue was a resolution passed by the Standing Committee fixing the minimum charge for water supplied at not less than the sum equal to half the water tax on the value of the property supplied, instead of the fixed rate of twelve annas per one thousand gallons on the quantity used as shown by meter. The opinion of the solicitors of the Association—Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen—as also that of Mr. John Macpherson, Barrister-at-law, who was consulted in the case, being that the Standing Committee had not powers under the Municipal Act to pass the resolution in question, your Committee addressed the Municipal Commissioner handing him copies of these opinions and inviting him to consider the matter in conjunction with the entire question of charges levied for water for trade purposes, which he had already admitted were, in his opinion, unduly high. As the result of this representation, the Commissioner replied that, being advised that where the payment of meter rates was compulsory, the minimum of half the tax on value ought not to be applied, he had issued instructions accordingly. At the same time he pointed out that this decision did not affect the legality of the composition entered into with rate-payers in cases where the payment of meter rates was not compulsory, and of which composition the minimum of half the tax on value formed an element. The Commissioner took no notice of the Committee's request that the general subject of the charges for water levied for trade purposes should be considered, and it is evident, therefore, that no advantage is to be gained by carrying on this discussion by correspondence. Your Committee have accordingly decided that at the proper moment the representatives of the Association on the Municipal Corporation shall bring the matter up for discussion before the Corporation.—*(Appendix C.)*

INCREASE OF HALALCORE TAX ON MILLS.

Representations having been made to the Committee of the Association in August last as to increased charges demanded by the Municipality for the halalcore service, amounting, in some intances, to an advance of 250 per cent., your Committee decided to take the matter up with the Municipal Commissioner, and for that purpose appointed a Special Committee consisting of Mr. G. Cotton (Chairman of the Association) Mr. Cursondas Vullubdas, Mr. D. E. Wacha, and the Hon'ble Mr. N. N. Wadia, C.I.E. These gentlemen had a meeting, by previous appointment, with the Municipal Commissioner, on 26th September, when the matter was discussed at some length, and the Commissioner undertook to supply particulars of the charges made in anticipation of a further interview to be afterwards arranged. In the interval, however, the Commissioner addressed the Chairman demi-officially stating that he would prefer postponing seeing the Special Committee again pending an answer from Government to a long report that he had submitted on this subject. The reply from Government to that report might, he thought, throw additional light on what was undoubtedly a difficult question, and in the meantime the special charges against the mills would be hung up, so that the millowners should not be prejudiced by the delay. The proposal to postpone the further projected interview was duly adopted by the Association, but at the same time the Committee deemed it desirable to obtain the fullest information possible as to the nature of the work performed by the Halalcore Department, the cost of the service when originally performed by the millowners themselves, the previous charge levied by the Municipality, and the enhanced charge now made. By means of printed forms circulated by the Secretary and filled up by members, the Committee were enabled to tabulate all these details in a condensed form, which was afterwards printed and circulated to members and a copy of same was handed to the Municipal Commissioner under cover of a letter pointing out the irregularity of the assessment, the charges on different mills varying from 8 annas per head per annum on the work-people employed to 55 annas per head per annum. The Commissioner replied to this communication at some length pointing out discrepancies in the number of hands said to be employed as compared with the return previously furnished by the Association to the Health Officer of the Municipality and explained at the same time the mode in which the assessment of the tax was arrived at ; the charge being 2 annas per head per mensem on the number of hands employed on mills connected with the drainage system, and on those unconnected with the drainage system, a charge supposed to represent the actual cost incurred in removing excrementitious and polluted matter from the mills to a depot supposed to be situated one mile distant. In reply to this the Committee informed the Commissioner that the number of hands employed in the various mills not only varied from month to month, but from day to day, and that at the present moment, with the industry in an exceedingly depressed condition, the number of hands was necessarily more restricted than at

the time the return was furnished to the Health Officer of the Municipality, such return only giving the hands employed on 30th June 1892. The Committee further pointed out that even with the explanation furnished by the Commissioner, the discrepancies in the charges were exceedingly wide, the maximum apparently being 3 annas 8 pies per head charged to the Indo-China Manufacturing Company, while the minimum was 8 pies per head charged to the Jehanghir Wadia Mills. In the meantime the matter remains in abeyance pending the result of the reference to Government made by the Commissioner, and on the basis suggested by him bills for halalcore tax can either be paid under protest or payment declined under a guarantee by the companies that the interests of the Municipality shall not be prejudicially affected by the charges being held in abeyance.—*(Appendix D.)*

REDUCTION OF WAGES OF MILL HANDS.

The extreme depression in, and the unremunerative character of the trade during the past twelve months has naturally led to the closest consideration of all possible means of effecting a reduction in the cost of production; and at a general meeting of millowners held on 11th July 1893, as the result of a somewhat prolonged discussion of the existing position of the industry, the following resolution was passed:

> "That the Hon'ble Mr. N. N Wadia, C.I.E., be requested to prepare a schedule of wages to be paid in the different mills, taking into consideration the various circumstances and classes of machinery in the different mills, mill agents undertaking to supply all necessary information to Mr. Wadia; such schedule to be submitted to a meeting of the members of the Association for adoption or amendment."

In accordance with this Resolution the Hon'ble Mr. Wadia, at great personal trouble to himself, drew up a rough draft which was circulated to all Agents and owners of Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills in Bombay, accompanied by a circular, dated 18th September, requesting them to note in red ink any changes which they considered should be made in the number of hands employed in each department, or in the rates of wages specified, together with any other suggestions which they considered would aid Mr. Wadia in preparing a table for regulating the wages of mill hands in Bombay, and asking that the corrected draft be returned within a fortnight. This was not unanimously complied with, but sufficient answers were received to enable the Hon'ble Mr. Wadia to put his proposals on a definite basis, and these having been printed were circulated to members on the 2nd of November with a request that, should they be willing to agree to the list of wages as a maximum, they would sign a special agreement (which the Committee had got drawn up by the solicitors of the Association) stating their willingness to abide by the proposal. The Committee were in hopes that replies might have been received in sufficient time to enable the adop-

tion of the maximum list of wages from 1st January 1894, but notwithstanding repeated reminders they regret to say that up to 31st December only 39 members had given their assent to the agreement. They trust that the matter will ultimately be carried through, as they regard the proposed agreement as likely to be an important step towards a fair uniform scale of wages.—(*Appendix E.*)

SHORT-TIME MOVEMENT.

A rapid rise in the value of cotton during the latter part of 1892 and the beginning of 1893, which was but partially compensated for by the prices obtainable for yarn in China, led to a revival of the agitation in favour of the adoption of short-time, and in response to a requisition, dated 3rd February 1893, signed by a number of the leading members of the Association, the Committee convened a general meeting for the purpose of discussing the question. At that meeting it was resolved that :—

(1) During two months the mills should be stopped two days a week in addition to Sundays and all Native Holidays.

(2) That the Committee of the Association do take steps to ascertain what number of millowners are willing to carry out this Resolution. The result to be declared at an adjourned meeting to be held a week later.

The replies received, however, being far from unanimous, the following Resolution was passed at the adjourned meeting held on 14th February 1893 :—

"That in view of the adverse replies received from the members of the Association, it is the opinion of this meeting that short-time cannot at present be adopted."

As the position of the industry, however, so far from having improved, had, if anything, become more unprofitable in the interval, your Committee again brought up the question of short-time for discussion after the conclusion of the Annual General Meeting, held on the 18th April last, when it was unanimously resolved that short-time be adopted for three months, from Friday, 28th April, on the following terms :—

(1). That all spinning mills shall stop three days a week, including Sundays and holidays, from Friday, the 28th April, to Friday, the 28th July next.

(2). That weaving mills should either stop spinning bundling yarns as above, or arrange to stop their entire mills, including both spinning and weaving, for a proportionate number of days.

(3). All stoppages, as far as possible, to embrace holidays and either Friday and Saturday or Saturday and Monday, in addition to Sunday in each week.

(4). That a Special Committee consisting of—

MR. G. COTTON,
„ D. FRAMJEE DINSHAW PETIT,
„ D. J. TATA,
„ DAMODHAR THACKERSEY MOOLJEE,
„ SASSOON J. DAVID,
„ GORDHANDAS KHATAU,
„ D. C. SHROFF, and
THE SECRETARY,

be appointed to receive and answer all communications regarding short-time; to have full power to decide all questions relating to same; and to take such measures and incur such expenditure as may be necessary for the effective working of the movement.

Out of the 63 mills working in Bombay, the owners and Agents of 55 agreed to adhere to the movement, which was duly maintained up to the 28th July 1893. A few days before that date, however, a general meeting was held with the view of discussing whether the movement should be further continued, and after some debate it was unanimously resolved that "from the [illegible]mination of the present agreement for short-time, up to 31st December [illegible] the spinning mills shall work from 7 a.m. to 5-30 p.m. with the usual [illegible]al of 30 minutes in the middle of the day. The signatures of the [illegible]s of the various spinning mills in Bombay to be obtained to an agreeving effect to this resolution."

[illegible]ual steps were taken to obtain adherence to the proposal, but at [illegible]he Committee, held on 28th July, the Secretary intimated [illegible] Spinning Mills working in Bombay, only 22 had, up to that [illegible]ovement, and that he saw no prospect of other signatures [illegible] After some discussion the Committee decided to issue a [illegible]ning and Weaving Mills, intimating that the Committee [illegible]nion that the present agreement to close three days a week [illegible]or a further period of three months, agents and owners [illegible]me time whether they were agreeable or otherwise to [illegible] As this proposal, however, did not meet with adequate [illegible]ittee eventually decided to allow the movement to [illegible]rther has been done in connection with short-time [illegible] the year.—(*Appendix F.*)

[illegible]MILL BUILDINGS IN ACCORDANCE WITH [illegible]S UNDER THE FACTORIES' ACT.

[illegible]ast Annual Report, the then Committee of the [illegible]espondence with the Collector of Land Revenue, [illegible]y, regarding the requisitions of the rules for

ventilation, and circulars had been issued to members asking them t up a form, specifying the exact information required. On the 10th M last, the Committee addressed the Collector, handing in all the forms w they had up to that time had returned, but no reply to this communic has been received up to the time of writing this report.—(*Appendix G.*)

WORKING OF THE FACTORIES' ACT.

The Factories' Act continues to be worked without friction as betw millowners and the authorities charged with the duty of seeing that the is duly complied with. No correspondence, with the exception of that m tioned above, in connection with ventilation of mill buildings, has taken pl between the Collector and the Association; and from the Provincial Rep on the working of the Act in the Bombay Presidency for the preceding ye which was published on the 27th June 1893, it is satisfactory to observe t the Collector reports that no special difficulty has been felt in enforci the Act.—(*Appendix H.*)

EXEMPTION OF GINNING FACTORIES FROM SUNDAY LABOU UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE INDIAN FACTORIES' ACT.

Messrs. Canjee Meghjee and Company, Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents of the Julgaon Cotton Ginning Company, Limited, (Members of the Association) having solicited the assistance of the Association with th to getting Government to issue a notification declaring that the pro contained in Section 5 B, sub-section 1, of the Indian Factories' Act, Sunday labour should not apply to their factories, the Committee the Government, General Department, Bombay, on the Secretary to G Presses mentioned althou 11th August last. Pointing out that the Presses when (generally speaking) in the months of November, Decem ruary, March and April, did not, on the whole, work more in the year, the Committee submitted that, under a fair in Factories' Act, the Company would be entitled to be absol tion regarding Sunday work; and they accordingly asked the Governor in Council would be pleased to permit the Sundays and other holidays when they might require if they only worked within four consecutive months of

Government in reply stated, that, on a considerati of the case, they regretted their inability to comply wi decision was accordingly communicated to the (*Appendix I.*)

SPECIAL CLAUSE TO BE INSERTED I POLICIES WHERE A RETURN ON ACCO SPRINKLERS IS GIVI

In January last, the Secretary of the Bomb ance Agents addressed this Association, handi was proposed should be inserted in, or endorse

remission of premium was granted for the installation of Automatic Sprinklers in mills. After discussing the clause, your Committee came to the conclusion that it was possible the form provided by the Fire Insurance Agents might lead to difficulty in event of claims arising under a fire, as there seemed a possibility of the clause being so interpreted as to render an entire policy void by the non-compliance of the insured with that portion of the clause regarding the keeping in order of the sprinkler appliances. They accordingly resolved that the solicitors of the Association should be asked to draw up a clause to meet the case, and this they accordingly did, obtaining, at the same time, the opinion of Mr. John Macpherson, barrister-at-law, thereon. The draft, accompanied by Mr. Macpherson's opinion, was duly circulated to members; but as it did not meet with their entire approval, Mr. Sassoon J. David, a member of the Committee, undertook its revision. The revised form of the clause, having been approved of by your Committee, was forwarded, in July last, to the Bombay Association of Fire Insurance Agents with a request to be informed whether it met with the approval of its members. So far no reply has been received to this, beyond a mere acknowledgment of the receipt of the letter; but the matter is one of some importance, and it may be well, therefore, to re-open the discussion with the Fire Insurance Agents.—(*Appendix J.*)

REDUCTION IN RATES OF FREIGHT ON GOODS AND YARN SHIPPED TO HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

With the view of mitigating as much as possible the adverse position of the China markets for the production of the Bombay mills, the Committee of the Association decided on making representations to the P. and O., Austrian-Lloyd's, and Rubattino Steam Navigation Companies, with the view, if possible, of obtaining a material reduction in rates of freight on goods and yarns between Bombay and the ports of the further East. In their communication to these Shipping Companies, the Committee represented what a very heavy tax upon the trade the ruling rates of freight then were, and pointing out that while they were making every effort to reduce the cost of working and production on this side, they considered they were fairly entitled to ask for a reduction of freight of Rs. 8 per ton to Hongkong and Rs. 12 to Shanghai, during the period the mills continued to work short-time. The Agents of the respective Steamer Companies were unable to meet this request without, in the first instance, consulting their head offices in Europe, but on the 6th June they were able to intimate that an increased discount of 15 per cent. would be given on all shipments from the date of the application made by the Association, up to the termination of the short-time movement. While this concession was considerably less than the Association had asked for, the Committee thanked the Shipping Companies for it as indicating a disposition on their part to meet the legitimate demand of the trade. In August, however, the Committee resolved, owing to the still more depressed condition of the trade caused by the closing of the mints at the end of June, to again address the Agents of the three Shipping Companies, asking that the rebate should be increased from 15 to 20 per cent., and be allowed during a further

period of three months after the termination of the first short-time agreement. The reply received, while conceding the extended time during which the rebate would be allowed, did not accede to the request for the discount being increased to 20 per cent. On the expiry of the further period of three months, your Committee again asked that the rebate should be further continued up to the end of the year, and this was conceded; but before the expiry of that period, towards the end of November, a communication was received from the representatives of the three Steamer Companies, intimating that the discount would be increased to 25 per cent. on and after 21st December, and that owing to the competition of a new line of steamers the rates of freight would be reduced to Rs. 6 to Hongkong, Straits and Japan, and Rs. 8 to Shanghai, per ton of 40 cubic feet; cotton to Japan to be charged Rs. 2 per ton higher than yarns to the same port. Since then the competition, developed by the advent of a line of Japanese owned and subsidised steamers, has become much keener, and rates have declined to Rs. 2 per ton, which has naturally aided exports of yarn materially.—(*Appendix K.*)

STRIKE OF MILL HANDS.

During the year under report, only two small partial strikes of mill hands have been reported to the Association, and respecting these the Committee adopted the procedure previously agreed upon of circulating the names of the hands on strike to all the members of the Association.—(*Appendix L.*)

USE OF STEAM WHISTLES BY MILLS.

The Agents of the Jadhowjee Raghoojee Manufacturing Company having addressed the Association asking for support to obtain permission for the use of a steam whistle at their mills at an earlier hour than the Municipal Commissioner was prepared to sanction, the Committee replied that as they had already given it as their opinion that there was no absolute necessity for the use of steam whistles in mills, they must decline to support the application.—(*Appendix M.*)

THE SMOKE NUISANCE.

Communications having been received from the Health Officer of the Bombay Municipality pointing out that dense smoke had been seen to issue from the chimneys of two mills during certain periods, and further that the Health Officer desired to intimate that observations were being taken throughout the city with the view of prosecuting any offenders against the Municipal laws in regard to smoke nuisance, your Committee addressed the Agents of the two mills complained of, and on receipt of their explanations passed then on to the Health Officer, at the same time stating that as excessive smoke really meant waste of coal, the members of the Association had no desire whatever to encourage the nuisance, adding that the Committee would take every measure in their power to induce members to give their careful attention to the matter. They, however, pointed out that it was impossible to carry on manufacturing by steam power without some smoke issu-

ing from the chimneys, and that the Health Officer in his observations should bear this fact in mind. As a precautionary measure the Committee had the letter received from the Health Officer printed and circulated to members, and they are glad to say that since then no further complaints have been received.—*(Appendix N.)*

PAYMENT OF MILL HANDS.

It having come to the notice of the Committee of the Association that in several mills in Bombay wages were being paid daily to the hands in contravention of the rules, and, as the Committee were satisfied that the system was only encouraged by jobbers for their own special benefit and profit, a circular letter was addressed to all agents and owners expressing the Committee's hope that millowners would unite for the purpose of discountenancing such a system, which, in the opinion of the Committee, was fraught with the greatest danger to the economical working of the mills.

TRANSFER OF PROPERTY ACT, 1882.

The Committee of the Association having been favoured with a copy of a Memorandum in reference to the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, which had been forwarded to the Government of Bombay, on behalf of the three branches of the legal profession, namely, barristers, advocates, pleaders, and attornies, decided to support the representations contained therein, and addressed Government on 4th July last with that object. The representation of the legal profession was with the view of obtaining a repeal or amendment of section 136 of the Act in question, which was interpreted as prohibiting barristers, advocates, pleaders and attornies from purchasing recognised investments, such as Debentures, Bonds of a Municipality, Port Trust, or other public Corporations, Debentures of any Incorporated Company, etc., and if this reading of the law were accepted and enforced, it was evident that the consequences might be far-reaching not only as regards the members of the legal profession themselves but the public generally.—(*Appendix O.*)

AMENDMENT OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT, 1882.

Under a Notification, dated 5th September 1893, the Government of Bombay submitted, for the opinion of the Association, an amendment of the Indian Companies' Act, which had been proposed by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce to the Government of India a few months previously. After circulation to the members of the Association and careful consideration in Committee, Government was addressed stating that the amendment proposed by the Chamber had the entire approval of the Association.—(*Appendix P.*)

CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES TO YARN BALES SHIPPED TO HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Representations having been made to the Association by several members with respect to the difficulty experienced by them in obtaining settlements of claims for damages to yarn bales at Hongkong and Shanghai, a letter was addressed to the Superintendent of the P. & O. S. N. Co., and the Agent of the Austrian Lloyds S. N. Company, calling attention to the matter. The Com-

mittee pointed out that numerous cases had occurred in which, while the bills of lading granted by these Companies were perfectly clean, claims for either fresh water damage or for chafed bales had been refused at the port of destination on the ground that the yarn was insufficiently packed. Understanding that the Steamer Companies admitted that the question of sufficient packing, or otherwise, did not depend upon the bales being covered with tarpaulins, but merely that the outside wrappers should be of strong gunnies, the Committee submitted that there was good ground for believing that the Steamer Companies' surveyors at the ports of destination were in the habit of alleging insufficient packing merely when the bales were not covered with tarpaulins. The Committee accordingly suggested that the Steamer Companies should, in accepting bales of yarn for shipment, at once state whether the packing was supposed to be sufficient or the reverse. When a clean receipt was given and there was nothing to indicate insufficient packing, the Committee suggested that the goods should be assumed as having been received not only in good order but well and sufficiently packed, and that no refusal of claims should thereafter take place in connection with the packing.

In the replies received, it was stated that it would not be practicable to carry out the system suggested by the Committee, adding that the question of damage to cargo must be dealt with as customary on delivery at port of destination and the surveyors (not necessarily the Companies' surveyors) then decide any points raised by the agent of the ship or by the consignees. But if the yarn were packed in at least 14 oz. (and not 10 oz.) Hessians with a paper or tarpaulin lining (as required by the Companies), it was thought that the difficulties complained of would cease. The Committee, however, not being satisfied with these replies, again addressed the Companies concerned pointing out that in a case which had come to the knowledge of the Committee the packing which was proved to have been 14 oz. Hessians, the P. & O. S. N. Company refused to entertain the claim for damage on the plea of insufficient packing. As far as the Committee were aware, 10 oz. Hessians were never used in any of the local mills for the outer covering of bales, 14 oz. ones being generally utilized, and in some cases, 12 oz. But in this connection the Committee did not quite understand what was meant by "paper lining" and they enquired whether it referred to the paper covering of the bundle (which they understood was adopted in every mill without exception) or to the sheet of paper under the Hessian. They also solicited information as to whether bales made up in 14 oz. Hessians were considered by the Companies as proper packing, and that bales with 12 oz. Hessians, or under, were not so recognised, in cases where claims for damage were submitted.

To these enquiries the Committee have not yet received definite replies, the Companies addressed having referred the matter to their China Agencies and promised to communicate with the Association on hearing from them.—(*Appendix Q.*)

PROVISION OF BETTER FACILITIES FOR THE LANDING OF COAL IN BOMBAY.

The question of improved facilities for landing coal in Bombay having occupied the attention of the Port Trustees, the Association was consulted by the Trust at the close of the year with respect to a scheme for a coal wharf at Tank Bunder which is calculated to meet the requirements of the trade. The additional storage facilities are to be obtained by the reclamation of the Saw Mills property at Tank Bunder, which has been recently acquired by the Trustees, and it is estimated that an expenditure of one-and-a-half to two lakhs of rupees will admit of accommodation for 68,000 tons of coal. In replying to the Trustees, the Committee intimated that the scheme had the full approval of the members of the Association, but they trusted that no additional wharfage fee would be imposed on coal in connection with the scheme.—(*Appendix R.*)

DISCONTINUANCE OF THE PRACTICE OF DEFACING POSTAGE LABELS.

In May last the Association was consulted by the Director-General of the Post Office or India, with respect to the system which had been allowed to prevail in India for many years of defacing postage labels on letters or other articles before they had been posted, by marking them with a pen or writing upon them. In a memorandum drawn up by the Director-General on the subject, it was mentioned that this practice, which at one time was encouraged by the Post Office, had since assumed an objectionable form by the introduction of rubber stamps, and in some cases to the printing of names or initial letters upon postage labels, frequently obscuring the marks by which a check against the employment of previously used labels was rendered exceedingly difficult by postal officials. It was accordingly suggested that, in the interests of the Post Office, the system of marking labels should be altogether given up, and the Committee was asked for an expression of opinion on the subject. In the reply sent, the Committee expressed their approval of the proposal submitted, but added that they would like to see the practice adopted which existed in England of permitting labels to be marked by the perforation of initials.—(*Appendix S.*)

PROGRESS OF COTTON SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS IN INDIA.

The annual return of Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills working and in course of erection in India on 30th June 1893—published in the Appendix —shows an increase of 2 mills, one being situated in Bombay and the other in the Presidency. The spindle power in Bombay has accordingly increased by 106,492, while in all India the total number of spindles at work on 30th June 1893 was 35,75,917 as against 34,02,232 in the previous twelve months, showing a total increase of 1,73,685. It will be noticed, however, that there

was a decrease in the quantity of cotton consumed in Bombay, the figures being 7,24,260 bales as against 7,28,588 bales on 30th June 1892. In other parts of India the total consumption was increased by 9,398 bales over last year, while the quantity consumed in the whole of India was 5,070 bales more than that given in the preceding return.

PROGRESS OF COTTON MILLS IN CHINA.

By desire of the Committee, Messrs. Sassoon J. David & Co., of Bombay, were good enough to obtain for the Association an interesting report on the progress of Cotton Mills in China, which is now embodied in the Appendix for the information of members. A report on the working of the Hankow Cotton Mill, received from the Government of India through the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, is also published in *Appendix T.*

STOCKS OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

In accordance with the practice established by the Committee, the Secretary took the necessary steps with the view of ascertaining from Agents and Owners of all Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills in Bombay the Stocks of Cotton held by them on 30th June 1893. The ascertained stocks, with the exception of one mill, privately owned, which declined to give the information, amounted to 78,212 candies, as compared with 1,07,828 candies in the previous twelve months, and the information was accordingly circulated to Agents and Owners in the usual way.

REFERENCES TO THE ASSOCIATION.

Delivery of Cotton under Contract.—The Agents of the Currimbhoy Mills Company, Limited, on 17th June last, solicited the opinion of the Committee in respect of 200 bales Fully-Good Bhownugger cotton purchased by them for May delivery. The dealer, however, tendered the Company Rampore ginned cotton instead, which was accepted. The lot consisted of 325 bales, which was stamped by the Company to be weighed at a subsequent date. When application for delivery was made only 116 bales were made over, the remainder having been sold and delivered to another party. Subsequently the dealer offered the Company cotton of the same class to make up the 200 bales. The Company declined to have anything more to do with the bargain, holding that the dealer having sold bales out of their lot had forfeited all claims, and the Committee were therefore asked for an expression of opinion as to whether, under the circumstances, the Company was justified in cancelling the contract.

In the reply sent the Committee intimated that if the cotton in question had been purchased under the rules of the Cotton Trade Association, the Company's course was no doubt laid down under those rules; but if not, the question was one which should be submitted

to arbitration, as the Millowners' Association had no rules respecting cotton purchases which would be serviceable in the case quoted.

Filing of Balance-Sheets under the Joint-Stock Companies' Act.—The Secretary and Manager of the Hingunghat Mill Company, Limited, addressed the Association in July last enclosing copy of a communication received from the Officiating Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies, Nagpore, stating that the Government of India having directed local Governments to submit their annual returns on the working of Joint-Stock Companies for the official year with greater punctuality than hitherto, the Hingunghat Mill should prepare their Balance-sheet and Report for the official year and submit same by the 15th May punctually ; and the writers enquired whether a similar request had been made to millowners in Bombay.

From the correspondence submitted it appeared that the request from the Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies was for the Hingunghat Mill to submit its Balance-sheet and list of shareholders under the Joint-Stock Companies' Act ; and in communicating this interpretation to the writers, the Committee stated that the Act requires that these returns should be filed every twelve months, but did not require that the twelve months should terminate on any fixed day, and what the Registrar apparently wished to know was whether the Hingunghat Mill would send in its returns in due course.

Remuneration to Medical Officers for inspection of Factories.—A reference having been made to the Association on this subject by the Hingunghat Mill Company, Limited, the Committee intimated that no charge had been made by the authorities in Bombay in connection with the inspection of factories, nor did they consider that such a charge could be made on owners of factories under the Factories' Act, the remuneration to medical officers being, in their opinion, a charge payable by Government.

REGISTRATION OF TRADE-MARKS.

During the year under review a large number of tickets and trade-marks were received by the Committee for registration in accordance with the scheme organized by the Association in 1886, and in cases where no objection was recorded by members the tickets were placed on the register kept by the Association for the purpose.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

The annual donation of Rs. 2,000 to the funds of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute was paid by the Association for the year 1893 in the usual way, and the contribution for the following year has been made over in anticipation of the sanction of members at the Annual General Meeting. Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart., on resigning the office of Chairman of the Association, also vacated his seat as representative of the Association at the Board of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, and the Committee accordingly nominated Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit to fill the vacancy created by Sir Dinshaw's resignation.—(*Appendix U.*)

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF HYGIENE AND DEMOGRAPHY.

The President of the Eighth International Congress of Hygiene and Demography, which is to be held at Budapest in the autumn of 1894, addressed the Committee during the year inviting them to send delegates to represent the Bombay Millowners' Association at the Congress. The Committee, however, have not thought it desirable to comply with this request, and have informed the Congress authorities accordingly.—(*Appendix V.*)

ROYAL COMMISSION ON OPIUM.

At the request of the Bombay Government, the Committee nominated Mr. George Cotton, Chairman of the Association, as a witness before the Royal Commission of Opium. The Commission met in Bombay in February 1894, but the result of their deliberations has not yet been published.—(*Appendix W.*)

AFFAIRS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

The total number of members of the Association on 31st December 1893 was 75 as against 64 on 31st December of the previous year. Ten Companies —whose names (with one exception) were given in the Report for 1892—have joined under the amended rules of the Association, limiting the subscription of other factories to Rs. 5 for every Rs. 50,000 expended on machinery, building and land, the other new members being the Goculdas Ballabdas Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited, and the Cotton Press Factory at Surat.

Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart., who resigned the office of Chairman of the Association during the year, was succeeded by Mr. George Cotton, the Deputy Chairman, while Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit was elected in Mr. Cotton's place.

The Committee record with much regret the deaths of Mr. Damodher Thackersey Mooljee and Mr. H. M. Heeramaneck, both of whom had, for many years, served on the Committee of the Association. Vacancies in the Committee during the year have been filled by the appointment of Mr. Manmohandas Ramjee and Mr. John R. Greaves, the former gentleman taking the place of the late Mr. Damodher Thackersey Mooljee.

STATISTICS.

In the appendix will be found the usual comparative statements of the imports and exports of piece-goods and yarns, for a number of years past, as also the annual statement, made up to 30th June 1893, showing the Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills working and in course of erection in India. The members of the Association have been regularly supplied with the detailed statements of cotton, yarns and goods, issued monthly by the Committee, together with the weekly lists of quotations.—(*Appendix X.*)

APPENDIX A.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

Funds of the Association from 1st January to 31st December 1893.

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
To Office Rent	720 0 0		By Balance at the credit of the Association on 31st December 1892:—		
„ Office Salaries	2,760 0 0		General Fund	18,637 1 9	
„ Printing	1,491 12 0		Travelling Agency Fund	2,721 9 0	21,358 10 9
„ Advertisements	266 6 9		„ Subscriptions for the year ending 31st December 1893	10,574 5 3	
„ Petty charges and stationery	123 3 9		„ Miscellaneous Receipts	209 3 6	
„ Association's contribution to the Chamber of Commerce Statistical Department	1,200 0 0		„ Interest on Government Paper of General Fund and Travelling Agency Fund	653 4 8	
„ Law charges	264 8 0				11,441 13 5
„ Auditor's Fee	50 0 0	6,875 14 6			
„ Association's contribution to the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute for 1893-94	.....	2,000 0 0			
„ Expenses incurred in connection with the short time movement	.....	737 0 0			
Balance as under :—					
Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for Rs. 14,000—cost	14,251 14 0				
Cash in the Bank of Bombay	5,308 9 8				
Amount due by Travelling Agency Fund Account	790 11 0				
		20,351 2 8			
Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for Rs. 3,000 of Travelling Agency Fund Account	2,934 6 0				
Cash in the Bank of Bombay	692 12 0				
	3,627 2 0				
Less amount due to General Fund	790 11 0	2,836 7 0			
Total Rupees		32,800 8 2	Total Rupees		32,800 8 2

Examined and found correct.

NESSERWANJEE SORABJEE JAMSETJEE,
Auditor.

JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

Bombay, 15th March 1894.

APPENDIX B.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

Telegram, dated 21st August 1893, from the Chairman, Bombay Millowners' Association, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce, Simla :—

"Being informed that Government have been asked to impose an import duty on Silver, the Association respectfully begs to submit its protest against such a measure as it would complete ruin of mill industry and seriously injure trade with Japan, China, the Straits and other Silver using countries."

CHINA ASSOCIATION,
SHANGHAI, *14th July* 1893.

SIR,

The Committee of the Shanghai Branch of the China Association, having perused a letter dated July 3rd, 1893, addressed to His Excellency the Viceroy, signed by Messrs. David Sassoon Sons & Co., and by other Firms and Banks in Hongkong, desire to express their concurrence in, and accord their support to, the principles embodied in the views expressed by the signatories as to the effect of the close of the Indian Mints upon trade between India and China.

On the 10th of February last the Shanghai Branch addressed the China Association in London in anticipation of the possible adoption by India of a gold standard and the close of the mints to further rupee coinage: copies of this letter were presented by the Association in London to Her Majesty's Treasury; and on the 6th May the Lords Commissioners stated they would cause the letters of the Association and of the Shanghai Branch to be communicated to the Committee on Indian Currency under the presidency of Lord Herschell.

I am now instructed by the Committee of the Shanghai Branch of the China Association to forward to you copies of the letter addressed to the Committee in London, dated February 10th, and of the letter addressed by the Association in London to Her Majesty's Treasury, dated April 6th, 1893; from which you may observe that the anticipations set out in the letter of February 10th have been fully realised by the course of events following upon the close of the Mints in India.

Claiming, as the China Association does, to be the advocate, and, so far as it is competent, the protector, of British mercantile interests in the Far East, it is the duty of the Association to invite, with respect, the attention of the Government of India to the disastrous consequences, already manifest, arising from the close of the Mints: and to record its protest against action which must be attended by results of the gravest character to the export trade of the Indian Empire; and particularly to British merchants resident in silver-using countries engaged in that trade. In conclusion, it is not unreasonable to declare that the trade between India and the farther East has been created, raised to its present level, and endowed with rich promise for the future by British enterprise and capital, aided by the stability of silver which formed the standard medium of exchange until the close of the Mints dissolved the tie uniting the commerce of India with the growing markets of China and other silver-using nations.

In view of the importance of the subject to the mercantile interest, I purpose forwarding copies of this communication and its enclosures by the mail of one week later to the Chambers of Commerce, the Millowners' Associations, and the Press of India.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

JOHN MACGREGOR, *Chairman.*

THE CHINA ASSOCIATION IN SHANGHAI,

February 10th, 1893.

JAMES FAIRBAIRN FINLAY, Esq.,

Secretary, Finance & Commerce,

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY OF INDIA.

SIR,

A general meeting of the members of the China Association in Shanghai was held on the 23rd of January; and among other subjects for consideration was the probable effect upon foreign trade in the Far East of the adoption by India of a gold standard, and the close of the Indian Mints to further rupee coinage. In the result, the newly-elected Committee was deputed to frame a resolution to be forwarded to you, with a short statement of the principal grounds upon which the resolution is based. The Committee, realising the urgency of the matter, have given to it the consideration the limited time at their disposal permitted; and have agreed upon the following resolution :—

"That the Local Committee of the China Association in Shanghai request the China Association in London to watch all proposed legislation in connection with gold and silver, especially measures exclusively relating to India for the establishment of a gold standard there, and the close of the Mints; action which, in the opinion of the Local Committee, must be highly prejudicial to commerce in the Far East."

In support of this resolution the Local Committee beg to lay before the Association the reasons on which they rely.

I.—China, Japan, and generally all countries East of British India, are silver monometallic; silver retaining its value as a standard for all commodities except those imported from gold monometallic nations.

II.—With the opening of China to foreign commerce British subjects acquired interests which appeal for protection to the Imperial Government equally with the interests of their fellow subjects residents in the Indian Empire. The settlement of British subjects in Treaty Ports and Crown Colonies has necessitated large expenditure in land and buildings, and the establishment of indispensable adjuncts of trade in the form of Banks, Insurance, Shipping, Dock, Wharf, Warehouse, Land, Building and Industrial Companies of various kinds, employing a vast amount of capital; all of which is imperilled by the threatened demonetization of silver in India, which will virtually be the outcome of exclusive currency legislation for that Empire; legislation which must inevitably injure that portion of British enterprise and commerce, founded and fostered under the treaties of trade and commerce made by Her Britannic Majesty's Government with the nations of the Far East, which is dependent upon silver as currency.

III.—Whatever may be the eventual results, it is certain that trade, which has taken years to build up, must be seriously disturbed without compensating advantages: whereas

if the ratio of the currencies in use in India be established by general international consent, instead of being confined to India, trade between China and India will not be disturbed; the quantity of silver will be always the same, while exchange will be governed by the usual conditions.

IV.—The appreciation of gold in Great Britain has tended surely and steadily to divert the supply of certain cotton manufactures for Chinese consumption from Great Britain to British India; the variations in exchange between the latter country and China, both silver-using countries, being confined within a known range.

V.—The preceding paragraphs point more especially to the injury which the isolated action referred to will entail upon British interests in China: other results, affecting identical interests in India and China, must follow.

VI.—An illustration of the growth of Chinese consumption of an article which now forms an important and valuable export from British India, the manufacture of which has stimulated the production of cotton, and led to the establishment of industries there in which considerable capital has been invested, is afforded by cotton yarn. This trade has developed within the last ten years on a silver basis, the currency common to producer and consumer alike; and if this common currency be disturbed this important trade will, for reasons shown in paragraph X, be lost to India, probably without benefit to Great Britain.

VII.—The statistics following are taken from the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs Returns, the separation of Indian and English imported yarn not being shown prior to 1889. Total Imports, 1882 to 1888:—

	Piculs.		*Value.*
1882	184,939	Taels	4,505,000
1883	228,005		5,242,000
1884	231,457		
1885	387,8[illegible]		5,584,000
1886	3[illegible]20		7,871,000
[illegible]	584,582		7,868,000
1887	592,687		12,547,000
1888	683,468		13,427,000
From Great Britain—			
1889	50,144		1,077,000
1890	88,349		1,797,000
1891	73,058		1,507,000
From India—			
1889	628,413		11,884,000
1890	993,145		17,501,000
1891	1,138,083		19,397,000

These statistics show that the import of Indian yarn alone in 1891 exceeded the total import of all cotton yarn in 1882 by 515 per cent. in quantity and 331 per cent. in value.

The value of the 67,000 tons weight of yarn imported from India into China in 1891, at the low rate of exchange of 220 rupees per 100 dollars, is 653 lakhs of rupees; and there are indications of further increase year by year.

Japan is also a large consumer of Indian made yarn.

VIII.—Although the consequence of closing the Indian Mints and establishment of a gold standard may be to raise in India the sterling equivalent of a rupee to 1s. 6d., 1s. 9d., or 1s. 10½d., the purchasing power of the rupee within the Indian territory will not be increased; as a symbol of native value its quality will be unchanged.

IX.—While the rupee will remain as a coin in India with the same purchasing power as before, beyond India it will have an artificial value ranging from 20 to 50 per cent. to be made good in exchange. The effect will be the same as if the export duty of 20 to 50 per cent. were levied on yarn, to be borne by the producer.

Example.—The Indian spinner can now sell 10,000 dollars worth of yarn for 22,000 rupees; and the Chinese consumer is prepared to pay 10,000 dollars, plus charges, because he cannot manufacture for himself on equal terms. If the exchange value of the rupee be artificially raised to 1s. 6d. and the spinner still receives 22,000 rupees, as before, the Chinese consumer must provide 12,000 dollars, *plus* charges, to meet the fall in exchange between China and India. This difference of 20 per cent. enables him to supply his own wants by home manufacture; and if the Indian producer cannot compensate for the difference in exchange in the price of his yarn he must forego the sale to China.

X.—China is already a large producer of cotton, the cultivation of which can be considerably extended should the demand increase. A gold standard in India will most probably operate to close the China market to Indian made yarn, by stimulating production of the raw material and the establishment of manufactories in China for the supply of domestic requirements.

XI.—The creation of a gold standard for the silver rupee currency is equivalent to the establishment by the Imperial Government of a bimetallic ratio within the boundaries of the Indian Empire; while beyond, consequent upon the unwillingness of the Imperial Government to accept international bimetallism, the rupee is merely silver bullion. This seems to be an admission by the Imperial Government, but confined to India only, of the bimetallic principle.

XII.—It is to be noted that the Indian producer asks and receives no more for his yarn than 22,000 silver rupees,—that is, 7,562½ ounces of silver; and that can be made the cost to consumer equally by international extension of the bimetallic principle involved in creating a gold standard for a nation having its currency in silver.

XIII.—From the foregoing paragraphs it has, the Local Committee believe, been made abundantly clear that the trade between India and China will be greatly disturbed in the event of a gold standard being adopted in India, solely on account of the relative effect such a radical change on the currency would have on exchange between the two places. It is equally certain that all other places further east than India, would suffer in like manner in any exchange transactions between such places and India, while the effect generally on the value of silver and on the exchange between China and countries with a gold standard in event of silver being practically demonetized in India, is too apparent to require any further remark in this letter: whilst under existing circumstances the advantages, if any, would probably be entirely to the Chinese as against Europeans, or European capital, invested in China.

XIV.—Generally, the Local Committee believe that any exclusive action in relation to Indian finance, such as that supposed to be in contemplation, must affect most injuriously the trade which has been built up in China, more especially in connection with Great Britain. Already the disturbance which has resulted from want of combined action, and as a consequence of spasmodic speculation, in connection with the precious metals, has seriously discredited China trade. The tendency of late has been to withdraw funds from the Far East on account of the depreciation in the relative value of the local currency. Business is consequently hampered; and the ever-widening difference between the cost of production of fabric such as, for instance, those manufactured in Lancashire and Yorkshire, and the price required in silver, to meet that cost, threatens to make such trade impossible.

XV.—The effect of a marked further depreciation in the value of silver, such as must inevitably follow upon Imperial legislation favourable to India alone, will be seriously detrimental to the export trade to the Far East in cotton and woollen fabrics, among other merchandize; and it deserves earnest consideration: for the reasons here given, therefore, the Local Committee request the China Association to take such action as may seem to them expedient and prudent for the protection of British mercantile interests in the Far East, which at present are greatly imperilled.

We are, Sir,

Your obedient servants,

(Signed) JOHN MACGREGOR, *Chairman.*

R. M. CAMPBELL,

CHARLES DOWDALL,

C. J. DUDGEON,

J. W. HARDING,

E. B. SKOTTOWE,

W. H. TALBOT, *Hon. Secretary.*

Forming the Committee of the CHINA ASSOCIATION IN SHANGHAI.

R. S. GUNDRY, Esquire,
Honorary Secretary,
CHINA ASSOCIATION, LONDON.

CHINA ASSOCIATION,
31, Lombard Street,
LONDON, E. C., *6th April*, 1893.

SIR,

In pursuance of my letter of the 9th February, I have now the honour to submit, for the consideration of Her Majesty's Government, a letter from the Shanghai branch of this Association giving reasons for believing that the proposed close of the Indian Mints would have a calamitous effect on the interests of British commerce, not only in China but through-

out Eastern Asia. For although the magnitude of the China trade gives it natural prominence, Japan, Hongkong, the Straits Settlements, and every centre of British trade in the silver using countries of Asia are equally concerned.

The question presents itself under two aspects :

1st—Trade between Eastern Asia and India.

2nd—Trade between Eastern Asia and England and the rest of the Empire.

The Shanghai Committee invite special attention to the rapid growth in the import of Indian yarn, which has reached a total of 67,000 tons, valued at nearly Tls. 20,000,000, while the import of yarn from England remains nearly stationary at about 4,000 tons. Considerations of staple and suitability have doubtless had their effect in producing these results ; but the steady level of exchange between two silver-using countries has unquestionably been an important factor.

To close the mints of India to silver, or to establish a gold currency, would be to abolish the advantage which she now possesses, and to place her manufacturers at the same disadvantage of a varying exchange by which the Manchester manufacturer is already handicapped. One of two results would probably follow : Either China—which is a large grower of cotton and possesses ample area suited to its extended cultivation—would be encouraged to erect machinery and spin her own yarn, or she would transfer her custom to Japan which is rapidly developing a great manufacturing industry.

The reflection can hardly fail to suggest itself that the opium trade would be effected by similar considerations, with the probable effect of stimulating production in China and Persia and hastening improvement in the manufacture of Chinese opium, to meet the luxurious demand for superior quality which the better-prepared Indian drug at present supplies.

Neither must the consideration be lost sight of that the trade between India and China is remarkably one sided. The exports of yarn and opium alone, from India to China, exceed Tls. 50,000,000. Exact statistics of the return exports from China to India are difficult to obtain, because they are as a rule exported first to Hongkong and merge in the general figures of the trade with that Colony. But it is notorious that they are trifling compared to the great value of the imports, and that they leave, consequently, a large adverse balance, which has to be adjusted, practically, by the remittance of silver, how much soever the fact may be disguised by the intricacies of banking operations.

The same consideration applies to the trade between India and Japan ; Japan being also a large importer of Indian raw cotton and yarn, for which she also has to pay in silver.

We should, in fact, be setting up between India and the Farther East the very barrier which is now embarrassing her financial relations with the West. Having made gold artificially scarce by demonetising silver in Europe, it is now proposed to make silver artificially scarce in India, with a view to redress the balance.

It is, however, beyond the province of this Association to dilate on objections that present themselves, from an Indian point of view, to a policy that would contract her currency at home and disturb her commercial relations abroad. Our purpose is rather to urge that the question is one which must not be looked at exclusively from an Indian standpoint ; for

England is vitally interested in the trade and financial systems, not only of India but of the whole East. It is not only the interests of India that are concerned ; the manufacturing pre-eminence of Great Britain, already seriously shaken by the growing difficulties of commercial intercourse with silver using countries, would be still more gravely prejudiced by the further disturbance of exchange that must inevitably result.

While the mills of Lancashire have been lately idle, mills in Japan have been working the fullest time, and new machinery of varied character is being rapidly set up. The cotton industry of Japan is, in fact, advancing by leaps and bounds, and the purpose is evidently entertained of competing with Manchester in the production of the finest qualities of yarn. Possessing the same advantage as India in respect of cheap labour, Japan has the advantage over Bombay of possessing cheap coal close at hand ; and though she has at present to import the greater part of her raw cotton, she is at a less disadvantage in this respect than England, and will obviously be favoured in her intercourse with China by every fresh variation of Exchange between silver and gold-using countries.

At a moment when efforts are being made by our diplomacy to extend intercourse with China and Japan, by obtaining freer intercourse with the inhabitants and removing fiscal obstructions so as to extend consumption of manufactures in the production of which our labouring population is so vitally interested, we should be neutralising these efforts by widening the gulf between the (gold) cost of producing our manufactures and the (silver) price for which they sell, to a point that would make our export trade to silver-using countries almost impossible.

The Committee conceive that there is not ground for any conflict of opinion as to the certainty of this result. They have, therefore, less hesitation in associating themselves with the protest of their correspondents in China because they find themselves in sympathy with the known views of the Government of India as to the remedy that would best conciliate all the various interests affected.

Experience and enquiry have convinced merchants and manufacturers that the depression in our trade with the East has been brought about mainly through the appreciation of gold in Europe, and the consequent divergence in values between it and silver that has resulted from the dislocation of the tie between the two metals; and they are persuaded that a cure is to be found in the remonetisation, rather than in a further demonetisation, of silver.

It is held as a settled conviction, by the great majority of those concerned in the Eastern trade, that the re-opening of the mints of the world to the coinage of both metals at a settled ratio would at once obviate the financial difficulties of India and remove commercial disabilities which threaten to assume disastrous proportions if the opposite policy is pushed to a further extreme. But if it is held to be impossible to entertain, at present, the recognition, internationally, of both metals as money on a fixed basis of relative value, the Committee is convinced that a policy of non-interference would be less harmful than further partial and local legislation. Rather than such a policy, the Association would prefer a scrupulous non-interference with the natural laws of supply and demand. The operation of those laws would, in time, produce something like finality in the relative value of the precious metals; whereas local legislation would not only be non-conclusive, but would interfere seriously with the internal prosperity of India (which has been stimulated by an increasing and abundant currency) and would be deplorable in its effect on the manufacturing industry of Great Britain which is largely dependent for an outlet on the Greater East, outside of India, with which an immense commerce has been built up under more favourable currency conditions.

The creation of that commerce has, as our Shanghai correspondents point out, involved the employment of a vast capital in Banks, Docks, industrial Companies, and all the various adjuncts of trade—capital which has been already seriously depreciated by the late currency disturbances in Europe, and which is still more gravely menaced by the further demonetisation of silver that would be the virtual outcome of exclusive currency legislation for the Indian Empire.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) R. S. GUNDRY,

Hon. Sec., China Association.

To the SECRETARY TO THE TREASURY,

Treasury Chambers, Whitehall.

Telegram From the Secretary, Bombay Millowners' Association, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce, Calcutta, dated 27th December 1893 :—

"The Bombay Millowners' Association respectfully beg to represent to his Excellency the Governor-General in Council the alarm and regret with which they observe the continuance of persistent rumours of the probability of an import duty being imposed on Silver. Feeling assured that this step would only temporarily check the import of Silver, which must ultimately settle down to the actual requirements of the country, whether a duty be imposed or not, while it would inevitably aggravate the deplorable position of the the Cotton Spining industry already rendered exceedingly critical by the closing of the mints in June last and the subsequent repeal of the Sherman Act, this Association ventures to hope that his Excellency the Governor-General in Council will not lend his sanction to the imposition of an import duty, and that he may further be pleased to notify at an early date that Government have no intention of imposing such a duty. This latter notification would at once check the large speculative operations in the metal, and tend more than anything else to steady and improve Sterling Exchange, and at the same time to restore confidence to trade between India and the silver using countries of the further East."

Telegram from the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce, Calcutta, to the Secretary, Bombay Millowners' Association, dated 1st January 1894 :—

"I have laid your telegram before the Governor-General in Council, and am desired to assure you that the matters referred to therein continue to have the anxious attention of His Excellency in Council."

APPENDIX C.

MUNICIPAL CHARGES FOR WATER SUPPLIED TO MILLS.

THE MAZAGON SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY, *9th August*, 1892.

To

THE SECRETARY, Millowners' Association, Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

As Agents of the Mazagon Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, we request you to lay this letter before the Committee of the Association in order that they may move in the matter to which we beg to draw their attention.

This Company has up to June 1891 been paying to the Municipality water charges every quarter for water consumed by the mill according to the quantity gauged by a meter attached to the premises, which was as follows :—

January to March 1891.

10,95,000 Gallons at 12 annas per 1,000 Gallons .....Rs. 821 4 0

April to June 1891.

14,57,000 Gallons at 12 annas per 1,000 Gallons ..... „ 1,092 12 0

Since July 1891, however, bills have been preferred by the Municipality in which the Company has been charged for water at a rate which is equal to half the water tax on the net assessed value of the property and not according to measurement by meter, as the latter amount falls short of half the water tax on the net assessed value of the property. The charge was as follows :—

July to September 1891.

On Rateable value .....Rs. 106 12 10

N.B.—The water consumed during this period was 46,000 Gallons, which at 12 annas per 1,000 gallons would have come to only Rs. 34-8-0.

October to December 1891.

On Rateable value .....Rs. 106 12 10

N.B.—The water consumed during this period was 44,000 Gallons, which at 12 annas per 1,000 Gallons would have come to only Rs. 33.

We have addressed the Municipality on the subject, and in reply they have sent us copy of a Resolution which was passed at a Meeting of the Standing Committee held on 24th February last, copy of which we beg to attach hereto.

Section 169, referred to in the Resolution, we are of opinion, does not apply to mill property where there are tanks for the storage of water, and where Vehar water is used only in the event of the supply in the tanks running short, but in case it does apply to mill property then we submit that the charge of water should be yearly and not quarterly.

We may point out that both during the monsoon months and two or three months subsequently the quantity of Vehar water consumed by the mills is merely nominal and the Municipal charge for it much less than half the assessed value on the property; water during these months being used only for drinking purposes.

During the hot months, however, when the supply of water in the tanks runs short, Vehar water is largely used for the purposes of the mill, and the Municipal bill for this period by meter proportionately comes to a very large amount, and much more than half the assessed value on the property.

Trusting the Committee of the Association will take the matter up in the interests of mills similarly circumstanced as ours and move in it as they may think advisable.

We are, Dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
For the Mazagon Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ld.,
D. M. PETIT, SONS & CO.,
Agents.

No. 13157 OF 1891-92.

BOMBAY, *24th February* 1892.

To,

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

The undersigned has the honor to state that at the Meeting of the Standing Committee held this day it was resolved—That the existing rates fixed by the Standing Committee for the supply of water by meter and for meter hire under Section 169 and 276 of the Municipal Act for the year 1892-93, and that they be applicable also to the same classes of properties as at present provided that (with the exception of Government and Port Trust properties, dining places and Jamat Khanas) the minimum charge shall not be less than a sum equal to half the water tax on value on the property supplied, and that it shall be at the option of any owner to apply to have a Municipal meter fixed to his premises and to be charged by measurement at 12 (twelve) annas per 1,000 (one thousand) gallons subject to the minimum charge just fixed.

That the existing system for the payment by religious, charitable and educational institutions, the University Garden, clubs and houses with gardens of compounded sums under Section 169 (G) approved by the Standing Committee for the year 1891-92 be continued for 1892-93.

H. W. BARROW,
Municipal Secretary.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *13th November* 1892.

SIR DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT, BART.
CHAIRMAN, MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

DEAR SIR,

With reference to the letter addressed to the Association by the Agents of the Mazagon Spinning and Manufacturing, Company, Limited, under date of 9th August last, on the subject of the Municipality water charges, you will remember that the Committee at their meeting held on 20th September, decided that the point in question should be referred to the Association's Solicitors for an expression of their opinion, but at your request the papers were allowed to remain in abeyance until you had had an opportunity of looking further into the matter. I am now directed to inquire what you wish done, and whether you are of opinion that, as already decided, the subject should be referred to the Solicitors of the Association. In that event I should thank you to place at my disposal all the information you have available, as also a copy of the Resolution of the Standing Committee of the Municipality referring to the point at issue, which, I believe, you have in your possession.

I remain, Dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

BOMBAY, *23rd November* 1892.

JOHN MARSHALL, Esq.,

Secretary, Millowners' Association, Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

In reply to yours of the 15th instant, regarding the letter addressed to you by the Mazagon Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, on the subject of the Municipality water charges, I beg to state that I have looked into the matter and am of opinion that the point in question should be referred to the Solicitors of the Association for an expression of their opinion, as decided at the meeting of the Committee held on the 20th September last.

As desired by you I send you herewith copies of the correspondence passed between the Mazagon Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, and the Municipality on the subject, as also a copy of the Resolution of the Standing Committee referring to the point at issue. Any further information or grounds for argument which your Solicitors might require will be supplied by my son Mr. Bomanjee on his being called upon to do so.

I am, Dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT.

COPIES OF CORRESPONDENCE.

THE MAZAGON SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING CO., LD.,

BOMBAY, *4th April* 1892.

To

R. P. BRUNTON, ESQ.,

Assessor and Collector, Municipal Taxes.

SIR,

With reference to your bills Nos. E. 13144, 13160, 13176, 14457, and 14458, made against us for Halalkor service rendered at our mill from October 1891 to February 1892, we are sorry to see that the amount which we have been hitherto paying for such service, *viz.*, Rs. 56-4-0 per month, has been increased by you to Rs. 77-12-0 per month. We can not understand why this increase should have been made inasmuch as the number of hands in our mill is nearly the same as before, and shall feel obliged, therefore, by your letting us know on what basis such increase has been made.

With reference also to your bills No. 14272 and 14544 for Vehar water used at our mill from July to September and October to December 1891, amounting to Rs. 106-12-10 each, we see that instead of charging for water by meter, as hitherto, you have charged us water tax on the net assessed value of our property which comes to much more than the amount due by us for the quantity of water actually consumed by us. We don't understand why this course should have been adopted this time, and shall be obliged therefore by your letting us know your reasons for the change, as also whether you will henceforth have all your bills against us for water supplied to us made out on the same plan irrespective of the quantity actually used by us.

We have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servants,

For the Mazagon Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited,

D. M. PETIT SONS & Co.,

Agents.

No. of 607 of 1892-93.

Bombay Municipality, *9th April* 1892.

From

The Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes,

To

The Agents,

The Mazagon Spinning & Manufacturing Company, Limited.

Gentlemen,

Referring to your letter, dated the 4th instant, I have the honour to inform you that the former charge for Halalkor Tax having been found to be inadequate it has been enhanced from 18th October last with the Standing Committee's sanction under Section 172 (1), such revised charge being no more than what the actual service is worth.

The Municipal Commissioner has the power under the above section to fix an adequate rate whenever he may think fit, and no notice is legally necessary.

The minimum charge for water tax under the Standing Committee's Resolution under Section 169 of the Municipal Act, is half the amount of the tax on value, where the amount on meter measurements falls short of such minimum, and the charges in the bills have been preferred accordingly.

I request the favour of payment of the bills.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient Servant,
R. P. BRUNTON,
Assessor and Collector.

The Mazagon Spinning & Manufacturing Co., Ld.,
Bombay, *9th April* 1892.

To

The Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes, Bombay.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 607, dated the 9th instant, in reply to ours of the 4th instant, we have the honour to request you to be good enough to furnish us a true copy of the Standing Committee's Resolution under Section 169 of the Municipal Act as to the minimum charge for water tax referred to in the last para. of your letter.

We have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servants,
For the Mazagon Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ld.,
D. M. PETIT SONS & Co.,
Agents.

No. 3863 of 1892-93.

Bombay Municipality,
Dated, 17th May 1892.

From

The Assessor and Collector,

To

The Agents, Mazagon Spinning & Manufacturing Company, Limited.

Gentlemen,

With reference to your letter, dated 9th ultimo, I have the honor to forward herewith a copy of the Standing Committee's Resolution therein referred to.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient Servants,
R. P. PRUNTON,
Assessor and Collector.

THE MAZAGON SPINNING & MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY, 18*th May* 1892.

To
THE ASSESSOR AND COLLECTOR OF MUNICIPAL TAXES, BOMBAY.

SIR,

We have the honour to acknowledge your letter No. 3863, dated the 17th instant, enclosing copy of the Standing Committee's Resolution No. 6098 of 1891-92, and in reply to state that the Resolution we asked for was the one under Section 169 of the Municipal Act as mentioned in the last para. of your letter No. 607 of the 9th ultimo, fixing the minimum charge for water tax at half the amount of the tax on value where the amount on meter measurement falls short of such minimum. The Resolution, however, attached to your letter under reply refers to an increase in the levy of special Halalcore service, rendered to some other party, we believe, from Rs. 17-4-0 per month to Rs. 18-4-0 per month with which we have no concern. Presuming therefore that the said Resolution has been attached to your letter under reply through some oversight, we return it to you herewith, and request you will be good enough to favour us with a copy of the Standing Committee's Resolution regarding the minimum charge for water tax which we have asked for.

We have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servants,
For the Mazagon Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited,
D. M. PETIT SONS & Co.,
Agents.

No. 4975 of 1892-93.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY,
Dated, 27th May 1892.

From
THE ASSESSOR AND COLLECTOR,

To
THE AGENTS,
MAZAGON SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

GENTLEMEN,

With reference to your letter, dated 18th instant, I have the honour to forward copy of the Standing Committee's Resolution therein referred to.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient Servant,
R. P. BRUNTON,
Assessor and Collector.

THE MAZAGON SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, 30*th May* 1892.

To
The ASSESSOR AND COLLECTOR, BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY, BOMBAY.

SIR,

With reference to the correspondence between us, ending with your letter No. 4975, of the 27th instant, regarding your bills Nos. 14012 and 14544, for Vehar water used at our mill from July to September and October to December 1891, amounting to Rs. 213-9-8, we beg to hand you herein our cheque for the amount *under protest*, and request you will be good enough to acknowledge the same.

We have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servants,
For the Mazagon Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited,
D. M. PETIT SONS & Co.,
Agents.

No. 5497 of 1892-93.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY,
Dated 2nd June 1892.

From

THE ASSESSOR AND COLLECTOR,

To

THE AGENTS,
MAZAGON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a cheque for Rs. 213-9-8, forwarded in payment of bills Nos. 14272 and 14544, for water supplied to the mill during the quarters ended 30th September and 31st December 1891, respectively.

The ward clerk will deliver you the bills duly receipted.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient Servant,
R. P. BRUNTON,
Assessor and Collector.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *29th November* 1892.

MESSRS. CRAIGIE, LYNCH AND OWEN.

DEAR SIRS,

I am directed by the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association to submit to you, for your opinion, the enclosed correspondence which has passed between Messrs. D. M. Petit Sons & Co., Agents of the Mazagon Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, and the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes, respecting the mode of assessing the charge for water supplied to the Company's mills.

The point at issue and on which you are asked to advise is, whether, under the powers conferred by the Municipal Act, the Standing Committee are entitled to pass the Resolution No. 13157 of 1891-92, fixing the minimum charge for water supplied at not less than a sum equal to half the water-tax on value of the property supplied, instead of the fixed rate of annas twelve per 1,000 gallons on the quantity used as shewn by meter.

I remain, Dear Sirs,
Yours faithfully,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

BOMBAY, *26th December* 1892.

JOHN MARSHALL, ESQ.,
Secretary, Millowners' Association.

DEAR SIR,

THE MAZAGON MILLS AND THE MUNICIPALITY.

We beg to send herewith copy of case submitted to counsel and of counsel's opinion (in inverted commas) thereon.

We return the documents you sent to us, as you may require them for reference.

Yours faithfully,
CRAIGIE, LYNCH & OWEN.

CASE.

Sent herewith are :—

1. Copy letter dated 9th August 1892, from the Mazagaon Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, to the Millowners' Association.
2. Copy correspondence between the Mazagon Company and the Municipality.
3. Copy Resolution of the Standing Committee, dated 24th February 1892.

The Millowners' Association seeks to obtain Counsel's opinion as to the validity of a Resolution passed by the Standing Committee of the Municipality, in respect of water-tax chargeable to the Mazagon mills for water consumed by such mills.

The facts giving rise to a dispute between the Mazagon mills and the Municipality as to the water-tax appear fully from the copy correspondence briefed herewith and may be here shortly stated as follows :—

Down to June 1891 the Mazagaon mills were charged by the Municipality for water consumed by the mills at the rate of 12 annas per 1,000 gallons, such rate by measurement having been fixed by the Standing Committee, under Section 169 Sub-Section (1) clause (a), of the Bombay Municipal Act.

During the monsoon the Mazagon mills consumed very little water and at the above rate the tax for water amounted to much less than half the value of the water-tax leviable under Section 140, clause (a), of the Act on the rateable value of the said mill premises, but during the hot dry months of the year the quantity of Municipality supplied water used by the said mills was (as might be expected) considerably larger and the tax for the water so consumed amounted at the above rate of 12 annas per 1,000 gallons to much more than half the value of the water-tax on the rateable value of the said mills.

The Standing Committee apparently adopting as their guide the maxim of "Heads we win, tails you lose," and finding that although the measurement plan was an advantage to the Municipality during the dry months it ceased to be so in the rains, proceeded to remedy this anomaly by passing a general Resolution, No. 13157, of 1891-92, fixing the minimum charge for water *"supplied by measurement"* at not *"less than a sum equal to "half the water-tax on value of the property."*

The Mazagon mills dispute the authority of the Standing Committee under Section 169 of the Act to pass the above Resolution, so far as it fixes the minimum charge at half the value of the water-tax.

It is submitted on behalf of the said mills that what the Standing Committee are authorised to do under Section 169 is to prescribe the *rate* of charge in cases where water is charged for by measurement, and that they could have no right to attach a condition that the minimum charge shall be equal to half the water-tax, and that if they did adopt the latter course that would be tantamount of making the rate-payer liable to pay by measurement *or* in the alternative by water-tax which sub-section 3 of Section 169 seems to forbid, as it enacts that a person charged for water by measurement shall *not* be liable for payment of the water-tax.

It is further submitted that the Municipality are really charging during the course of one official year two rates, one by measurement and the other by tax, and that they are debarred from doing this by Sub-Section 3 of Section 169. They cannot call a stipulation that the rate paid shall not be less than half the water-tax "a charge by measurement."

It would be equivalent to saying to the rate-payer "we charge you by measurement "10 annas per 1000 gallons; but if the total of such rate does not make up so much as half "of the water-tax then the charge by *measurement* will be half the water-tax!" The Municipality might just as well say, we submit, "you shall pay us half-yearly Rs. 1,000 as "the charge by *measurement*," which involves an absurdity.

Counsel will be pleased to advise the Millowners' Association :—

1. Whether the said Resolution passed by the Standing Committee is binding, and within the authority conferred upon the Committee by Sec. 169, Sub-Section (1), clause (*a*), of the Act, so far as such Resolution fixes the minimum charge by measurement at half the value of the water tax.

(1) "I am of opinion that the Resolu- "tion referred to in this query is not "binding, nor within the authority con- "ferred upon the Committee by Sec.. 169, "Sub-Section (1), clause (*a*) of the Act, in "so far as such resolution fixes the mini- "mum charge by measurement at half the "value of the water-tax. For the reasons "stated in the instructions I think that a "rate fixed, subject to such a condition, is "not a "charge by measurement," and Sec. "169, Sub-Section (1), Clause (*a*), authorises "nothing beyond a "charge by measure- "ment." This view, as pointed out in the "instructions, is strongly supported by "Sub-Section (3).

2. If the Resolution is *ultra vires*, and if the Mazagon mills are charged by measurement, or, in the alternative, by the minimum amount being half the value of the water-tax, can the Mazagon mills successfully file a suit against the Municipality for an injunction to set aside the said Resolution or to prohibit the Municipality from levying the water-rate as they are now doing, or to recover the amount which has been paid under protest.

3. With reference to the last query and to the payment under protest made by the Company, such payment was made because the Company feared distraint under Sec. 203 of the Municipal Act. The Municipality had not, we believe, in the present instance, actually threatened distress. But they commonly resort to it, and the querists wish to be advised what is the best course to pursue, supposing that Counsel shall be of opinion that the alternative demand of the Municipality of 10 annas per 1000 gallons and half the water-tax are illegal and not authorized by the Act.

Should the Company wait for distraint, and then sue the Municipality for damages for unlawful distraint.

Distraint is a harassing process, with some flavour of slur or disgrace about it, and the querists ask whether they are not entitled to an injunction against the Municipality to restrain them from levying a distress.

4. Generally, should anything occur to Counsel.

(2, 3 and 4).

" The answer to these queries is, I think, " found in Section 217 of the Act. Apart " from this section, querists' course would, " in my opinion, be to pay under protest, " and then sue as for money had and " received on the ground that querists " had been obliged to pay the money " under duress, the money not being " legally demandable. See cases cited in " Roscon Nisi Prins, Ed. 1884, p. 547, under " head " Money had and received. " But " Sections 217 and 219 of the Act exclude " any such action and provide for an appeal " against any tax. The appeal must be " brought within 15 days of the demand for " payment and presentment of Bill, Sec. " 217 (2) (*a*) and Sec. 218 (*c*). The amount " claimed must be deposited with the Com- " missioner, Sec. 217 (2) (*d*) and the decision " of the Chief Judge is final, Sec. 219. If no " appeal is made the tax is final *pro hac vice*. " I think (though the point is arguable), " that a charge in lieu of water-tax purport- " ing to be made under Section 169 must be " deemed to be a " tax" within the meaning " of Sections 217, 218 and 219. At any rate " I think querists must in the first instance " resort to an appeal. If it be held that the " appeal does not lie, which I do not consi- " der could properly be held, querists can " file an ordinary suit of the kind mention- " ed at the beginning of this answer. Such " a suit would likewise be in the Small Cause " Court, and the validity of the Resolution " would be decided thereby and the Muni- " cipality would probably abandon further " enforcement of the Resolution complained " of. If they did not, a suit for injunction " in the High Court would lie to compel " them to do so."

" But the High Court, even if Sections " 217, 218 and 219 were not in the way, " would not, I think, entertain a suit for " injunction in the first instance."

(Sd.) " JOHN MACPHERSON."

23rd December 1892.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *23rd March* 1893.

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

SIR,

I am directed by the Committee of the Association to address you with regard to a Resolution of the Standing Committee of the Corporation, No. 13157 of 1891-92, fixing the minimum charge for water supplied by measurement at not less than a sum equal to half the water-tax on value of the property.

2. This question came before the Committee through the submission to the Association of the correspondence between the Assessor and Collector of the Municipality and Messrs. D. M. Petit, Sons and Co. in April and May 1892, with reference to the charges made for water supplied to the Mazagon Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, in July to September and October to December 1891, a perusal of which led the Committee to the conclusion that not only was the mode of making the assessment inequitable, but that the Resolution of the Standing Committee sanctioning it was illegal under the Municipal Act.

3. This view the Committee have since had confirmed by the opinion of Counsel to whom all the correspondence and papers in the case were submitted, and I am accordingly directed to bring the matter to your notice with a view to your considering it in conjunction with the entire question of charges levied for water for trade purposes.

4. These you have already conceded are, in your opinion, too high in comparison with the rates fixed for other purposes, and my Committee trust, therefore, that you will consider it advisable to recommend the withdrawal of the Resolution beforementioned, combined with a commutation of the rate charged for water used by mills and manufactories, at the earliest possible date.

I have, &c.,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

No. 3623 OF 1893-94.

From

H. A. ACWORTH, ESQUIRE, C.S.,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

To

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
BOMBAY, *20th May* 1893.

SIR,

With reference to your letter of 23rd March, I am advised that where the payment of meter rates is compulsory the minimum of half the tax on value ought not to be applied and instructions have been issued accordingly. This does not affect the legality of the composition entered into with rate-payers in cases where the payment of meter rates is not compulsory and of which composition the minimum of half the tax on value is an element.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
H. A. ACWORTH,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.

APPENDIX D.

INCREASE OF HALALCORE TAX ON MILLS.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 13*th September* 1893.

H. A. ACWORTH, Esq., C.S., MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER for the CITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

Representations having been made to the Committee by several members of the Association that the enhanced tax for Halalcore service rendered to the mills by the Bombay Municipality represents an increase which seems to range from 50 to 100 per cent., I have the honor to inform you that a Sub-Committee consisting of:—

Mr. G. Cotton,
„ Cursondas Vulubhdas,
„ D. E. Wacha and
The Hon'ble Mr. N. N. Wadia, C.I.E.,

has been appointed with a view of ascertaining from you the reason of the increased assessment and of trying to induce you to reduce what appears to the Committee a charge much in excess of the cost of the service rendered. I am therefore instructed to solicit the favour of your kindly informing me whether you would be willing to meet a deputation consisting of the gentlemen named, and if so, what day and hour would be most convenient for you to receive them in the Municipal Office. It would be a convenience if you would kindly give me sufficient notice, should you accede to the request of the Sub-Committee, so that I may make the necessary arrangements with the members of it.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
C. J. MICHAEL,
for Secretary.

No. 12382 OF 1893-94.

From

H. A. ACWORTH, Esq., C.S., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

To

The SECRETARY, MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, Bombay.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
BOMBAY, 18*th September* 1893.

SIR,

In answer to your letter of 13th instant, I shall be happy to meet the deputation you refer to on Tuesday, 26th at 4-30 p.m., or on Thursday, 28th at 3 p.m. I regret I cannot appoint an earlier day.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
H. A. ACWORTH,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 21*st September* 1893.

H. A. ACWORTH, ESQ., C.S.,
MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER for the CITY OF BOMBAY.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 12382 of the 18th instant, and in reply to say that the deputation referred to will be glad to meet you at the Municipal Offices on Tuesday, 26th idem, at 4-30 p.m.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
C. J. MICHAEL,
for Secretary.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 16*th October* 1893.

THE AGENTS AND OWNERS OF COTTON SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS IN BOMBAY.

GENTLEMEN,

Representations having been made to the Committee by several Members of the Association that the enhanced tax for Halalcore service rendered to the mills by the Bombay Municipality represents an increase which seems to range from 50 to 100 per cent., a Sub-Committee has been appointed with the view of ascertaining from the Municipal Commissioner the reason of the increased assessment and of trying to induce him to reduce what appears to the Committee a charge much in excess of the cost of the service rendered. The Members of the Sub-Committee, who have already had an interview with the Municipal Commissioner, are to meet him again shortly for the purpose of discussing the matter more thoroughly; but, in the meantime, it would be of great assistance to the deputation if you would be so kind as to fill in the enclosed form with particulars regarding your Mill, and return the paper to me as early as possible.

I am, Gentlemen,
Yours faithfully,
C. J. MICHAEL,
for Secretary.

Name of Mill.	Number of hands in daily attendance.	Number of water-closets.	Number of cesspools.	Number of halalcores working at mill at night.	Number of carts daily carried away	To what central depôt.	Distance from mill to depôt.	What was the cost when the mill itself did the service ?	What was charged when the Municipality first took over the service?	What is the present tax asked to be paid ?

*Bombay,*_____1893.

*Agent's (or Owner's) signature*_____

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 16*th October* 1893.

H. A. ACWORTH, Esquire,
MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER for the CITY of BOMBAY.

Sir,

With reference to the interview the Members of the Sub-Committee of the Association had with you on the 26th ultimo on the subject of the enhanced tax for Halalcore service rendered to the mills by the Bombay Municipality, I have the honor to solicit the favour of your furnishing the Sub-Committee, in the meantime, with the details of the charges which you then kindly promised.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
C. J. MICHAEL,
for Secretary.

No. 14651 OF 1893-4.

From

H. A. ACWORTH, Esquire, C.S.,
The MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER for the CITY of BOMBAY.

To

The SECRETARY, MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
BOMBAY, 18*th October* 1893.

Sir,

In reply to your letter dated 16th instant, I have the honor to state that I have directed the Assessor and Collector to furnish the details of the charges asked for.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
H. A. ACWORTH,
Municipal Commissioner,
for the City of Bombay.

No. 18469 OF 1893-94.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY,
DATED 24*th October* 1893.

From

The ASSESSOR and COLLECTOR,

To

The SECRETARY, the MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, Bombay.

SIR,

Tax for Halalcore Service to Mills.

With reference to your letter dated 16th instant, to the Municipal Commissioner, I have the honor to forward herewith the details of the charges.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
R. P. BRUNTON,
Assessor and Collector.

TAX FOR HALALCORE SERVICE TO MILLS.

Ward.	Mill.	Monthly Charge.	Details of the Charges.	Remarks.
		Rs. as. ps.		
B.	Mahaluxmi	78 2 0		
D.	Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company, Ld.	151 2 0		
,,	Mahomedan	37 8 0	The charge is made on the number of hands employed @ Rs. 125 per one thousand persons.	
,,	Victoria Manufacturing Company Limited	73 2 0		
,,	Oriental	243 10 0		
,,	Manekjee Petit	233 9 7	64 Basket loads of excrementitious and polluted matter removed daily by 12 4/5 Halalcores @ 18/4 per month (a Halalcore's day's work=5 basket loads).	
,,	Jivraz Baloo	178 13 7	49 Basket loads of excrementitious and polluted matter removed daily by 9¼ Halalcores @ 18/4 per month (a Halalcore's day's work=5 basket loads).	
,,	Alliance Cotton	118 10 0	32½ Basket loads of excrementitious and polluted matter removed daily by 6½ Halalcores @ 18/4 per month (a Halalcore's day's work=5 basket loads).	
,,	Motilal Petit	70 4 6	60 Basket loads of excrementitious and polluted matter removed daily by 12 Halalcores @ 18/4 per month (a Halalcore's day's work=5 basket loads).	
E.	Sunderdas	148 11 6		
,,	Ripon	109 6 0		
,,	Hindustan	173 6 0		
,,	Indian	136 4 0	Same as Mahalaxmi Mill.	
,,	Mazagon Spinning and Weaving Company	152 4 0		
,,	Framji Petit	100 6 0	27½ Basket loads of excrementitious and polluted matter removed daily by 5½ Halalcores @ 18/4 per month (a Halalcore's day's work=5 basket loads).	
,,	New Great Eastern	173 6 0	47½ Basket loads of excrementitious and polluted matter removed daily by 9½ Halalcores @ 18/4 per month (a Halalcore's day's work=5 basket loads).	
,,	Satay-Narayen	19 9 10	30 Basket loads of excrementitious and polluted matter removed daily by 6 Halalcores @ 18/4 per month (a Halalcore's day's work=5 basket loads).	
,,	Kaiser-i-Hind	89 14 2		
,,	Alexandra	133 13 3	102 Basket loads of excrementitious and polluted matter removed daily by 20 2/5 Halalcores @ 18/4 per month (a Halalcore's day's work=5 basket loads).	
,,	E. D. Sassoon	238 7 7		
,,	Hongkong	189 12 10	52 Basket loads of excrementitious and polluted matter removed daily by 10 2/5 Halalcores @ 18/4 per month (a Halalcore's day's work=5 basket loads).	
,,	City of Bombay	118 10 0	32½ Basket loads of excrementitious and polluted matter removed daily by 6½ Halalcores @ 18/4 per month (a Halalcore's day's work=5 basket loads).	
,,	Sassoon Silk	114 14 0		
,,	Bombay Cotton Mill Manufacturing Company, Ld.	75 0 0	Same as Mahaluxmi Mill.	
,,	Bomonji Petit	170 0 0		
,,	Jadavji Raghavji	91 14 0		
,,	Khatao Makunji	116 4 0	Same as Mahaluxmi Mill.	
,,	Sassoon	262 8 0		
F.	National	53 2 3	27½ Basket loads of excrementitious and polluted matter removed daily by 5½ Halalcores @ 18/4 per month (a Halalcore's day's work=5 basket loads).	This Mill has ceased working.
,,	Okerda Khetsi	47 3 9		
,,	Morarji Gokuldas	109 8 0	30 Basket loads of excrementitious and polluted matter removed daily by 6 Halalcores @ 18/4 per month (a Halalcore's day's work=5 basket loads).	
,,	Union Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	109 8 0	30 Basket loads, Do. do.	

TAX FOR HALALCORE SERVICE TO MILLS.—*contd.*

Ward.	Mill.	Monthly Charge. Rs. as. ps.	Details of the Charges.	Remarks.
F.	Bombay National Manufacturing Company, Limited.	94 14 5	26 Basket loads of excrementitious and polluted matter removed daily by 5 1/5 Halalcores @ 18/4 per month (a Halalcore's day's work=5 basket loads).	
,,	Indo China Mfg. Company.	127 12 0	35 Basket loads of excrementitious and polluted matter removed daily by 7 Halalcores @ 18/4 per month (a Halalcore's day's work=5 basket loads).	
,,	Jubilee	113 2 5	31 Basket loads of excrementitious and polluted matter removed daily by 6 1/5 Halalcores @ 18/4 per month (a Halalcore's day's work=5 basket loads).	
,,	China	100 6 0	27½ Basket loads of excrementitious and polluted matter removed daily, by 5½ Halalcores @ 18/4 per month (a Halalcore's day's work=5 basket loads).	
,,	Western India S. and W. C.	173 2 0	Same as Mahaluxmi Mill.	
,,	Dinshaw Petit Mfg. Company	310 4 0	85 Basket loads of excrementitious and polluted matter removed daily by 17 Halalcores @ 18/4 per month (a Halalcore's day's work=5 basket loads).	
,,	Issa Khaliffa	70 0 0	Same as Mahaluxmi Mill.	
,,	Jacob Sassoon	18 4 0		
G.	Imperial	107 9 1	75 basket loads of excrementitious and polluted matter removed daily by 15 Halalcores @ 18/4 per month (a Halalcore's day's work=5 basket loads).	
,,	Leopold S. and Bleaching M. Co.	52 6 2		
,,	James Greaves	113 12 9		
,,	Peeroo Mahomed	109 8 0	30 Basket loads of excrementitious and polluted matter removed daily by 6 Halalcores @ 18/4 per month (a Halalcore's day's work=5 basket loads).	
,,	Sun	44 6 6	32½ Basket loads of excrementitious and polluted matter removed daily by 6½ Halalcores @ 18/4 per month (a Halalcore's day's work=5 basket loads).	
,,	Jamshed	74 3 6		
,,	Lord Reay Manufacturing Company, Limited	105 13 7	29 Basket loads of excrementitious and polluted matter removed daily by 5 4/5 Halalcores @ 18/4 per month (a Halalcore's day's work=5 basket loads).	
,,	Karimbhai	105 13 7	29 Basket loads Do. do. do.	
,,	Presidency	146 0 0	40 Basket loads of excrementitious and polluted matter removed daily by 8 Halalcores @ 18/4 per month (a Halalcore's day's work=5 basket loads).	
,,	Queen Spinning and Weaving Company	81 4 0	Same as Mahaluxmi Mill.	
,,	Lakhmidas Khimji	135 0 10	37 Basket loads of excrementitious and polluted matter removed daily by 7 2/5 Halalcores @ 18/4 per month (a Halalcores day's work=5 basket loads).	
,,	Star of India	127 12 0	35 Basket loads of excrementitious and polluted matter removed daily by 7 Halalcore's @ 18/4 per month (a Halalcore's day's work=5 basket loads.)	
,,	Anglo Indian Spinning and Weaving Company	153 2 0	Same as Mahaluxmi Mill.	
,,	Howard and Bullough	123 9 4	63 Basket loads of excrementitious and polluted matter removed daily by 12 3/5 Halalcores @ 18/4 per month (a Halalcore's day's work=5 basket loads).	
,,	Connaught	106 5 10		
,,	Empress Spinning and Weaving Company	226 4 10	62 Basket loads of excrementitious and polluted matter removed daily by 12 2/5 Halalcores @ 18/4 per month (a Halalcore's day's work=5 basket loads).	
,,	Union	101 0 0	Same as Mahaluxmi Mill.	
,,	Wadia	49 6 0	Do. do.	
,,	David	125 12 11	34½ Basket loads of excrementitious and polluted matter removed daily by 6 9/10 Halalcores @ 18/4 per month (a Halalcore's day's work=5 basket loads).	
,,	Standard	100 6 0	27½ Basket loads of excrementitious and polluted matter removed daily by 5½ Halalcores @ 18/4 per month (a Halalcore's day's work=5 basket loads).	
,,	Dhun	56 4 0	Same as Mahaluxmi Mill.	
,,	New Empress Spinning and Weaving Company	226 4 10	62 Basket loads of excrementitious and polluted matter removed daily by 12 2/5 Halalcores @ 18/4 per month (a Halalcore's day's work=5 basket loads).	
,,	Britannia	109 8 0	30 Basket loads of excrementitious and polluted matter removed daily by 6 Halalcores @ 18/4 per month (a Halalcore's day's work=5 basket loads).	

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 28*th November* 1893.

H. A. ACWORTH, Esq., C. S., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

SIR,

In continuation of correspondence beginning with my letter of 13th September 1893, and terminating with your No. 14651 of 18th October, and referring also to the interview which the Special Sub-Committee of this Association had with you on Tuesday, 26th September 1893, with regard to the enhanced rate of Halalcore cess levied on mills in Bombay for the current year, I am now directed to wait on you with returns furnished by nearly all the Cotton Mills in Bombay showing, in detail, as far as can be obtained, the nature of the work performed by the Halalcore Department, the cost of the service when performed by the Millowners themselves, the previous charge levied by the Municipality, and the tax now levied. From a summary of this, which I have prepared, and beg to hand you herewith, you will perceive that the mode of assessment is most irregular, the charge in different mills varying from 8 annas per head per annum on the work-people employed to 55 annas per head per annum; nor does there seem any definite system by which the tax is calculated.

2. In sending you these papers, the Special Sub-Committee still await the result of you reference to Government before addressing you more definitely on the subject, or asking for the favour of a further interview.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

No. 20158 OF 1893-4.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
BOMBAY, 4*th January* 1894.

From

H. A. ACWORTH, Esquire, C.S., Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.

To

JOHN MARSHALL, Esquire,
Secretary, Millowners' Association.

SIR,

Referring to the return received with your letter of 28th ultimo, I find on checking the figures of hands employed with those supplied by you to the Health Officer, that there are considerable discrepancies. I show these in the annexed statement. The statement from which the figures in the 2nd column have been taken was received by the Health Officer with a letter from you, dated 18th May last. The figures in the third column are taken from

the statement accompanying your present letter. The number of hands employed will doubtless vary from time to time, and as regards mills which are unconnected with sewers, and the contents of the closets belonging to which are removed in night soil and cesspool carts, the variation has no significance, as the quantities of matter removed form the basis of the charge made, but it is otherwise with regard to mills connected with sewers in regard to which no means of ascertaining quantities exist. In their case the charge depends on the number of hands employed and is deduced from the ratio of quantities of matter to hands employed which is furnished by the statistics of undrained mills. You will thus perceive that though an incorrect statement of hands employed in undrained mills will have no direct consequences as far as they are concerned, yet it will react indirectly upon the charges made in the cases of drained mills.

2. I regret that you should be of opinion that "there is no definite system on which the tax is calculated," as the system is to my mind as clear and as definite as any system can possibly be, and I endeavoured to explain it to the Sub-Committee which was good enough to wait upon me. It is fixed in the close accordance, I believe, with Section 172 (3) of the Municipal Act, with reference to the actual cost of the collection of excrementitious and polluted matter at the premises, its removal from the premises to a collecting depôt (assumed to be one mile away) and its disposal at the point of sewage outfall at Worli. The method of calculation and its application in particular cases have, I am glad to say, been perfectly clear to, as they have been upheld by, the Chief Judge of the Court of Small Causes. The causes of the discrepant results shown by your *per capita* calculations in different mills must, I think, be sought within the mills themselves, and I should be inclined to assign it to the greater or lesser waste of water in different cases. In the cases of the following mills which are connected with sewers, there is, on the basis of the number of hands employed, which the Health Officer was furnished with, no discrepancy, the charge being in every case 2 annas a head per mensem or 24 annas per annum :—

Anglo-Indian Spinning and Manufacturing Company.

Victoria Manufacturing Company.

Union Mills.

Mahomedan Mills.

Ripon Manufacturing Company.

Hindustan Spinning and Weaving Company.

Queen Spinning and Weaving Company.

Western India Spinning and Manufacturing Company.

Mahaluxmi Spinning and Weaving Company.

Khatao Makanji Spinning and Weaving Company.

Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Company.

Indian Manufacturing Company.

Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company.

With regard to the rest of the mills in your list and which are not connected with the sewers, I find that, though there are still discrepancies, yet that working on the basis of the

number of hands employed as furnished to the Health Department they are hardly so important as the last two columns in your statement would imply. The distribution of the present charge appears on this basis to be as follows :—

MILL.	Annas per head per mensem.	Per annum.
	As. p.	As.
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Company...	2 0	24
New Empress Spinning and Weaving Company Connaught Mills Company Howard and Bullough Mills Company Empress Spinning and Weaving Company	2 3	27
Leopold Spinning Bleaching and Manufacturing Company	2 0	24
Imperial Cotton Mills Company...	2 0	24
James Greaves Mills Company	2 0	24
City of Bombay Manufacturing Company	2 0	24
Motilal Pitty Spinning Mill	2 3	27
Moraji Goculdas Spinning and Weaving Company	1 2	14
Currimbhoy Mills	2 3	27
David Mills Company	2 3	27
Colaba Land and Mill Company	0 9	7
Jehangir Wadia Mill	0 8	6
Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Company	1 6	18
Britannia Mills	1 6	18
Kaiser-i-Hind Spinning and Weaving Company	1 4	15
Lukhmidas Khimji Spinning and Weaving Company	2 1	26
Framji Petit Spinning and Manufacturing Company	1 3	14
Indo-China Manufacturing Company	3 8	42
Lord Reay Manufacturing Company	3 4	39
Peeroo Mahomed Manufacturing Company	2 3	27
Sunderdas Spinning and Weaving Mills...	2 3	27
Dhun Mills	2 0	24
Mazagon Spinning and Manufacturing Company	2 0	24
Jubilee Manufacturing Company...	2 0	24
Alexandra Mill	2 0	24
E. D. Sassoon Mill...	2 0	24
Standard Mills Company	2 11	32
Jewraji Baloo Spinning and Weaving Company	2 3	27
Maneckji Petit Mills	1 0	12
Bomonji Petit Mills	2 0	24
Star of India Mills...	2 0	24
National Spinning and Weaving Company	1 4	15
Presidency Mills Company	2 7	29
Dinshaw Petit Mills	2 1	25

New Empress, Connaught, Howard and Bullough, Empress.

You will observe that I have taken the four mills named in the margin as one for the purposes of these calculations ; and as they are all served from a single block of closets this is the only way of proceeding if the true incidence of the charge is to be correctly appreciated. The Health Department has endeavoured to split up the total charge and sub-divide it upon the four different mills because they are four separate premises, but any attempt to do so must be arbitrary as it is impossible to tell in what proportion the matter to be dealt with is contributed from each mill.

I do not think that the figures in your ninth column, "cost when the mill itself did the service," have any particular applicability to the present discussion, for in the first place I am unable to form any opinion as to the efficiency of the service, and in the second they ignore—at all the events in the great majority of cases—the third item in the charge, *viz.* that of disposal or to put it in another (though not so correct) a way, they make no allowance for the use of Municipal sewers, though you will observe from section 140 (*b*) of the Municipal Act the Halalkore Tax is intended to be a sewage rate.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
H. A. ACWORTH,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

NAME OF MILL.	Hands employed according to statement furnished to Health Officer.	Hands employed according to present statement.
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Company	880	750
Anglo-Indian Spinning and Weaving Company	1,225	1,073
New Empress Spinning and Weaving Mills Company	1,200	1,190
Connaught Mills	1,143	1,010
Howard & Bullough Mills	1,328	1,186
Empress Spinning and Weaving Mills	800	790
Leopold Spinning, Bleaching and Manufacturing Company	412	452
Imperial Cotton Mills Company	846	780
James Greaves Mills Company	895	804
Victoria Manufacturing Company	585	620
City of Bombay Manufacturing Company	970	790
Motilal Pitty Spinning Mill	500	500
Morarji Goculdas Spinning and Weaving Company	1,470	1,553
Currimbhoy Mills Company	750	800
Union Mills	808	615
David Mills	900	950
Mahomedan Mills	300	350
Colaba Land and Mill Company	884	876
Jehangir Wadia Mill	259	269
Ripon Manufacturing Company	875	836
Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Company	1,250	1,217
Hindustan Spinning and Weaving Company	1,387	1,300
Britannia Mills	1,154	975
Kaisr-i-Hind Spinning and Weaving Mills	1,100	1,000
Lakhmidas Khimji Spinning and Weaving Mills	1,018	1,000
Framji Petit Spinning and Manufacturing Company	1,250	1,250
Queen Spinning and Weaving Company	650	700
Indo-China Manufacturing Company	546	500
Lord Reay Manufacturing Company	500	700
Peeroo Mahomed Manufacturing Company	775	775
Sunderdas Spinning and Weaving Company	1,058	1,016
Western India Spinning and Manufacturing Company	1,385	1,475
Dhun Mills	450	436
Mazagon Spinning and Manufacturing Company	1,280	1,300
Jubilee Manufacturing Company	903	825
Alexandra Mills	1,055	1,082
E. D. Sassoon Mill	1,880	1,710
Mahaluxmi Spinning and Weaving Company	625	592
Khatao Makanji Spinning and Weaving Company	950	1,000
Standard Mills	537	650
Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Company	600	650
Jivraj Baloo Spinning and Weaving Company	1,235	1,150
Manockji Petit Mills	3,300	4,000
Bomonji Petit Mills	1,360	1,230
Star of India Mills	1,020	950
National Spinning and Weaving Company of India	630	625
Presidency Mills Company	903	935
Indian Manufacturing Company	1,090	1,250
Dinshaw Petit Mills	2,326	2,025
Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company	1,949	2,420

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,

BOMBAY, 13*th January* 1894.

H. A. ACWORTH, Esq., C. S.,

Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed by the Committee of the Association to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 20158 of 4th instant, and to inform you that the return mentioned was furnished to the Health Officer of the Municipality while the last official figures in possession of the Association were only up to the 30th June 1892, and that the attendance and number of hands actually employed necessarily vary not only from month to month but from day to day. Latterly, owing to the depressed state of the industry, the number of hands employed has been more than usually restricted as Agents and Owners naturally avail of a time like the present to throw unremunerative machinery out of work and also to stop and refit machines requiring repairs and renewals.

My Committee assume that in pointing out the discrepancies you instance it is not your intention to let your letter stand as a reply on the whole case, which they understand is now before Government; but they would still take the liberty of pointing out how widely the charges vary to different mills similarly situated. The maximum charge is apparently made to the Indo-China Manufacturing Company which has to pay ans. 3·8 per head and the minimum 8 pies charged to the Jehanghir Wadia Mills. This, the Committee venture to think, is a discrepancy which your explanations do not cover, and goes to show that the existing system is unequal in incidence, irrespective of the separate question of enhanced charges.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 28*th November* 1893.

The AGENTS and OWNERS
of COTTON SPINNING and WEAVING MILLS in BOMBAY.

GENTLEMEN,

By direction of the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association, I beg to hand you herewith a summary of returns obtained from various mills regarding the mode of assessing the halalcore tax on mill property in Bombay.

This summary has been made the subject of a further representation to the Municipal Commissioner, and the Committee will inform Millowners of the result thereof as soon as an answer is received.

I am, gentlemen,
Yours faithfully,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

BOMBAY MILLOW

STATEMENT SHOWING DETAILS OF CHARGES IN CONNEC

NAME OF MILL.	Number of Hands in daily attendance.	Number of Water Closets.	Number of Cesspools.	Number of Halalcores.	Number of carts daily carried away.
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Ld.....	750	18	.....	2	1
Anglo-Indian Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ld.	1,078	24	1	1	1 (in monsoon only).
New Empress Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ld.....	1,190	24			
Connaught Mills Company, Limited	1,010	8 in course of erection. 23			
Howard and Bullough Mills Company, Limited	1,186	8 in course of erection. 24	1	3	3
Empress Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited ...	790	8 under erection. 19			
Leopold Spinning, Bleaching & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	452	6	1	1	1
Imperial Cotton Mills Company, Limited.....	780	12	1	1	1
James Greaves Mills Company, Limited	804	24	1	1	1
Victoria Manufacturing Company, Limited.....	620	15	none.	1	none.
City of Bombay Manufacturing Company, Limited.....	790	20	1	2	1
Motilal Pitty Spinning Mill.....	500	14	1	2	1
Morarjee Goculdas Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld.....	1,553	14	2	2	1
Currimbhoy Mills Company, Limited.....	800	20	2	2	1
Union Mills, Limited.....	615	20	.....	1 Working during day.	.....
David Mills Company, Limited	950	20	1	1	1
Mahomedan Mills	350	8	.....	1	.....
Colaba Land and Mill Company, Limited.....	876	20	.....	.....	.....
Jehangir Wadia Mill	269	6	1	1 During day.	.....
Ripon Manufacturing Company, Limited.....	836	20	.....	2 (for 2 hours).	8 or 10 baskets.
Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited.....	1,217	19	2	2	1
Hindustan Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ld.....	1,300	31	.....	2	.....
Britannia Mills, Limited	975	24	1	2	1
Kaiser-i-Hind Spinning and Weaving Mills	1,000	16	1	2	1
Lakhmidas Khimjee Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld....	1,000	23	3	2	1
Framjee Petit Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ld....	1,250	40	1	3 for 2 hours.	1
Queen Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	700	20	1	2	.....
Indo-China Manufacturing Company, Limited.....	500	20	1	2	1
Lord Reay Manufacturing Company, Limited.....	700	20	1	1	1
Peroo Mahomed Manufacturing Company, Limited ...	775	18	1	2	1
Soonderdas Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ld.....	1,016	17 Privies.	1	3	1
Western India Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ld...	1,475	27	.....	1 for 3 hours 1 woman.	.....
Dhun Mills, Limited	436	11	1	1	.....
Mazagon Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Ld...	1,300	47	3	2 for 4 hours. 1 for 1 hour.	1½
Jubilee Manufacturing Company, Limited.....	825	21	2	1	1
Alexandra Mill	1,082	14	1	2	2
E. D. Sassoon Mill.....	1,710	29			
Mahaluxmee Spinning and Weaving Company, Ld.....	592	10	.....	.....	.....
Khataw Makanjee Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld.	1,000	15	.....	.....	.....
Standard Mills Company, Limited	650	16	1	2	1
Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited.....	650	17	1	1 for 3 hours.	1
Jewraj Baloo Spinning and Weaving Company, Ld.....	1,150	14	1	2	1
Manockjee Petit Mills, Tardeo.....	4,000	62	2	4	2
Bomonjee Petit Mills.....	1,230	26	1	3	2
Star of India Mills, Limited.....	950	25	1	3	1
National Spinning and Weaving Co., of India, Ld.....	625	13	1	1	1
Presidency Mills Company, Limited	935	20	1	1	1
Indian Manufacturing Company, Limited	1,250	26 (8 not used.)	26 (8 not used.)	.....	.....
Dinshaw Petit Mills, Parel	2,025	41	3	2	3
Oriental Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld., Tardeo	2,420	47	6	2	1

NERS' ASSOCIATION.

'ION WITH THE HALALCORE SERVICE RENDERED TO MILLS.

To what Central Depôt.	Distant from Mill to Depôt.	Cost when Mill itself did the service.	Cost when Municipality first took over the service.	Present Tax.	Annas per head per month now asked.	Per Head Per annum.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	as. p.	as.
Kamatipura	4 Miles	.....	77 12 0	109 8 0	2 4	28
Do.	2 „	43 0 0	50 8 7	153 2 0	2 3	27
Do.	2 „	32 0 0	164 4 0	226 4 10	3 0	36
Do.	2 „	32 0 0	43 9 0	106 5 10	1 8	20
Do.	2 „	32 0 0	55 0 0	123 9 4	1 8	20
Do.	2 „	32 0 0	55 0 0	226 4 10	4 7	55
Do.	2 „		41 8 0	52 6 2	1 10	22
Do.	2 „	97 8 0	41 8 0	107 9 1	2 2	26
Do.	2 „		41 8 0	113 12 9	2 3	27
Girgaum	½ „	.....	7 0 0	73 2 0	1 10	22
Kamatipura	2 „	45 0 0	65 0 0	118 10 0	2 5	29
.....	.....	45 0 0	34 12 0	70 4 6	2 3	27
Kamatipura	.....	Rs. 30 to 35	65 10 0	109 8 0	1 2	14
Mahaluxmee	½ Mile	.....	77 12 0	105 13 7	2 1	25
.....	.....	.....	27 6 0	101 0 0	2 7	31
Junction of DeLisle and Elphinstone Roads	1,000 Yards	.....	65 10 0	125 12 11	2 2	26
.....	.....	.....	27 4 10	37 8 0	1 9	21
.....	.....	.....	13 0 0	41 6 7	0 9	9
.....	.....	.....	17 4 0	10 1 0	0 8	8
Agripada	¼ Mile	20 0 0	32 13 0	109 6 0	2 1	25
Worlie	1 „	65 0 0	53 6 0	118 10 0	1 7	19
.....	.....	60 0 0	92 6 0	173 6 0	2 2	26
Purbhadevi	4 Miles	.....	69 6 0	109 8 0	1 10	22
Worlie	3 „	34 0 0	65 10 0	89 14 2	1 5	17
Purbhadevi	1¼ „	20 0 0	65 10 0	135 0 10	2 2	26
Mahaluxmee	3 „	35 0 0	65 10 0	100 6 0	1 4	16
DeLisle Road	½ „	35 0 0	60 0 0	81 4 0	1 10	22
.....	.....	.....	69 6 0	127 12 0	4 1	49
.....	.....	.....	69 6 0	105 13 7	2 5	29
Mahaluxmee	I Hour's journey	.....	69 6 0	109 8 0	2 3	27
.....	.....	Rs. 13 to 18	26 0 0	143 11 6	2 4	28
Parel	1 Mile	20 0 0	34 8 0	173 2 0	1 10	22
Elphinstone Road	Close to the Mill	.....	33 4 0	56 4 0	2 1	25
Kamatipura	2 Miles	40 0 0	56 4 0	152 4 0	1 11	23
Do.	Sevree to Kamatipura	.....	69 6 0	113 2 5	2 2	26
.....	.....			133 13 3	2 0	24
.....	.....	70 0 0	116 14 0	233 7 7	2 3	27
.....	.....	10 0 0	35 5 3	78 2 0	2 1	25
.....	.....	11 0 0	13 0 0	116 4 0	1 10	22
Dadar	500 Yards	.....	34 8 0	100 6 0	2 7	31
Boorapdev	¼ mile	.....	32 11 0	75 0 0	1 10	22
Arthur Road	¼ „	33 8 0	53 6 0	178 13 7	2 6	30
...ts	⅝ „	40 0 0	90 0 0	233 9 7	0 11	11
...lie	2 „	.....	82 15 3	170 0 0	2 2	26
...luxmee	2 „	.....	65 10 0	127 12 0	2 2	26
...	½ „	30 0 0	34 11 0	53 2 3	1 4	16
...m (Satad)	2 „	.....	34 8 0	146 0 0	2 6	30
.....	.....	30 0 0	53 6 0	136 4 0	1 9	21
.....	2 „	40 0 0	110 0 0	310 4 0	2 5	29
.....	½ „	50 0 0	67 12 0	243 10 0	1 6	18

JOHN MARSHALL, *Secretary.*

No. 19497 OF 1893-4.

From

H. A. ACWORTH, Esq., C.S.,
MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER for the CITY of BOMBAY;

To

The SECRETARY,
MILL-OWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
BOMBAY, 20*th December* 1893.

SIR,

I have the honour to draw the attention of the Mill-Owners' Association to the outstanding bills for halalkhor service rendered to the mills. The number of these bills is increasing.

Payment appears to be withheld on the ground of the enhanced rates charged.

It is not, I think, necessary that I should remind the Association of the correct procedure in these cases, namely, to pay the bills on presentation on due dates, then to forward to this Office any statements of objections or any representations the mill-owners may wish to make on the subject of the charges.

Some of the mill-owners have stated their objections to the charges, and these objections have received due consideration, though the bills were not paid as they should have been before the objections were lodged.

In case of any modification of the existing principles for the assessment of halalkhor charges such as to reduce the latter, refunds will be granted as I have already, I believe, verbally promised.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
H. A. ACWORTH,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

MILL-OWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 11th *January* 1894.

H. A. ACWORTH, Esq., C.S.,
MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER for the CITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 19497 of the 20th ultimo, and to say that in withholding payment of bills for halalcore cess the mill-owners are simply acting upon the understanding laid down in your letter to Mr. Cotton of 5th November in which you said :—"In the meantime, of course, the special charges against the mills will be "hung up so that you shall not be prejudiced by the delay."

If they are wrong in construing this to mean that their halalcore bills may be held in abeyance pending the decision of Government on the entire question, the mill-owners will, of course, pay the bills under protest.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

No. 21923 OF 1893-4.

From

H. A. ACWORTH, Esq., C.S.,

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER for the CITY of BOMBAY;

To

The SECRETARY,

MILL-OWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,

BOMBAY, 16*th January* 1894.

SIR,

With reference to your letter, dated 11th instant, I have the honour to inform you that on the mills undertaking that the delay shall not prejudice the Municipality, I will issue instructions to the Assessor and Collector to withhold recovery of the bills for the present.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
H. A. ACWORTH,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

MILL-OWNERS' ASSOCIATION,

BOMBAY, 6*th February* 1894.

The MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER for the CITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 21923 of the 16th ultimo, and to say that the Committee have addressed the members requesting them to give you the necessary undertaking that the interests of the Municipality shall not be prejudiced by your withholding recovery of bills for halalcore cess for the present.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

MILL-OWNERS' ASSOCIATION,

BOMBAY, 7*th February* 1894.

To the AGENTS and OWNERS of

Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills in Bombay.

GENTLEMEN,

I am directed by the Committee to inform you that the Municipal Commissioner requires the Companies not paying their bills for halalcore cess, pending the result of the reference now being made to Government, to give him an undertaking that the delay in recovery shall not prejudice in any way the rights of the Municipality. People who object to give this undertaking will be required to pay their bills under protest.

I am,
Gentlemen,
Yours faithfully,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

No. 2191 OF 1894-5.

From

H. A. ACWORTH, Esq., I.C.S.,

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER for the CITY of BOMBAY;

To

The SECRETARY,

MILL-OWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
BOMBAY, 28*th April* 1894.

SIR,

With reference to the correspondence ending with your letter of 6th February last, I have the honour to state that on auditing the accounts for the last official year it is found that on 31st March last 516 bills for Rs. 68,804-13-11 on account of special halalkhore charge are outstanding against mills. As it is not desirable that such a large amount should be left uncollected, I would suggest, with a view to the outstanding being reduced, that the mills pay up on the old basis of assessment, leaving open the question of increase for the present. If this course is agreeable to your Association I have to request that you will please communicate with the several mills in order that early payment may be made.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
H. A. ACWORTH,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

MILL-OWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 1*st May* 1894.

The MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER for the CITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I have laid before the Committee of the Association your letter No. 2191 of the 28th ultimo, and in reply I am directed to inform you that the Committee of the Association are willing and anxious to co-operate with you in the matter of the Halalkhore cess so far as they possibly can, and shall have much pleasure in recommending the mill-owners to pay their outstanding bills on the old basis. At the same time they consider it would facilitate payment if you were to render bills on the old basis to all the mills who have not paid.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

APPENDIX E.

REDUCTION OF WAGES OF MILL HANDS.

MILL-OWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 18*th September* 1893.

To

THE AGENTS and OWNERS of
COTTON SPINNING and WEAVING MILLS in BOMBAY.

GENTLEMEN,

With reference to the resolution passed at the General Meeting of Mill-Owners held o 11th July last, to the effect that " the Hon'ble Mr. N. N. Wadia, C. I. E., be requested t " prepare a Schedule of Wages to be paid in the different mills, taking into considera tio " the various circumstances and classes of machinery in the different mills, Mill Agent

" undertaking to supply all necessary information to Mr. Wadia; such Schedule to be sub-
" mitted to a meeting of the members of the Association for adoption or amendment," I am now directed to wait upon you with the accompanying printed rough draft of proposals drawn up by Mr. Wadia in accordance therewith. With the view of obtaining the fullest information from Millowners, I am to request that you will be good enough to note on this Schedule, in red ink, any changes which you consider should be made in the number of hands to be employed in each Department mentioned, or in the rates of wages specified, together with any other suggestions which you consider would aid Mr. Wadia in preparing a table for regulating the wages of millhands in Bombay. At the same time I am to ask you to kindly return the printed draft to Mr. Wadia, with your remarks, within a fortnight from this date.

I am,
Gentlemen,
Yours faithfully,
C. J. MICHAEL,
for Secretary.

MILL-OWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *4th October* 1893.

To

THE AGENTS and OWNERS of COTTON SPINNING and WEAVING MILLS in BOMBAY.

DEAR SIRS,

I am directed to invite your attention to my circular letter of 18th ultimo, handing you a copy of the Hon'ble Mr. Wadia's rough draft of proposals for the number of hands to be employed in the various departments of the mills spinning bundled yarn and the rates of wages to be paid. A special meeting of the Committee is to be held on Tuesday, the 17th instant, at 4-30 P.M., to consider the scheme ; and as it is necessary that the opinions of all millowners on the draft proposals should be communicated to Mr. Wadia before that date, I am to ask you to be so good as to favor him with your views (with as little delay as possible) in accordance with my above-mentioned circular.

I am, Dear Sirs,
Yours faithfully,
C. J. MICHAEL,
for Secretary.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *2nd November* 1893.

To

THE AGENTS AND OWNERS OF COTTON SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS IN BOMBAY.

DEAR SIRS,

The Committee beg to hand you herewith a list of maximum payments as wages in the various departments of a spinning mill for your approval or otherwise.

It is suggested by the Committee that should all the millowners agree to this list of maximum wages, the same become the standard for millowners of Bombay. Should you be willing to sign and agree to this list, will you please signify the same by signing the accompanying form, and returning it to me as quickly as possible, so that the List may come into force from January 1st, 1894. The Committee would point out that the agreement will

only bind millowners not to pay more than the maximum wages, and will not in any way interfere as to how this maximum is arrived at, nor with any millowner who can, or is willing to, pay less.

I am, Dear Sirs,
Yours faithfully,
C. J. MICHAEL,
for Secretary.

BOMBAY, *November* 1893.

WE, the_____

*_____

hereby agree with the several other COMPANIES and MILLOWNERS who have signified or shall hereafter signify their willingness to adopt the accompanying List of Wages as the standard maximum wages to be paid to the hands employed in the various departments of their respective mills.

1. THAT we will on no account, without the consent of the Bombay Millowners' Association, pay for any of the several classes of labour specified in the said list any higher wages or rates than those entered in the accompanying list for such classes of labour respectively.

2. THAT if we shall commit a breach of clause 2, we will pay to the funds of the Association such a sum not exceeding Rs. 500 for each separate breach of clause 2 as the Association may fix, and this is agreed to on our part in consequence of the difficulty of fixing the actual amount of damage which the other parties to this AGREEMENT might suffer by such breach.

3. THAT it shall be optional with all millowners agreeing to these terms to pay any wages they like for the classes of labour specified in the list; provided that such wages are lower than the rate entered in such list for the particular class of labour for which the same are paid.

4. THAT wages may be paid by the day or by the month for an attendance of 26 days, or by piece-work, at such rates as the millowner may from time to time think proper so long as the maximum sum indicated in the accompanying list for any particular class of labour is not exceeded for 26 days' actual attendance and work.

5. THAT this AGREEMENT shall continue in force as long as may be considered advisable by the Bombay Millowners' Association.

For the_____S. & W. Co., Ld.

_____

_____Agents.

---

* (Insert full name of the Company.)

DRAFT PROPOSALS FOR THE PAYMENT OF HANDS IN THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS OF COTTON MILLS SPINNING BUNDLED YARN.

HANDS IN BLOW ROOM.

				Rs.	a.	p.
Attending on Willows	... @ 6¼ annas per day	= per month of 26 days...		10	2	6
„ Crighton Openers	... „ 6¼ „ „	= „ „	...	10	2	6
„ Exhaust Openers...	... „ 6¼ „ „	= „ „	...	10	2	6
„ Scutchers and Lap Machines ...	... „ 6¾ „ „	= „ „	...	10	15	6
Cotton Mixers and Mixing Pullers	... „ 6¼ „ „	= „ „	...	10	2	6
Hands in Cotton Godown	... „ 6¼ „ „	= „ „	...	10	15	6

CARD ROOM.

				Rs.	a.	p.
Card Tenters (if minding 8 cards)...	... @ 5 annas per day	= per month of 26 days...		8	2	0
Grinders and Strippers	... „ 8½ „ „	= „ „	..	13	13	0
Fly Carriers...	... „ 5¼ „ „	= „ „	...	8	15	0
Lap Carriers...	... „ 5¼ „ „	= „ „	...	8	15	0
Bobbin Carriers	... „ 5¼ „ „	= „ „	...	8	15	0
Doffers (full Timers)	... „ 4¼ „ „	= „ „	...	6	14	6
„ (Half Timers)	... „ 2¼ „ „	= „ „	...	3	10	6
Women for sweeping, &c	... „ 4 „ „	= „ „	...	6	8	0

DRAWING TENTERS.

				Rs.	a.	p.
On single heads of 5, 6, 7, or 8 deliveries, with one man on each head	... @ 6¾ annas per day	= per month of 26 days...		10	15	6
On a Frame of 3 heads of 5 or 6 deliveries, with two hands on each Frame, each	... „ 6¾ „ „	= „ „	...	10	15	6
On a Frame of 3 heads of 7 or 8 deliveries, with three hands on each Frame, each	... „ 6¾ „ „	= „ „	...	10	15	6

SLUBBING, INTERMEDIATE AND ROVING TENTERS.

				Rs.	a.	p.
Each at a maximum rate of 8 annas per day=per month of 26 days				13	0	0

N.B.—Tenters may be paid by piece-work on the output of Frames, but they shall not earn in a month of 26 days more than the foregoing maximum wages.

MULES.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Spinners ... ... @ 12 annas per day=per month of 26 days...	19	8	0
1st Piecers... ... ... „ 8 „ „ = „ „ ...	13	0	0
2nd Piecers ... ... „ 7½ „ „ = „ „ ...	11	12	6
Creelers ... ... „ 4½ „ „ = „ „ ...	6	14	6
Bobbin and Doff Carriers ... ... „ 5½ „ „ = „ „ ...	8	15	0
Sweepers ... ... „ 4 „ „ = „ „ ...	6	8	0

N.B.—Tenters may be paid by piece-work on the output of Mules, but they shall not earn in a month of 26 days more than the foregoing maximum wages.

RING FRAMES.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Two Side Boy ... ... @ 6¾ annas per day = per month of 26 days...	10	15	6
One Side Boy ... ... „ 5¾ „ „ = „ „ ...	9	5	6
Tarwalla ... ... „ 5½ „ „ = „ „ ...	8	8	6
Doffers (Full Timers) ... ... „ 4½ „ „ = „ „ ...	6	14	6
„ (Half Timers) ... ... „ 2¼ „ „ = „ „ ...	3	10	6
Doff Carriers ... ... „ 5½ „ „ = „ „ ...	8	15	0
Bobbin Carriers... ... ... „ 5½ „ „ = „ „ ...	8	15	0
Bindingwala ... ... „ 7½ „ „ = „ „ ...	11	12	6
Oiler ... ... „ 7½ „ „ = „ „ ...	11	12	6
Creeler ... ... „ 5½ „ „ = „ „ ...	8	15	0
Sweepers and Cotton Pickers each ... ... „ 4 „ „ = „ „ ...	6	8	0

N.B.—Tenters may be paid by piece-work on the output of Ring Frames, but they shall not earn in a month of 26 days more than the foregoing maximum wages.

REELING AND BUNDLING.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Reelers*... ... ... @ 4¼ annas per day = per month of 26 days...	7	5	0
Pressers... ... ... „ 6¾ „ „ = „ „ ...	10	15	6
Hank Dressers... ... ... „ 5½ „ „ = „ „ ...	8	15	0
Packers and Ticket Appliers... ... ... „ 5½ „ „ = „ „ ...	8	15	0
Weighers ... ... „ 6¾ „ „ = „ „ ...	10	15	6
Bale Packers ... ... „ 6¾ „ „ = „ „ ...	10	15	6

* To reel from Ring Bobbins 20 doffs or from Cops 18 doffs (of 4 knots of 10 skeins each) on 20s. or 16s. Yarn, and 30 doffs (of 4 knots of 10 skeins each) on 10s. Yarn.

ENGINE HOUSE AND ALL OTHERS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coal Carriers ... ... each @ 6¼ annas per day = per month of 26 days...	10	2	0
Firemen ... ... „ „ 9 „ „ = „ „ ...	14	10	0
Oilers for shafting and in Engine House, exclusive of Head Driver ... ... each @ 8¼ „ „ = „ „ ...	13	13	0
Sepoys ... ... „ „ 5¼ „ „ = „ „ ...	8	8	6
General Coolies... ... ... „ „ 4¾ „ „ = „ „ ...	7	11	6

N.B.—If wanted on Sundays or for more than 26 days, payment to be per day extra.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 21*st November* 1893.

The AGENTS AND OWNERS of
COTTON SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS IN BOMBAY.

GENTLEMEN,

As some misconception seems to exist as to the meaning of my circular letter of the 2nd instant, regarding the proposed maximum Scale of Wages for Bombay Mills, I am directed by the Committee to inform Millowners that the signing of the Agreement, which accompanied the Circular letter in question, will merely be taken as signifying the willingness of the signatories to abide by the principle of fixing a maximum list of wages to be afterwards definitely settled and agreed upon, and not absolutely to the tentative list circulated. After consideration may show the necessity of modifying some of the figures given in that list; but the Committee of the Association are desirous, in the first instance, of ascertaining whether any maximum list would be universally agreed to before taking further steps.

I am, Gentlemen,
Yours Faithfully,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

APPENDIX F.

SHORT-TIME MOVEMENT.

To The COMMITTEE, BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

GENTLEMEN,

We, the undersigned Members of the Association, have to request you to be so good as to call a General Meeting of the members of the Association, at as early a date as possible, with the view of considering the present situation and adopting such measures as may be considered advisable under the circumstances.

We remain, Gentlemen,
Yours Faithfully,
TATA & SONS (Agents, Svadeshi Mills.)
D. M. PETIT, Sons & Co.
THACKERSEY MOOLJEE & Co.
READYMONEY JEEJEEBHOY & Co.
J. N. PETIT & Co.
MUNCHERJEE NOWROJEE BANAJEE & Co.
NANABHOY B. JEEJEEBHOY & Co.
VUNMALIDAS J. SHAMJI & Co., (Agents, New Great Eastern S. & W. Co., Ld.)

BOMBAY, 3*rd February* 1893.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *7th February* 1893.

The AGENTS AND OWNERS of
COTTON SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS IN BOMBAY.

DEAR SIRS,

At a general meeting of the members of the Bombay Millowners' Association, held in the rooms of the Association, Graham's Buildings, on Tuesday, 7th February 1893, at 4-30 P. M., the following resolutions were passed :—

(1) "That during two months the mills should be stopped two days a week in addition to Sundays and all native holidays."

(2) "That the Committee of this Association do take steps to ascertain what number of Millowners are willing to carry out the resolution passed at this meeting."

In accordance with these resolutions I am directed by the Committee to request you to signify in writing on the other side—with as little delay as possible, to enable me to submit the replies to an adjourned meeting to be held on Tuesday, the 14th instant, at 4-30 p. m.—whether you are willing to support the first resolution by closing your mills in accordance with the same.

I am, Dear Sirs,
Yours Faithfully,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

BOMBAY, *February* 1893.

JOHN MARSHALL, Esq., SECRETARY, BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

DEAR SIR,

In reply to your notice of the 7th instant, we beg to say than we are* _____ the resolution for adopting short time.

We are, Dear Sir,
Yours Faithfully,

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *21st April* 1893.

The AGENTS and OWNERS of
COTTON SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS IN BOMBAY.

GENTLEMEN,

Short-time Movement.

In accordance with the arrangement arrived at on the last occasion when short-time was observed—*viz.*, in September 1891—the Committee now beg to recommend that, so far as possible, one uniform practice regarding the payment of hands during the period of working short-time should be adopted, namely :—

First.—That Managers, Engineers, Spinning, Carding, and Weaving Masters and Clerks be paid for the full month.

---

* Here fill "in favour of" or "against," as the case may be.

Second:—That Jobbers, Overlookers and Mill Hands be only paid for the time they are actually employed; but that Jobbers and Overlookers be employed on four out of the twelve days' stoppage per month in the case of Spinning Mills, as in the opinion of the Special Committee they can be advantageously employed in overhauling machinery.

JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 24*th April* 1893.

The AGENTS and OWNERS of
COTTON SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS IN BOMBAY.

GENTLEMEN,

AT a meeting of Millowners held in the rooms of the Association on Tuesday, 18th April 1893, it was unanimously resolved that short-time be adopted for three months from Friday, 28th April, on the following terms :—

(1). That all Spinning mills shall stop three days a week, including Sundays and holidays, from Friday, the 28th April, to Friday, the 28th July next.

(2). That weaving mills should either stop spinning bundling yarns as above, or arrange to stop their entire mills, including both spinning and weaving, for a proportionate number of days.

(3). All stoppages, as far as possible, to embrace holidays and either Friday and Saturday or Saturday and Monday, in addition to Sunday in each week.

(4). That a Special Committee consisting of—

MR. G. COTTON,
„ FRAMJEE DINSHAW PETIT,
„ D. J. TATA,
„ DAMODHAR THACKERSEY MOOLJEE,
„ SASSOON J. DAVID,
„ GORDHANDAS KHATAU,
„ D. C. SHROFF, and
THE SECRETARY,

be appointed to receive and answer all communications regarding short-time; to have full power to decide all questions relating to same; and to take such measures and incur such expenditure as may be necessary for the effective working of the movement.

With reference to the above, I am now directed to inform you that 55 out of the 63 mills working in Bombay have agreed to adopt short-time, and short-time will therefore begin from Friday, 28th instant, inclusive, and, as far as possible, will be observed during the next three months on the dates specified over-leaf. Of the 8 mills which have not yet joined the movement, final answers have still to be received from several; but it will be observed that, with three exceptions, they are all mills belonging to private Owners. A list of the mills who have agreed to the adoption of short-time is herewith appended. The Special Committee have to request that Owners or Agents of weaving mills will send in to the Secretary particulars of the mode in which they intend to observe the agreement.

I am, Gentlemen,
Yours Faithfully,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

LIST OF COMPANIES WHO HAVE AGREED TO ADOPT THE SHORT-TIME MOVEMENT ON THE ABOVE BASIS.

Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Company, Limited.
Dinshaw Petit Mills.
Mazagon Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited.
Victoria Manufacturing Company, Limited.
Framjee Petit Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited.
Indo-China Manufacturing Company, Limited.
Ripon Manufacturing Company, Limited.
City of Bombay Manufacturing Company, Limited.
Currimbhoy Mills Company, Limited.
Queen Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.
Star of India Mills, Limited.
Britannia Mills, Limited.
Jubilee Manufacturing Company, Limited.
Morarjee Goculdas Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.
Mahaluxmee Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.
Western India Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited.
Hindustan Spinning and Weaving Mills Company, Limited.
Indian Manufacturing Company, Limited.
Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited (Colaba).
Do. do. do. (Parel).
National Spinning and Weaving Company of India, Limited.
David Mills Company, Limited.
Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited.
Anglo-Indian Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited.
Imperial Cotton Mills Company, Limited.
James Greaves Mills Company, Limited.
Empress Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.
New Empress Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.
Leopold Spinning, Bleaching and Manufacturing Company, Limited.
Connaught Mills Company, Limited.
Howard and Bullough Mills Company, Limited.
Jewraj Baloo Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.
Khatau Makanjee Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.
Swadeshi Mills Company, Limited.
Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited.
Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company.
Dhun Mills, Limited.
Wadia Mills, Limited.
Bombay National Manufacturing Company, Limited.
China Mills, Limited.
Colaba Land and Mills Company, Limited.

Jehanghir Wadia Spinning Mill.
Coorla Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.
Jamshed Manufacturing Company, Limited.
Lakhmidas Khimjee Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.
Mahomedan Mills.
Peroo Mahomed Manufacturing Company, Limited.
Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.
Soonderdas Spinning and Weaving Mills Company, Limited.
Standard Mills Company, Limited.
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited.
Union Mills, Limited.
Motilall Pitty Spinning Mill.

SUGGESTED CLOSING DATES UNDER THE SHORT-TIME AGREEMENT.

SPINNING MILLS.

April—	
Friday...	28th
Saturday	29th
Sunday	30th
May—	
Friday	5th
Saturday	6th
Sunday	7th
Friday	12th
Saturday	13th
Sunday	14th
Saturday	20th
Sunday	21st
Monday	22nd
Friday	26th
Saturday	27th
Sunday	28th
June—	
Friday	2nd
Saturday	3rd
Sunday	4th
Friday	9th
Saturday	10th
Sunday	11th
Friday	16th
Saturday	17th
Sunday	18th
Friday	23rd
Saturday	24th
Sunday	25th
Friday	30th
July—	
Saturday	1st
Sunday	2nd
Friday	7th
Saturday	8th
Sunday	9th
Friday	14th
Saturday	15th
Sunday	16th
Saturday	22nd
Sunday	23rd
Monday	24th
Friday	28th

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *4th July* 1893.

At a Meeting of the Committee of the Millowners' Association, held this day, it was unanimously resolved that a General Meeting of the Millowners in Bombay be held at the rooms of the Association, Graham's Buildings, on Tuesday, 11th July 1893, at 4 P.M., to consider the question of the continuance of short-time after the 28th instant, when the present agreement for short-time expires.

The Committee will recommend that, for three months after the 28th instant, Spinning Mills shall run from 9 A.M. to 3 P.M., every day except Sundays; Weaving Mills to stop a proportionate number of spindles, spinning bundling yarn.

JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

APPENDIX G.

VENTILATION OF MILL BUILDINGS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE RULES UNDER THE FACTORIES' ACT.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 10*th March* 1893.

The COLLECTOR OF LAND REVENUE, CUSTOMS AND OPIUM, BOMBAY.

SIR,

Referring to previous correspondence terminating with your letter No. $\frac{F.I.}{18}$ of 12th October 1892, I am now directed by the Committee to wait upon you with a series of returns which the Association has been able to obtain from members, details contained in which will no doubt enable you to arrive at a definite decision regarding the existing position of ventilation in the mills.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Yours most obedient, Servant,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

APPENDIX H.

WORKING OF THE FACTORIES' ACT.

Provincial Report on the Working of the Indian Factories' Act in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1892.

There are in the Bombay Presidency 253 factories of which nearly half (119) are situated in the Town and Island of Bombay. The total of 253 includes 14 cotton gins and presses in Khandesh and 8 cotton presses in Bombay returned as employing less than 50 hands. In these cases the figures returned represent only the permanent staff, much of the work being done by temporary hands employed by contractors, whose number varies from day to day.

2. Of the total of 253 factories 157 work all the year round, while 96, comprising the cotton gins and presses, are seasonal, beginning work in November and continuing to run till March or June, according to the state of the market and the yield of the cotton harvest.

3. By far the most important industry is that which deals with raw or manufactured cotton which employs in 194 factories 91,107 hands. The chief centres of the cotton s ning and weaving industries are Bombay with 64, or including 2 mills on the border of Thana District, 66 factories; Ahmedabad with 12 and Surat with 3. Cotton-ginning and pressing is carried on in 73 factories in Khandesh, 11 in Bombay, 9 in Hyderabad, 7 in Sholapur, 4 in Bijapur and 3 in Ahmednagar, to which must be added others in Gujarat and elsewhere, which employ less than 50 hands and therefore do not come within the scope of the Factory Act.

4. In accordance with the orders of the Government of India conveyed in Government Resolution, General Department, No. 846 of 16th March 1892, an Inspector was appointed to supervise the working of the Act in the Mofussil and to assist the Chief Inspector in Bombay. The office was first held by Mr. H. Monie (14th—19th March 1892) who, during his short tenure, inquired into the effect of the Act on the employment of women in cotton mills of Ahmedabad. Mr. Monie was succeeded by Mr. N. A. Moos, who reverted to his permanent appointment in the Elphinstone College on 31st October last. Since November the office of the Inspector has been vacant pending the consideration of proposals for amalgamating the Factory and Steam Boiler Inspection Departments.

5. Of the total of 253 factories 160 were inspected more that three times during the year, 20 three times, 34 twice, and 30 once only. Nine factories, including 6 in Khandesh and 2 in Hyderabad, were not inspected at all. All these were seasonal factories, which the Collector could not arrange to visit during the working months. Of the total of 954 inspections 239 were made by the Collectors, 316 by the Special Inspector, 343 by the Chief Inspector in Bombay and 56 by other officers. Since the close of the year under report the Assistant Collectors in several districts have been appointed Inspectors of Factories.

6. No Joint-Inspectors have yet been appointed, as the rules for their guidance are still under consideration.

7. All the Collectors report that the provisions of the Act regarding the weekly holiday and the midday rest are duly observed. Sunday appears to be the usual holiday except when some important native holiday falls on a week day ; but the Collector of Khandesh remarks that in his districts the weekly holiday is generally given on the local bazar day. In Bombay Sunday is almost always the holiday, as on that day the mill hands meet their friends who are employed in other occupations. No special difficulty has been felt in enforcing the Act, though it may be difficult to ensure that the hand shall get a full half-hour at midday. Only one factory in the Presidency—the Bombay Gas Works—has been exempted from the rule as to Sunday work. Certain ginning mills in Khandesh applied for exemption, but as there appeared to be nothing in the conditions of the industry to render it necessary, the exemption was not granted.

II.—SANITARY CONDITION.

8. The sanitary condition of the factories appears to be on the whole satisfactory. As might be expected, the large establishments are better kept than the smaller ones. In no case is the sanitary state of any mill described as distinctly bad, though many orders on particular points have been issued, chiefly as regards white washing and latrine accommodation.

9. As regards this last point, it is reported from several districts that no latrines exist, the mill-hands like their neighbours resorting to the fields. This is the case in Hyderabad, Khandesh and Ahmednagar. The Collector of Khandesh says: "As the factories are generally in the open country there seems no need to insist on having any latrines." In Bombay there has been some difficulty in providing latrines in factories in the Fort, where little space is available for such purposes, but these difficulties have gradually been overcome. The least satisfactory of the Bombay factories from a sanitary point of view are the cotton presses.

10. The ventilation rules are reported to be in some respects unsatisfactory, especially the requirement of 10 square feet of lateral opening per head. The Collector of Thana, indeed, says "the rules regarding ventilation are reported to be almost, if not altogether, unworkable, especially in cotton spinning factories." The question has been the subject of a correspondence between the Collector of Bombay and the Millowners' Association which body contends that the lateral openings required by the rule are larger than can possibly be provided. It is certainly true that none of the Bombay mills for which measurements are avail-

able have lateral openings approaching the required size. The subject has not yet been finally reported on, and no orders have, therefore, as yet been issued under the rule.

III.—GENERAL HEALTH OF THE OPERATIVES.

11. The district reports are in accord with the Medical Committee of 1885 that the health of the factory hands is not inferior to that of other persons of the same rank in life. No specific diseases traceable to the nature of their employment are reported to exist, and in some respects the operatives are better off than their fellows of other trades, as their wages are generally higher. The Collector of Thana says:—

"The conditions under which the hands live and work are more favourable to health than those of most other business in this district, and the general health of the operatives, especially of the women, is good."

12. The Collector of Khandesh draws attention to another point of great importance in this connection: "As the factories are closed for so many months in the year, and all the unskilled hands disbanded.....working in a factory is an incidental but not the main business of their lives." As has already been stated, 96 factories are seasonal only, and in the off season only the small permanent staff required to clean the engines and sweep the floors is kept. Again, much of the work in these seasonal factories is done by petty contract, and the hands employed vary from day to day. Hence the factory hands are not so much a separate class as a part of the general body of unskilled labourers who have taken to cotton pressing or ginning for a time. Even in the more skilled branches of cotton manufacture a very large percentage (in Bombay quite 75 per cent.) of the mill-hands are cultivators, who frequently take holidays to re-visit their homes. It follows that their work is not nearly so severe and continuous as in European countries.

13. The percentage of absentees varies greatly from mill to mill and is by no means due to sickness alone. It has already been explained that the habits of the operatives as a body are extremely migratory: whence it folllows that they often leave work on all sorts of private business, and such absences swell the percentages of the factories concerned. In Bombay especially the majority of the mill-hands are Konkani Marathas, who are in the habit of taking frequent holidays to visit their villages.

14. Another result of the case with which the operatives pass from agriculture to factory work and back again is the general low average of age among the hands in the cotton mills. This is not due to the employment of large numbers of children, but to the fact that the operatives retire to their villages as soon as they have made a little money. Ahmedabad appears to be the only great centre of the cotton industry that possesses what may be called a separate mill population. The Collector reports that the ages of full-time hands varies from 14 to 45, and that "the number of years that the workers continue to work may be taken at 30." In two of the Surat mills the Collector reports the average age of the hands as from 15 to 27 and in the other from 14 to 55. In the only one of the Thana mills for which figures are available the average is 24. In Bombay the workers are seldom over 40 and practically are never seen over 50 years of age. In Broach and Kaira the mill-hands do not seem to stick to mill-work long, whereas in Dharwar the reverse is the case, though even there the average age is 30 years only.

15. In paper mills, foundaries and other year-round factories the average age of the hands appears to be much the same as in cotton mills. In seasonal factories the hands vary from day to day, so that their average is not ascertainable, but they belong to the same class as the ordinary coolie or day-labourer.

16. The total factory population dealt with in this report includes 118,470 souls, of whom 22,844, are women and 5,946 children. Of this total 77,872 are employed in cotton spinning and weaving, 8,028 in cotton pressing and cleaning, 1,552 in other textile in-

dustries (wool, hosiery and silk), 12,196 in Railway workshops, 3,466 in iron works, 2,140 in printing presses, and the remainder in various minor industries. The skilled hands employed in silk-weaving, in iron-works and in printing presses form a separate artizan class; but the whole of those employed in cotton pressing and cleaning as well as a large majority of the cotton spinners and weavers, and a number of the less skilled hands who work in the Railway workshops, are drawn from the cultivating classes and take to mill-work as a more or less temporary occupation.

17. In Bombay three-fourths of these cotton mill-hands are Marathas from the Ratnagiri District. In Kaira, the Collector reports that "about 50 of the operatives absent themselves from the mill-work in the monsoon to cultivate their own land." The Collector of Broach says "the workers very often shift from one service to another." In Thana, the Collector reports that "there are a few operatives only in the Kurla Mills who live by factory work alone; a large number of them go at different times of the year to their native places to relieve the other members of their family in operations of agriculture." On the other hand, the operatives of the Dharwar Mill seem to have taken to mill-work more steadily, as the Collector reports that "some local operatives work in the mill when there is no work in their fields, but these cases are rare." For Belgaum no information is available. In Ahmedabad and Surat only does there seem to be a permanent class of factory workers who do not look forward to going back to agriculture. The Collector reports "most of the hands live by factory work only," and "the number of years that the workers continue to work may be taken at 30." In Surat the hands appear to be chiefly drawn from classes which are not primarily agricultural, such as Dheds, Ghanchis (oil pressers), Dhobis (washermen), and Khatris. These two districts employ between them 10,228 hands. The cotton mill population of the other districts, where it is more or less largely agricultural and shifting, numbers 66,438, excluding Belgaum.

IV.—WAGES AND GENERAL CONDITION.

18. In Bombay Cotton Mills full-time male operatives earn from Rs. 7 (carding-room hand) to Rs. 20 (spinner); women from Rs. 7 to 8 (reelers and winders,) and children Rs. 6 to Rs. 7 (doffers and piecers). Wages are usually paid by the piece, so that the earnings are higher in summer than in winter. For Ahmedabad no detailed figures are available. The Collector of Surat reports that in that district men earn Rs. 12, women Rs. 7½ and children Rs. 4 per month. In the Kaira Mill, adults earn from Rs. 7 to Rs. 14 and boys Rs. 3 to Rs. 5. The Collector of Dharwar reports "the wages are higher than those earned by persons of the same class on the other work."

19. For factories not connected with the cotton industry very little information is available. In the Railway Workshops at Igatpuri in the Nasik District coolies get from Rs. 8 to Rs. 15 and mechanics Rs. 12 to Rs. 25 per month.

20. Much difficulty has been experienced in getting information about "family earnings," and the expression has sometimes been misunderstood. The Collector of Surat reports that the earnings of a family, consisting of a man, his wife and one child of working age, would be Rs. 23½ per month. In Bombay it would be Rs. 25 to Rs. 26. In the Dharwar Mill a man and his wife with 2 children are reported to earn Rs. 18 to Rs. 20.

21. The reports as regards indebtedness are necessarily very vague, but the only cause of debt specially connected with factory work is the Bombay system of keeping wages two months in arrear, which forces some hands into debt on first engagement or return from leave. As has been shown above, the majority of the workers are agriculturists and naturally share the fortunes of their class. Of the Ahmedabad operatives the Collector says: "As to indebtedness, no reliable information is forthcoming; but the majority do not seem to be in debt." The Collector of Surat reports "the Dheds are in debt almost to a man owing to their drinking habits. Higher castes are reported to be free from debts."

22. The cost of living among factory hands (at least in the cotton industry) is that of the ordinary peasant or day-labourer, and in Gujarat varies from Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 per month, the latter figure being usual in Ahmedabad and Surat. Rs. 5 is also reported as the usual figure in the Thana District, while in Bijapur and Dharwar the average seems to be about Rs. 4. In Bombay it would be higher than any of these.

V.—EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

23. Of the total of 22,844 women, 18,335 were employed in cotton spinning and weaving, 3,435 in cotton-pressing and cleaning, 249 in other textile industries, and the remaining 825 in small numbers in other occupations. Those employed in cotton mills work in the reeling and winding departments only, many of them on hand-machines. Before the present Act came into force women were largely employed in the Gujarat mills as frame-minders, two women tending one frame. When the period of women's work was limited to 11 hours this system was given up, and the women were gradually transferred to the reeling and winding departments, their places being taken by men. Certain Ahmedabad operatives petitioned the Government of Bombay for exemption from the 11 hours' limit; it appeared that some 259 women had already been thrown out of employment, and that the wages of the rest were reduced 25 per cent., but the women dismissed were gradually coming back as reelers; it was, therefore, decided that it would be unnecessary to exempt the Ahmedabad mills (Government Resolution, General Department, No. 2815 of the 13th August 1892). In other parts of the Presidency the new Act does not seem to have caused hardship to the women workers.

24. In Gujarat and Thana the average hours of work for women seem to be the legal maximum of 11 hours. In Bombay the hours vary from 9½ in winter to 11 in summer. In Khandesh they are from 8 to 11, in Sholapur and Dharwar 10, and in Bijapur from 10 to 11. None of the districts reports any special difficulty in enforcing the law. But the meaning of the section which requires that women shall have one and a half hour's rest seems to be sometimes misunderstood. In Broach, for instance, the women are reported to get only half an hour's rest in the middle of the day. It might perhaps be more convenient to the women themselves to curtail the midday rest and let them go home earlier in the evening, but this is not allowable under the present wording of the Act.

25. Of the total of 5,946 children, 4,672 are boys and 1,274 girls; 5,205 were employed in cotton mills, of whom 3,609 worked in Bombay as piecers and doffers; 678 were similarly employed in Ahmedabad, 339 in Belgaum, 266 in Thana and 243 in Surat. Only 276 children were employed in cotton gins and presses, chiefly in Hyderabad (192) and Khandesh (83). With the exception of the 197 children in the Small Arms Ammunition Factory at Poona and 100 in various printing offices in Bombay, the number of children employed in industries unconnected with cotton is very small. No special difficulty is found in enforcing the law for their protection, though two prosecutions have taken place, of which details will be given below.

26. The maximum of 7 hours is the average for children's work in Ahmedabad, Thana, Poona, Belgaum and one of the Surat mills. In Kaira and Dharwar the average is 6½ hours, in Bombay and Khandesh 6, and in Broach and Surat 5½. The legal half-time period fits easily into the general scheme of work, and the new Act does not seem to have caused hardship to any children except those between 7 and 9, who became ineligible for employment.

27. The statistics of certificates granted by the certifying surgeons are imperfect; but so far as they go, they support the conclusions expressed above regarding the age of the

workers, and the rapidity with which they change from one occupation to another. For instance, in the City of Ahmedabad with a cotton mill population of 8,037,2,200 certificates were granted ; this very large number indicates, *firstly*, that the children do not remain long in the mills but change very rapidly ; and *secondly*, that a very large number of the hands are so little over 14 that it is thought necessary to send them up to be certified. Similar conclusions may be drawn in the case of Surat (277 certificates and 862 hands), Broach (147 certificates and 711 hands), and Thana (636 certificates and 3,877 hands).

VI.—FENCING OF MACHINERY.

28. The fencing of machinery is reported satisfactory in all districts except Khandesh, of which the Collector says " apparently about one-fourth of the factories were found not to have their machinery properly fenced." Orders have been given to remedy the defects that have come to notice. Factories are now as a rule supplied with properly guarded machinery at starting, and the Inspector's principal task is to see that these guards are replaced when they get worn out.

VII.—ACCIDENTS.

29. Of the 731 accidents reported during the year, 13 were fatal and 79 serious. Of the 5 fatal accidents in Bombay, two were sudden deaths from natural causes and were reported only because they occurred on the factory premises : the other three occurred in replacing belts on moving pulleys. Of the 3 deaths in Khandesh, 2 were caused by the men's own carelessness, and one by defects in the machinery, which were promptly remedied. One death at Ahmednagar is also reported to have been due to defective arrangements in the factory.

30. The Chief Inspector, Bombay, has been in correspondence with the Millowners' Association regarding the prevention of accidents in replacing belts on moving pulleys, and some of his suggestions have been adopted by that body. He calls attention in his report to the use of fixed platforms in some Bombay mills as substitutes for the ladders more commonly used in replacing belts.

VIII.—PROSECUTIONS.

31. Only two prosecutions took place during the year. The earlier one in Bombay when the Chief Inspector prosecuted the owner of the Ookerda Khetsey Mill for—

(1) Omitting to give the midday rest.

(2) Working children under 14 as full-timers.

(3) Omitting to give the legal one-and-a-half hour's rest to women.

The owner of the mill was convicted and fined Rs. 200. In the other case Mr. Moos, the Presidency Inspector, prosecuted the Directors of the Jafferali Mills Company at Surat for employing under-age children, in breach of the Act. The Directors were convicted, but the conviction was quashed on appeal on the ground that the Manager was the person responsible.

J. M. CAMPBELL,
Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium.

Bombay, Collector's Office,
27th June 1893.

APPENDIX I.

EXEMPTION OF GINNING FACTORIES FROM SUNDAY LABOUR UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE INDIAN FACTORIES ACT.

THE JALGAON COTTON GINNING COMPANY, LIMITED.

BOMBAY, *8th March* 1893.

JOHN MARSHALL, ESQ.,

SECRETARY,

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

We have to request you will please circulate our present letter amongst the members of your Committee and inform us at an early date what views they entertain as regards the subject we refer to them for their consideration, and whether the Association would take it up to properly represent to the Government for necessary orders thereon.

Our Company is the gin-owner of a certain ginning factory at Jalgaon whose ginning work lasts hardly for more than three months in the year. Under Section 5 *B* (1) of the amended Factory Act, being Act XI of 1891, we are required to close our factory on Sunday, unless we allow our operatives a holiday for a whole day on one of the three days immediately preceding or succeeding the Sunday. In every part of the Khandeish District, there is a weekly bazaar held on a particular day in the week whereto village people repair and make purchases for their whole week's consumption. At Jalgaon such bazaar day falls on Friday where, instead of closing our Factory for the half-day in the afternoon, to allow the operatives to make such weekly purchases, we close the Factory for the whole of that day in lieu of Sunday in order to place ourselves under one of the exceptions provided in the section aforesaid. Under the Section 5 B. Sub-Section (*c*) Clause III of the said Act, it is provided that the Factory of this nature whose works cannot be carried on except at the stated seasons, should be exempted from operation of Sunday labour, and there is a standing order of the Indian Government to this effect, directing the Local Government that exemption in such cases should be granted against Sunday labour upon the satisfaction that the works of the Factory are carried on during the stated period.

We know that as the major portion, or say, in fact, the whole of the Association, is consisted of millowners they may not be labouring under the same grievance as we do, but our case is a very peculiar one, being a gin-owner, having had to earn only for three months in the year to cover the whole year's expense of the Factory, it is a sort of hardship on us to stop the Factory during the season when the proper advantages is to be reaped.

As the Association have now invited all the steam-users to become the members thereof, and as the question affects owners of the Ginning and Press Factories who form the major part of the steam users' class, we think that the matter should be taken up by your Association and properly represented to the Government for a necessary order.

We are, Dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

CANJI MEGHJI & Co.,

Secretaries, Treasurers, & Agents.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 13*th March* 1893.

MESSRS. CANJEE MEGHJEE & Co.,
SECRETARIES, TREASURERS, & AGENTS,
The JULGAON COTTON GINNING Co., LD., Bombay.

DEAR SIRS,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th instant, which I have duly submitted to the Committee of the Association, and, in reply, I am directed to point out to you that they consider it very probable that if you represent the case to the Inspector of Factories, exemption from Sunday closing may be obtained by you under Section 5, Sub-section (c) (*d*) of the Factories Act. Should you, on application, fail to obtain this concession, the Committee would then consider the advisability of addressing Government on the subject. But it is for proprietors of factories themselves, in the first instance, to make such application. I am to add that applications of a similar character in other industries have been acceded to.

I am, Dear Sirs,
Yours Faithfully,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

No. 3.

THE JALGAON COTTON GINNING COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY, 25*th March* 1893.

JOHN MARSHALL, ESQ.,
Secretary,
BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

We are in receipt of your letter of the 13th instant, communicating us that your Committee consider it very probable that exemption from Sunday labour of our Factory will be granted under the section referred to, should an application, in that behalf, be made by us to the Chief Inspector of Factories.

We may point out that an application of such nature was, no doubt, made by us to the Bombay Government, but in reply they declined to grant us the concession of such exemption, although it may be, as you say in your said letter, that applications of similar character in other industries have been acceded to.

The Government appears to have dealt with our said application in a summary manner, without disclosing us the reason as to their non-compliance with our prayer for the said exemption.

It is an undoubted fact, as clearly appears from the wordings of the section itself, that it is for the proprietors themselves to apply in matters of this nature, but finding that our individual effort in this behalf brought forth no such result as we expected to achieve upon the strength of the section aforesaid, having relied, as we still do rely, on the circumstances under which our Factory works during the stated period of the season, we applied and do still apply to the Committee of our Association to take up the matter in the interest of those steam-users who are placed in the same predicament as ourselves.

Our Committee is aware that in matters which concern the common welfare of all, it is the voice of the aggregate rather than the voice of the units composing the body which would bring more and better influence to bear upon the Government to remove such legislative restrictions as are by the statutory provisions of the Act imposed upon a certain class of industry in general; and so far as we are informed and verily believe that there is a standing order of the Government of India to all local Governments concerned, purporting that the factories working at the stated period of the season (under which, in our opinion, are included Ginning and Press Factories) should be exempted from Sunday labour as a matter of course.

We have therefore to request you will please circulate our present letter with the previous correspondence on the subject, amongst the members of Committee of our Association, and shall be pleased to hear from you at an early date as to whether, having regard now to our failure by personal application to the Government for obtaining the required exemption aforesaid, they are disposed to represent the Government on the subject in a suitable manner.

We are, Dear Sir,
Yours Faithfully,
CANJEE MEGHJEE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 19*th June* 1893.

MESSRS. CANJEE MEGHJEE & Co.,
SECRETARIES, TREASURERS AND AGENTS,
THE JULGAON COTTON GINNING Co., LD., BOMBAY.

DEAR SIRS,

With reference to your letter of 25th March and previous correspondence, the question of your being allowed to work your ginning factory on Sundays has been under the consideration of the Committee of this Association; but before addressing Government on the subject, I should thank you to inform me during what periods your factory works. Ginning factories in Guzerat, which work less than four months in the year, are, of course, exempted from the Act; and if your Factory does not work more than four months in the year, the Act does not apply to it. I should, however, require exact information before finally addressing Government on the subject. I should thank you also to favor me with a copy of your letter to Government and the reply received.

I am, Dear Sirs,
Yours faithfully,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

THE JALGAON COTTON GINNING COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY, 8*th July* 1893.

JOHN MARSHALL, ESQ.,
Secretary,
BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

DEAR SIRS,

In continuation of our previous correspondence on the subject, and in reply to your letter of the 19th ultimo, we have to state that the period during which our Factory usually works in the cotton season, will be known to you from a letter we addressed in the last

year to the Local Government; the copy whereof, together with the reply we received from them, is herewith sent for your information. In the last cotton season of 1892-93, our Ginning Factory worked only 110 days in the interval of time that elapsed between the 11th November 1892 and 24th April 1893, *i.e.*,

17 days in November,
21 days in December,
21 days in January,
17 days in February,
17 days in March,
17 days in April,

so taking into account the actual working days, our Factory worked less than four months in the year. In the interpretation clause of the said Act the Factory is defined to be not only the premises wherein the work is carried on for not less than four months *in the whole* in any one year but also the premises wherein not less than 50 persons are on any day simultaneously engaged; and as our Factory consists 90 Ginning Machines, engaging more than 50 hands on any day, we do not think it can be exempted from the operation of the Act, though we do not know the circumstances under which Ginning Factories in Guzerat work.

Should you require any further information on the subject, we shall be most happy to furnish you with the same.

We are, Dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
CANJEE MEGHJEE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

THE JULGAON COTTON GINNING COMPANY, LIMITED.
BOMBAY, 1*st August* 1892.

T. D. MACKENZIE, ESQUIRE, C.S.,
CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
REVENUE, FINANCIAL AND GENERAL DEPARTMENTS, BOMBAY.

SIR,

We have the honor to submit to you this representation for the favourable consideration of His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor-in-Council, for a necessary order under sub-section (1) sec. 5 B. of Act XI of 1890 being an Act to amend the Indian Factories Act 1881, to exempt our three Ginning Factories in Khandesh, for Sunday labour.

2. The three Ginning Factories referred to are one at Jalgaon known by the name of the Jalgaon Cotton Ginning Company, Limited, of which we are the Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, the second at Jamner, known by the name of the Jamner Cotton Ginning Company, of which our principal partner Mr. Canjee Meghjee is the sole Manager, and the third at Raver, known by the name of the Raver Ginning Factory of which our said partner Mr. Canjee is the sole proprietor. The business all these Factories are engaged in, is the work of separation and cleaning of raw cotton from the cotton-seeds, an operation performed by means of ginning machinery worked by steam power.

3. The work of separation and cleaning of cotton aforesaid is, as usual with all the Ginning Factories in the District as well as in the Presidency, mainly dependant upon the duration of cotton season more or less variable with the late or early gathering of raw cotton and consequently contingent upon, more or less, the outturn of cotton the crop in

the locality is capable of yielding, or, in other words, the better and the more or the poorer or the less is the outturn of crop the longer or the shorter the Factory works in the season, and *vice versa*. As a general rule, this cotton season commences in the beginning or the end of October or sometimes in the month of November at the latest, lasting till about the end of March in every year, or say remains for a period of about 4 months in the year. But in consequence, however, of the erection of the other Ginning Factories in or round a particular locality outnumbering those in existence that are sufficient to do all the separation and cleaning work of raw cotton which the locality produces, and in consequence of there being always on the increase, on that account, a keen competition amongst the Cotton Ginners to vie with one another to do ginning business more expeditiously, this seasonal duration of cotton cleaning hardly lasts for more than from two or three months of the year, beyond which time no business is ever carried on in the Factory till the next cotton season commences.

4. Under the belief that this conditional working of our Factories at such stated season of the year as aforesaid brings them under the exception provided under the said section 5B, sub-section (2) clause 2, sub-clause III of the said Act, and in absence of any notification in the case by the Government exempting Factories of this nature for Sunday labour, we submit our case to be favourably considered at the merciful hands of His Excellency for such relief as is provided in this behalf under the aforesaid section.

5. Under these circumstances, we pray that His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor-in-Council will be graciously pleased to accord us necessary sanction for Sunday labour in our Factories either by a notification in the *Bombay Government Gazette* or by such order or resolution as to His Excellency may seem meet in the case.

We have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obdient servant,

CANJEE MEGHJEE & Co.,

Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

No. 4032 of 1892.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT,

BOMBAY CASTLE, *4th November* 1892.

In reply to their letter dated 1st August 1892 praying that a notification may be issued declaring that the prohibition contained in section 5 B, sub-section 1 of the Indian Factories' Act against Sunday labour shall not apply to the Factories mentioned therein, Messrs. Canjee Meghjee & Co. are informed that Government see no reason to comply with their request.

W. L. HARVEY,

Acting Under-Secretary to Government.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,

BOMBAY, 11*th August* 1893.

The SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT, GENERAL DEPARTMENT, BOMBAY.

SIR,

I am directed by the Committee of the Millowners' Association to address you with respect to the Jalgaon Cotton Ginning Company, Limited, whose presses at Jalgaon apparently come under the Factory Act. These presses, although working, (generally speaking), in

November, December, January, February, March and April, do not, on the whole, work more than four months in the year ; and it appears to my Committee that, under a fair interpretation of the Factory Act, the Company would be entitled to be absolved from the conditions regarding Sunday work. I am accordingly directed to ask that His Excellency the Governor-in-Council may be pleased to permit this Company to work on Sunday and other holidays when they may require to do so, the same as if they only worked within four consecutive months of the year.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most Obedient Servant,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

No. 2983 of 1893.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, *24th August* 1893.

To

JOHN MARSHALL, ESQUIRE,
SECRETARY, MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

SIR,

In reply to your letter of the 11th instant, I am directed to inform you that an application was made to Government last year on behalf of the Jalgaon Cotton Ginning Company for exemption from the provisions of the Indian Factories' Act against Sunday labour, but was refused on a consideration of the circumstances of the case, and His Excellency the Governori-n-Council regrets his inability to modify those orders.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
W. L. HARVEY,
Under-Secretary to Government.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *13th September* 1893.

THE SECRETARIES, TREASURERS AND AGENTS,
JULGAON COTTON GINNING CO., LD., BOMBAY.

DEAR SIRS,

With reference to your letter of 8th July last, I am directed to inform you that the Committee of the Millowners' Association having addressed the Bombay Government in support of your application for exemption of your mill from the provisions of the Indian Factories' Act against Sunday labour, a reply has now been received stating that your previous application having been refused by Government on a consideration of the circumstances of the case, His Excellency the Governor-in-Council regrets his inability to modify those orders Under these circumstances the Committee regret they cannot move further in the matter.

I am, Dear Sirs,
Yours faithfully,
C. J. MICHAEL,
For Secretary.

APPENDIX J.

SPECIAL CLAUSE TO BE INSERTED IN FIRE INSURANCE POLICIES WHERE A RETURN ON ACCOUNT OF AUTOMATIC SPRINKLERS IS GIVEN.

THE BOMBAY ASSOCIATION OF FIRE INSURENCE AGENTS,

BOMBAY, 23*rd January* 1893.

JOHN MARSHALL, ESQ.,

SECRETARY, BOMBAY MILLOWNER'S ASSOCIATION.

DEAR SIR,

The London Fire Offices Committee (Foreign) having asked the opinion of the members of this Association as to a clause to be inserted in Fire Insurance Policies in which a return on account of Automatic Sprinklers is given, with a view to the appliances in connection with the Sprinklers being kept in perfect working order, I am directed by my Committee to submit the following clause (the adoption of which they propose to recommend to the London Committee,) which they request you will be so good as to place before the members of your Association in order to ascertain whether they have any objection to its provisions.

I am, Dear Sir,
Your faithfully,
CLEMENT POOLE,
Secretary.

PROPOSED CLAUSE.

It is hereby agreed and understood that in consideration of the allowance made off the rates of premium payable (being a special allowance on account of the Automatic Sprinkler Installation erected in the property insured hereby) the fire pump for Sprinkler Service with its suction and delivery and all the valves in connection with the installation proper shall be kept in good working order during the currency of this insurance, and that steam is kept up at all times throughout the year in at least one of the boilers. Also that the sprinkler tanks shall be emptied and cleaned out at least once a year, and that at all other times care be taken to keep the tanks always filled with *fresh* water.

THE BOMBAY ASSOCIATION OF FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS,

BOMBAY, 14*th March* 1893.

JOHN MARSHALL ESQ.,

SECRETARY, BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

DEAR SIR,

Under instructions from my Committee I addressed you on the 23rd January, with copy of a clause relating to Automatic Sprinklers at Cotton Mills, which it is proposed to recommend to the London Committee of Fire Offices (Foreign) for insertion in Fire Insurance Policies, and with the request that you would place the same before the members of your Association with the view of ascertaining whether they have any objection to the provisions of the same. Not having, meantime, been favoured with any reply to my said communication, I am directed to enquire if you are now in a position to give my Committee the desired information, as the meeting of the London Committee at which this matter will be brought forward, falls to be held before long.

I am, Dear Sir,
Your faithfully,
CLEMENT POOLE,
Secretary.

MILLOWNER'S ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 14*th March* 1893.

The SECRETARY, BOMBAY ASSOCIATION of FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS.

DEAR SIR,

In reply to your letter of to-day's I beg to inform you that I submitted your communication of the 23rd January to the Committee of the Association, and it was resolved that I should state a case for counsel for the purpose of having a clause in connection with sprinklers properly and legally drawn up. The matter is in hand, and so soon as it has matured, I shall wait upon you with a copy of the clause as settled by counsel.

I am, Dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 25*th March* 1893.

Messrs. CRAIGIE, LYNCH and OWEN.

DEAR SIRS,

I am directed by the Committee of the Millowners' Association to request you to draft a clause and obtain counsel's opinion thereon, for the purpose of protecting the interests of the insured under fire policies where an allowance has been agreed to for the installation of automatic sprinklers in mills. The clause proposed by the Fire Insurance Association of Bombay is as follows :—

> "It is hereby agreed and understood that in consideration of the allowance made off the rates of premium payable (being a special allowance on account of the Automatic Sprinklers Installation erected in the property insured hereby) the fire pump for Sprinkler Service with its suction and delivery and all the valves in connection with the installation proper shall be kept in good working order during the currency of this insurance, and that steam is kept up at all times throughout the year in, at least, one of the boilers. Also that the Sprinkler Tanks shall be emptied and cleaned out at least once a year, and that at all other times care be taken to keep the tanks always filled with fresh water."

A number of members of the Association consider the following altered form would be preferable :—

> "It is hereby agreed and understood that in consideration of the allowance made off the rates of premium payable (being a special allowance on account of the Automatic Sprinkler Installation erected in the property insured hereby) that during the currency of this insurance steam is kept up at all times throughout the year in, at least, one of the boilers, also that the Sprinkler Tanks shall be emptied and cleaned out at least once a year, and that at all other times care be taken to keep the tanks always filled with fresh water."

To the Committee of the Association, however, it seems possible that both clauses are open to the doubt as to whether an infringement thereof would not vitiate the entire insurance on the property in addition to the allowance received for sprinklers, and it is mainly to meet this point that the Committee desire to have the clause settled by counsel. In other

words, a property being covered entirely against fire risks without Sprinklers, the proprietors thereof have merely to conform to the ordinary conditions of the policy; but when Sprinklers are erected a further clause is inserted an infringement of which should only, my Committee consider, affect the allowance conceded for Sprinklers and not the capital amount of the insurance which would stand if there were no sprinklers whatever.

I am, Dear Sirs,
Yours Faithfully,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

BOMBAY, 10*th April* 1893.

JOHN MARSHALL, ESQ.,
SECRETARY, MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

DEAR SIR,

We beg to send herewith a copy of the query submitted to Mr. Macpherson for his opinion and a copy of his opinion thereon.

We also send herewith a copy of the clause which he refers to in his opinion and which he has drafted himself.

It seems to us unnecessary to send you the clause altered by us, as we prefer Mr. Macpherson's clause, but if you desire it we will do so.

Yours truly,
CRAIGIE, LYNCH & OWEN.

Queries.

(1). Whether a breach by the assured of the conditions contained in the clause (in either form) set out in the letter of the Secretary to the Association, would vitiate the whole insurance, or would merely affect the liability of the assured in regard to the amount of premium.

Answers.

(1). I think the clause as altered in red ink by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, expresses the intention of the partner. On the page following that clause, I have drafted a clause, which I do not say is preferable, but which, also, I think expresses what is intended.

Either clause would, in my opinion, prevent the policy being avoided by a failure on the part of the insured to perform the condition in regard to the "Automatic Sprinklers."

JOHN MACPHERSON.

If the insured shall, during the currency of [the this within] Policy, erect and instal on the insured property the contrivance for protection against fire, known as "the Automatic Sprinkler" the sum of Rs. only shall be payable by the insured, and accepted by the Company as and for premium in lieu of and in satisfaction for the [within above] mentioned sum of Rs. (full premium) subject, however, to the performance by the insured of the following conditions which [he they] hereby agree(s) to perform, that is to say (1) that the fire pump for sprinkler service with its suction and delivery and all the valves in connection with the installation proper shall always be kept in good working order, (2) that steam shall at all

times be kept up, in at least one of the boilers, and (3) that the Sprinkler Tanks shall be emptied and cleaned out at least once a year, and at all other times be kept filled with fresh water, and without prejudice to the right of the Company, in case the insured fail to perform any one or more of the said conditions, to require payment or (in respect of any year in which such failure shall have occurred) as may be preferred (during the residue of the currency of [this the within] policy) or (in respect of any year in which such failure shall have occurred) as may be preferred of the said sum of Rs. (full premium) by way of premium, but any such failure shall not avoid [this the within] policy, nor have any effect other than to confer on the Company the right of requiring payment as last aforesaid.

MILLOWNER'S ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 21*st June* 1893.

SASSOON J. DAVID, ESQ.

DEAR SIR,

As decided at yesterday's meeting of Committee, I beg to wait upon you with the correspondence regarding the proposed clause in Policies in connection with the installation of sprinklers in cotton mills, respecting which you were good enough to undertake to draft a clause for submission to the Association's solicitors. Kindly return the papers when done with.

Yours Faithfully,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

BOMBAY, 3*rd July* 1893.

JOHN MARSHALL, ESQ.,
SECRETARY, MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

With reference to your letter of the 30th ultimo, I have now the pleasure to hand you copy of draft of the sprinklers clause which I trust would meet the requirements of all concerned.

I may add that I have had consultation on the subject with a very well informed representative of one of the Fire Insurance Offices, and believe that in framing the clause I have not overlooked the interests on either side. It may, however, be left to the Committee to alter or omit any part of the clause as may appear best to them.

Herewith, please find the correspondence you were good enough to enclose for my perusal.

Yours Faithfully,
SASSOON J. DAVID.

It is hereby agreed and understood that in consideration of the special allowance made off the rates of premium, on account of the Automatic Sprinkler Installation erected for protection against fire in the whole or part of the property hereby insured,

(1) Care be taken during the currency of this insurance to keep the fire pump for sprinkler service with its suction and delivery valves in good working order.

(2) That steam shall be kept up at all times throughout the year in at least one of the boilers.

(3) That the sprinkler tank shall be emptied and cleaned out at least once a year, and that at all other times care be taken to keep the tank filled with water.

In case it should at any time during the currency of this policy be ascertained that the insured had failed to comply with any of the above conditions, save and except under circumstances over which they had no control, the Insurance Company would be entitled to claim a refund of 50 per cent. of the special discount allowed for sprinklers. But if, during the currency of this policy, such or any further violation in the manner abovementioned is continued or discovered as the case may be, after 30 days from the date of the first non-compliance, then the Insurance Company would be entitled to the remaining 50 per cent. of the said special discount, in which latter case the risk by this policy would in all other respects continue as a non-sprinkler risk.

And it is hereby further understood that violation of any of the above conditions shall not affect or vitiate this policy, nor have any effect other than to confer on the Insurance Company the right of claiming the refund of the said special allowance in the manner aforesaid.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *25th July* 1893.

The SECRETARY,
BOMBAY ASSOCIATION OF FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS.

DEAR SIR,

Referring to previous correspondence, I am now directed by the Committee of the Millowners' Association to wait upon you with a draft clause which has been drawn up with the view of meeting the requirements of mills receiving special consideration owing to their installations of Automatic Sprinklers; and I shall be glad to know whether this clause meets with the approval of the members of your Association.

Yours Faithfully,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

THE BOMBAY ASSOCIATION OF FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS,
2nd August 1893.

JOHN MARSHALL, ESQ.,
SECRETARY, BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

DEAR SIR,

I beg to own receipt of your favour of the 25th ultimo and accompanying draft, "Sprinkler Clause," as approved by your Committee, which I have meantime circulated among the members of my Committee. I am now directed to say that my Committee will consider the matter fully at their next meeting, and thereafter I shall have the pleasure of addressing you again thereon.

I am, Dear Sir,
Yours Faithfully,
CLEMENT POOLE,
Secretary.

APPENDIX K.

REDUCTION IN RATES OF FREIGHT ON GOODS AND YARN SHIPPED TO HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,

BOMBAY, *8th May* 1893.

THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

THE AGENT, AUSTRIAN-LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

THE AGENT, FLORIO-RUBATTINO S. N. CO.

DEAR SIRS,

I am directed by the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association to represent to you the very heavy tax upon the trade which, under existing circumstances, the rate of freight paid to you on shipments of Yarn to Hongkong and Shanghai at present represents. As you are no doubt aware the Mills are working short-time to the extent of three days a week, including Sundays, thus representing a very serious loss to the trade. At the same time, rates for Yarn in China are still low, and the Committee therefore consider they have fair grounds on which to solicit a reduction in freight by steamers so as to permit of their obtaining something like a covering cost for their yarn. Until this can be effected, the position of the industry must remain exceedingly critical, and seeing that the interests of your lines of steamers as well as the mills largely depend on the China market, they trust that you will be able to see your way to effect a material reduction in freights, say, to Rs. 8 per ton to Hongkong and Rs. 12 per ton to Shanghai.

This reduction my Committee would only solicit during the period which the mills are working short-time, say, up to 28th July. By the reduced production in that period, the Committee firmly hope that the China markets will be re-established in a sound position and lead to a further development of active trade between Bombay and the Further East.

I am, Dear Sirs,
Yours Faithfully,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

BOMBAY, *9th May* 1893.

THE SECRETARY, MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

We beg to own receipt of your letter of yesterday asking for a reduction in the rates of freight on Yarn to China during the period the mills are working short-time (3 days a week, including Sundays) of Rs. 8 to Hongkong and Rs. 12 to Shanghai. This would be a very large reduction and a serious loss to the Companies, but we trust our Directors, to whom we have telegraphed, will be able to do something to meet shippers during the present depressed condition of the industry.

We may mention that in order to meet the requirements of the trade, it is necessary to have a sufficient fleet of local steamers to convey the Yarn at periods when there is the greatest pressure, and when the demand relaxes these steamers are laid up in port with heavy expenses running on, so that when the industry is in a depressed condition a loss more or

less heavy also falls on the local fleet. It must also be borne in mind that when the present rates were fixed the value of the currency in which they are paid was much higher than at present. Besides which the increase of the export trade to China requiring additional steamers has not been met by a corresponding increase in the import trade and the empty tonnage to be returned from China is a more serious item than formerly.

We are, Dear Sir,
Yours Faithfully,
H. W. ULOTH,
Supdt., P. & O. S. N. Company.
O. VON HOFFER,
Agent, Austrian-Lloyd's S. N. Co.
F. BRANCHI,
Offg. Agent, Navigazione Generale Italiana Company.

BOMBAY, 17*th May* 1893.

The CHAIRMAN, MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

SIR,

In continuation of our letter of 9th May, we now beg to state that our Directors telegraph they would be willing to meet shippers in any reasonable way during the present period of depression in the yarn trade, but that any concession they might be able to make would probably take the form of an increased rebate on freight paid from the time of your communication to the 28th July, provided, of course, the mills were working only four days a week. They are unable, however, to give a definite decision until the receipt of the correspondence from Bombay.

We are, Dear Sir,
Yours Faithfully,
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent,
P. & O. S. N. Company.
O. VON HOFFER,
Agent,
Austrian-Lloyd's S. N. Co.
F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agent,
Florio-Rubattino S. N. Co.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 19*th May* 1893.

H. W. ULOTH, ESQ.,
SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY (and others).

DEAR SIRS,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th instant, which, being addressed to the Chairman, only reached me to-day.

2. The Committee of the Association anxiously await the result of the reference to your Directors; and I am to point out to you that the earlier the information respecting the rebate to be allowed can be given, the greater will be the advantage to the trade.

I remain, Dear Sirs,
Yours Faithfully,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

BOMBAY, *6th June* 1893.

The SECRETARY, MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

With reference to your letter of 8th May asking for a reduction in the freight on Yarn shipped to Hongkong and Shanghai during the period the mills are working short-time, say up to 28th July, we have now the pleasure to inform you that our Companies, although considerable losers themselves from the causes already explained to you in our letter of 9th May, have agreed to increase the rebate allowed by them on shipments of Yarn, from 5 to 15 per cent., during the period mentioned, and they trust their desire to identify themselves with the interests of the important industry represented by your Association will be duly recognized.

We are, Dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
H. W. ULOTH,
Supt. P. & O. S. N. Company.

O. VON HOFFER,
Acting Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Company.

F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agent, Navg. Gen. Italiana Company.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *14th June* 1893.

H. W. ULOTH, Esq.,
SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

O. VON HOFFER, Esq.,
AGENT, AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. COMPANY.

F. BRANCHI, Esq.,
ACTING AGENT, NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA Co.

DEAR SIRS,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th instant, announcing that during the period the mills in Bombay are working short-time, the Companies represented by yourselves are agreeable to increase the rebate allowed on shipments of Yarn 5 to 15 per cent.

In reply, I am to say, that although the rebate is considerably less than the concession asked for by the Association, the members recognise that in making it you have shown a disposition to meet them in their existing adverse position; and they, therefore, desire me to convey the thanks of the Association for the concession.

I am, Dear Sirs,
Yours faithfully,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *7th August* 1893.

H. W. ULOTH, Esq.,
SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

O. VON HOFFER, Esq.,
AGENT, AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. COMPANY.

F. BRANCHI, Esq.,
ACTING AGENT, NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA COMPANY.

GENTLEMEN,

With reference to the correspondence which I had with you in June last on the subject of freight on Yarn to China, terminating with your letter of 6th June, in which you were good enough to intimate that your Directors had agreed to concede an additional rebate of 10 per cent. on freight, making 15 per cent. in all, I am directed again to address you on the subject and point out the extremely critical position of the trade with China at present, and the desirability, under the circumstances, of your meeting shippers by a further concession.

The short-time agreement, as you are aware, terminated on 28th July, but at a meeting held on that date, it was resolved to continue the agreement for another three months. This agreement is now in course of signature, and I have no doubt will be duly confirmed. In the interval, however, the position of spinners and manufacturers here so far from having improved has become distinctly worse, and the Committee of the Association feel convinced that, if their present efforts to minimize cost of production and charges in laying down Yarn in China do not prove successful, shipments to the Further East will dwindle to a comparatively insignificant figure. Wages and charges in connection with spinning are being reduced as far as possible, and the Committee consider that the rebate allowed by you should be increased from 15 to 25 per cent. If this is conceded, and the efforts they are making in the direction of reducing other charges meet with success, they hope that, by the aid of the short-time movement, the trade will be prevented from drifting into a worse condition than it now occupies; but if these reductions cannot be obtained, the Committee foresee a period of much greater depression in the immediate future than anything that has yet been experienced.

I am directed to say, therefore, that they trust you will place the matter before your Directors, and endeavour, if possible, to meet the trade in the manner I have suggested.

I am, Gentlemen,
Yours faithfully,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

BOMBAY, *10th August* 1893.

The SECRETARY of the MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

SIR,

We beg to own receipt of your letter of 7th instant, informing us that the short-time agreement which terminated on 28th July is likely to be continued for another three months in consequence of the present critical position of the Yarn industry, and asking the three Companies to grant a rebate during that period of from 15 to 25 per cent. instead of the customary 5 per cent.

We much regret the difficulties now being experienced and will at once pass your letter on to our Directors requesting that an immediate reply may be given, but at the same time it must be pointed out that most serious losses are being experienced owing to vessels provided for this trade leaving with vacant space and others lying idle in port.

Yours faithfully,
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.
O. VON HOFFER,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.
C. BARBORO,
Agent, Navigazione Generale Italiana Company.

BOMBAY, 30*th August* 1893.

To the SECRETARY, MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

With reference to your letter of 7th instant, we beg to inform you that having forwarded copies of the same to our Directors and represented the present unfavourable position of the Bombay Yarn industry, they have agreed to continue the additional rebate of 10 per cent. for a further three months, understanding of course that the mills are obliged to work short-time during that period, and under these circumstances a total rebate of 15 per cent. will be allowed on Yarn shipped on board our vessels sailing up to 31st October.

We are, Dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
O. VON HOFFER,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.
C. BARBORO,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 6*th September* 1893.

The SUPERINTENDENT, P. and O. S. N. COMPANY.
The AGENT, AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. COMPANY.
The AGENT, RUBATTINO S. N. COMPANY.

GENTLEMEN,

I am directed to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of your letter of the 30th ultimo in which you are good enough to intimate that your Directors have agreed to continue the additional rebate of 10 per cent., making 15 per cent. in all, for a further 3 months on the understanding that the mills continue to work short-time during that period.

Owing, however, to the unsettled state of the Yarn trade and the fluctuations in exchange consequent upon the recent silver legislation, the competition of Japan and Lancashire has become an important factor in the consideration of the prospect of the trade, and since addressing you last on the subject Millowners have thought it advisable, in the interests of

the mill industry, to work full-time even at some sacrifice as an effectual check to this competition. This course will, in the opinion of my Committee, benefit the steam-ship Companies as the increase in the production of Yarn will remove any cause for complaint as regards loss of freight from short tonnage. At the same time, in order to meet the China Market and keep out the threatened Japanese competition, Millowners have taken steps to reduce the cost of production and curtail expenditure in all directions. Under these altered circumstances the Committee of the Association trust you will be so good as to allow the rebate to be continued unconditionally for the period mentioned, or say till the end of October next.

I remain, Gentlemen,
Yours faithfully,
C. J. MICHAEL,
for Secretary.

BOMBAY, *7th September*, 1893.

The SECRETARY, MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

We beg to own receipt of your letter of yesterday, and in reply to inform you that under the circumstances we agree to allow the 15 per cent. rebate to the end of October, although the mills may not be working over-time.

We are, Dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
O. VON HOFFER,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Company.
C. BARBORO,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 30*th October* 1893.

H. W. ULOTH, Esq.,
SUPERINTENDENT, P. and O. S. N. COMPANY.

O. VON HOFFER, Esq.,
AGENT, AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. COMPANY.

F. BRANCHI, Esq.,
ACTING AGENT, NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

GENTLEMEN,

Referring to your letter of 30th August last in which you were good enough to intimate, in reply to my Committee's representation of 7th August, that your Directors had agreed to continue, for a further period of 3 months, the rebate of 15 per cent. previously granted on Yarn shipped on board your vessels sailing up to 31st October 1893, I have the honor, by direction, to address you again on the subject, in the hope that your Directors may see their way to meeting shippers by allowing the present rebate to be continued for a further period of three months.

Since addressing you last on this subject, the position of spinners and manufacturers has not in any way improved, the trade with China is in a critical position, and the Committee feel that shippers can only hope to obtain something like a covering cost on their Yarn if the rebate of 15 per cent., which is current up to 31st instant, were sanctioned for the further

period referred to above. The efforts of the Committee (referred to in my previous communications) to minimize cost of production and charges in laying down yarn in China continue unabated, wages and charges in connection with spinning are being reduced to the lowest possible limit, and a scheme is now before the Association for the fixing of a uniform rate of wage in all mills, as also of the number of hands to be employed in each department; and if the period of the present rebate is extended, as desired, the Committee are of opinion that an improvement might set in, thus preventing the trade from drifting into a worse condition than it now occupies.

Under these circumstances I am to solicit the favour of your kindly placing the matter before your Directors as early as possible, with the view of the concession asked for being granted us from 1st proximo.

I remain, Gentlemen,
Yours Faithfully,
C. J. MICHAEL,
For Secretary.

BOMBAY, 1*st November* 1893.

The SECRETARY, MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th ultimo, and, in reply, to inform you that under the circumstances you mention we agree to allow the 15 per cent. rebate on yarn shipments for a further period of three months from this date.

We are, Dear Sir,
Yours Faithfully,
FRANK RITCHIE,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
O. VON HOFFER,
Agent, Austrian-Lloyd's S. N. Co.
C. BARBORO,
Agent, Navigazione Generale Italiana.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 3*rd November* 1893.

FRANK RITCHIE, Esq.,
ACTING SUPERINTENDENT, P. &. O. S. N. Co.

O. VON HOFFER, Esq.,
AGENT, AUSTRIAN-LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

C. BARBORO, Esq.,
AGENT, NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

GENTLEMEN,

I am directed to convey to you the thanks of the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association for your letter of the 1st instant, in which you are good enough to intimate that, under the circumstances mentioned in their communication of the 30th ultimo, you agree to allow the 15 per cent. rebate on yarn shipments for a further period of three months from 1st November 1893.

I am Gentlemen,
Yours Faithfully,
C. J. MICHAEL,
For Secretary

BOMBAY, *30th November* 1893.

THE SECRETARY, MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

With reference to our letter of 1st instant, on the subject of rebate on freight, paid on Twist or Piece-goods, shipped to China and Japan by the steamers of the P. & O. Company, Austrian-Lloyd's Company and Navigazione Generale Italiana, please note that we have decided to increase the rebate on such shipments made after 1st December to 25 %.

Owing to the unhealthy competition announced to be introduced by a local firm, freights to China will probably fluctuate considerably, and such irregularity must be to the great detriment of trade as you have recognised in previous years, but until further notice this rate of rebate will be continued to those who ship exclusively by the steamers of the three above-named lines. For the next departures the freight is fixed as follows, per ton of 40 feet:—

Rs. 6 to Hongkong, Straits and Japan;

Rs. 8 to Shanghai;

and in order to guard the interests of the Bombay Mill Industry, cotton for Japan is charged Rs. 2 per ton higher than Yarn to the same ports.

Alterations in rates can from time to time be ascertained at our respective offices.

We are, Dear Sir,
Yours Faithfully,
I. M. SHIELDS,
Ag. Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.
O. Von HOFFER,
Agent, Austrian-Lloyd's S. N. Co.
C. BARBORO,
Agent, Navigazione Generale Italiana.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *8th December* 1893.

The ACTING SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY,
The AGENT, AUSTRIAN-LLOYD'S S. N. COMPANY,
The AGENT, NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA,

GENTLEMEN,

I am directed to convey to you the thanks of the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association for your letter of the 30th ultimo, and to say that the information therein contained is being communicated to members of the Association.

I am, Gentlemen,
Yours Faithfully,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

APPENDIX L.

STRIKE OF MILL HANDS.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,

BOMBAY, *18th September* 1893.

With reference to the Notification, dated 17th November 1892, embodying a resolution passed by the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association on the above subject, I am directed to circulate, for the information of Agents and Owners of Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills in Bombay, the accompanying printed list showing the names of the hands employed in the City of Bombay Manufacturing Company, Limited, who are at present on strike, with a request that the same may be posted in the various Mills and Jobbers instructed not to employ any hands whose names are on the list. At the same time it would assist Messrs. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee and Co. if millowners would kindly allow the time-keeper of the City of Bombay Mill to visit their premises for the purpose of identifying any men (on strike) who may have found employment in other mills.

C. J. MICHAEL,

For Secretary.

NOTIFICATION REFERRED TO ABOVE.

At a Meeting of the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association held on Monday, 14th instant, the question of the recent strikes in various mills was discussed, and the Committee, recognising the desirability of the various companies and owners supporting each other in cases of strikes, resolved that the Agents and Owners of the Cotton Mills in Bombay be addressed, requesting them to abstain from employing any hands out on strike from other mills during the period of such strike, and that, as a means of attaining that end, the agents or owners of any mill where a strike exists should furnish a list of the men who are abstaining from work. This list to be posted in the various mills, and jobbers held responsible for employing any hands whose names are on the list.

The Committee trust that, in view of the agitation which has recently been manifested, the agents and owners of all the mills in Bombay will give their cordial adherence to this suggestion, as it is evident that so long as hands out on strike can obtain employment in other mills, there is no possibility of their case being adequately dealt with by their employers.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,

BOMBAY, *10th November* 1893.

STRIKE OF MILL HANDS.

With reference to the Notification, dated 17th November 1892, embodying a resolution passed by the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association on the above subject, I am directed to circulate, for the information of Agents and Owners of Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills in Bombay, the accompanying printed list showing the names of the hands employed in the Svadeshi Mills Company, Limited, who are at present on strike, with a request that the same may be posted in the various mills, and jobbers instructed not to employ any hands whose names are on the list. At the same time it would assist Messrs. Tata & Sons if Millowners would kindly allow the Svadeshi Mills Company's representative to visit their premises for the purpose of identifying any men (on strike) who may have found employment in other mills.

C. J. MICHAEL,

For Secretary.

APPENDIX M.

USE OF STEAM WHISTLES BY MILLS.

JADOWJEE RAGHOWJEE MANUFACTURING CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, 16*th January* 1893.

THE SECRETARY, MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

We beg to forward the accompanying copy of notice from the Superintendent of Licenses of the Bombay Municipality intimating that no permit will be issued after the 31st March 1893 to use a steam whistle or a steam trumpet until the hour of 6-30 A.M., but as, during the short days, it is necessary to use it before the hour of 5-20 A.M., its stoppage, until late hours, will inconvenience not only our but other mills also using the same. We, therefore, request the favour of your taking the matter in hand, and obtain, if possible, the permit to use it at 5-10.

We also bring to your notice that the whistles used in our as well as the other mills do not make a noise as is the case with the whistles of the railway engines, which pass during the whole night through the thickly inhabited localities and cause great nuisance, but no notice of this is taken.

Favour of an early answer is solicited in view to take such steps as may be necessary, before the 31st March 1893, to avoid the inconvenience above referred to.

Yours Faithfully,
SHUNDERDAS SHAMJI & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

MEMORANDUM No. 5128 OF 1892-93.

From

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF LICENSES,

To

THE AGENTS OF THE JADOWJEE RAGHOWJEE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY, 12*th January* 1893.

Notice.

The Agents of the Jadowjee Raghowjee Manufacturing Company, Limited, are hereby informed that, after the 31st March 1893, no permit will be issued for the use of a steam whistle or a steam trumpet in connection with the above mill until the hour of 6-30 A.M. (six-thirty A.M.).

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
DOUGLAS BENNETT,
Superintendent of Licenses.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 16*th January* 1893.

THE SECRETARIES, TREASURERS AND AGENTS,
JADOWJEE RAGHOWJEE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

DEAR SIRS,

I am in receipt of your letter of this date, and am submitting same to the Committee of the Association for their instructions. At the same time I have to remind you that on a previous occasion when the matter was brought before the Association by the Municipality, the Committee gave it as their opinion that there was no absolute necessity for the use of steam whistles in mills.

I am, Dear Sirs,
Yours faithfully,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

APPENDIX N.

THE SMOKE NUISANCE.

No. 20803 OF 1893-94.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY,
PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY, 13*th October* 1893.

From

THE EXECUTIVE HEALTH OFFICER

To

MESSRS. DAMODAR THACKERSEY MOOLJI AND COMPANY.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honor to call your immediate attention to the excessive smoke coming from the chimnies of the Hindoostan and Indian Mills this day between 9 and 10 A.M., and again between 12 an dl o'clock. These Mills emitted very dense black smoke and the whole atmosphere of Byculla and Chinchpoogly was clouded. This objectionable nuisance must be due to the use of very inferior coal or careless firing or to the furnaces being unnecessarily forced, and I must call your attention to Section 391 of the Municipal Act, and request that steps be at once taken to abate the nuisance.

I have sent a copy of this letter to the Millowners' Association.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient Servant,
T. S. WEIR,
Health Officer

No. 20804 OF 1893-94.

Copy forwarded with compliments to the Secretary, Bombay Millowners' Association, for information and such action as he deems necessary.

T. S. WEIR,
Health Officer.

13*th October* 1893.

No. 21933 of 1893-94.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY, PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

BOMBAY, *24th October* 1893.

From

The EXECUTIVE HEALTH OFFICER

To

The SECRETARY, JIWRAJ BALOO MILL COMPANY.

SIR,

I have the honor to call your attention to the excessive smoke which is being permitted to come from the chimney of your Mill. On several occasions this week dense smoke has been observed to come from your chimney, not for a short time but for a considerable period. The cause of this nuisance is due to either careless stoking, bad coal, or undue forcing of the fires. These causes are all preventible, and within the power of your Mill staff to control, and I must ask you therefore to give every attention to the remedy of this serious public nuisance. I am sending a copy of this letter to the Millowners' Association.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

T. S. WEIR,

Health Officer.

No. 21934 of 1893-94.

Copy forwarded with compliments to the Secretary, Bombay Millowners' Association, in continuation of this Office No. 20804 of 13th instant.

I am sorry to have to intimate that the nuisance from the Hindustan and Indian Mills, referred to in my No. 20804 of 13th instant, remains unabated.

T. S. WEIR,

Health Officer.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,

BOMBAY, *26th October* 1893.

The AGENTS, JEWRAJ BALOO S. & W. COMPANY, LIMITED.

DEAR SIRS,

The Executive Health Officer of the Bombay Municipality having forwarded to the Association copy of a letter No. 21933, dated 24th instant, addressed to you by him on the subject of the excessive smoke which, he states, is being permitted to come from the chimney of your Mill, I am directed to ask you if you would be so kind as to favour the Committee with an explanation in the matter. The Committee are desirous of preventing any misunderstanding between the Municipality and the Millowners of Bombay on such a question, and they would be glad therefore to know if any cause exists for the nuisance complained of. An early reply will oblige.

I am, Dear Sir,

Yours Faithfully,

C. J. MICHAEL,

For Secretary,

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,

BOMBAY, 26*th October* 1893.

MESSRS. DAMODER THACKERSEY MOOLJEE & Co.

DEAR SIRS,

The Executive Health Officer of the Bombay Municipality having forwarded to the Association copy of a letter No. 20803 dated 13th instant, addressed to you by him on the subject of the excessive smoke which he states is being permitted to come from the chimney of your Hindustan and Indian Mills, I am directed to ask you if you would be so kind as to favor the Committee with an explanation in the matter. The Committee are desirous of preventing any misunderstanding between the Municipality and the Millowners of Bombay on such a question, and they would be glad therefore to know if any cause exists for the nuisance complained of. An early reply will oblige.

I am, Dear Sirs,
Yours Faithfully,
C. J. MICHAEL,
For Secretary.

P.S.—Since writing the above, the Health Officer intimates that the nuisance referred to above, to which attention was called on the 13th instant, remains unabated.

THE JIVRAJ BALOO SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

BOMBAY, 1*st November* 1893.

To

THE SECRETARY, MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

With reference to your letter, dated the 26th ultimo, I beg to say that our Mill Engineer writes as follows about the Health Officer's complaints regarding smoke.

"As far as I know there is nothing unusual in the smoke our chimney makes. There "is no necessity to force fire. It might be that the Municipal authority might have noticed "the smoke particularly at the time when the furnaces were cleaned and fresh stoking was "done, which is quite usual, and cannot by any means be prevented. I watched the smoke "carefully lately and don't find any smoke in excess to that our neighbouring mills are making."

I may add that we have been using coal of the same quality as before.

Yours Faithfully,
RAMCHANDRA HURRI,
Secretary.

The INDIAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED

BOMBAY, 26*th October* 1893.

The SECRETARY, MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

In reply to your letter of this day, we beg to inform you that owing to our stock of Cardiff Coals on account of the strike being run out we had to use entirely Welsh Hartley Coals which caused the nuisance referred to by the Health Officer. We have been using since four days past Cardiff Coals and there is no nuisance of the smoke now.

Yours Faithfully,
DAMODHER THACKERSEY MOOLJEE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.

No. 22861 of 1893-94.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY, PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY, 31*st October* 1893.

From

The EXECUTIVE HEALTH OFFICER

To

The SECRETARY, BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

SIR,

I think it as well to inform you that observations of smoking mill chimnies are being taken with a view to the prosecution of the worst offenders for "smoke nuisance," and to request that the members of your Association be warned of the intention. It may be that this warning may have the effect of abating the growing nuisance. I hope it may, and that it will not be necessary to take legal proceedings, but we shall watch with interest whether any change follows this intimation.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
T. S. WEIR,
Health Officer.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *2nd November* 1893.

The EXECUTIVE HEALTH OFFICER, BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY, Bombay.

SIR,

Referring to the letters No. 20803, dated 13th October, and No. 21933 of 24th idem, addressed by you to Messrs. Damodher Thakersey Mooljee and Co. and the Secretary of the Jewraj Balloo Mill Company—copies of which were forwarded to the Association under your endorsements No. 20804 of 13th and No. 21934 of the 24th ultimo—calling attention to the excessive smoke coming from the chimnies of their respective mills, I have the honor, by direction, to say that the Committee having addressed the companies in question on the subject of your complaint, the following replies have been received :—

(FROM MESSRS. DAMODHER THACKERSEY MOOLJEE AND Co., *dated 26th October* 1893.)

"In reply to your letter of this date, we beg to inform you that owing to our stock "of Cardiff coals, on account of the strike, being run out, we had to use entirely "Welsh Hartley coals which caused the nuisance referred to by the Health "Officer. We have been using since four days past Cardiff coals, and there is "no nuisance of the smoke now."

(FROM THE SECRETARY, JEWRAJ BALOO S. & W. Co., LD., *dated 1st November* 1893.)

"With referrence to your letter dated the 26th ultimo, I beg to say that our Mill "Engineer writes as follows about the Health Officer's complaint regarding smoke :—

'As far as I know there is nothing unusual in the smoke our chimney makes. 'There is no necessity to force fire. It might be that the Municipal authority 'might have noticed the smoke particularly at the time when the furnaces were 'cleaned and fresh stoking was done, which is quite usual and cannot by any 'means be prevented. I watched the smoke carefully lately and do not find 'any smoke in excess to that our neighbouring mills are making. I may add 'that we have been using coal of the same quality as before.'"

2. Since the receipt of the above communications your letter to the Association No. 22861 of the 31st October 1893, has come to hand, intimating that observations of smoking mill chimnies are being taken with a view to the prosecution of the worst offenders for smoke nuisance, and requesting that the members of the Association may be warned of this intention.

3. My Committee will, as desired, be glad to circulate your letter for the information of agents and owners of cotton spinning and weaving mills, members of the Bombay Millowners' Association. But I am directed to state that as smoking chimnies, as a rule, indicate a waste of coal, it is to the interests of mill agents, as far as possible, to prevent nuisance of the character you mention. At the same time the Committee consider that it is quite impossible to prevent smoke coming from the chimnies, and if you will be so good as to make enquiries at the Municipal Pumping Station, you will no doubt have unbiassed proof that, however much care is exercised, it is not possible for boilers to be worked without an occasional dark cloud, especially at this time of the year.

4. In conclusion, I am directed to point out that the Committee are most desirous and anxious that the members of this Association should meet your wishes as far as it is possible for them to do, and with this object they will again urge upon millowners to use every possible care to lessen, as far as practicable, the evil complained of.

I have the honor, to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
C. J. MICHAEL,
For Secretary.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *2nd November* 1893.

The following letter from the Executive Health Officer, Bombay Municipality,* is printed and circulated for the information of members of the Association. The Committee would urge upon members the desirablity, in their own interests, of using every possible care to lessen the evil complained of.

C. J. MICHAEL,
For Secretary.

APPENDIX O.

TRANSFER OF PROPERTY ACT, 1882.

BOMBAY, *1st June* 1893.

The SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

I have the honour to forward for the information of your Association, printed copy of a Memorandum in reference to the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, which has been forwarded to the Government of Bombay on behalf of the three branches of the Legal Profession practising here.

Yours truly,
H. C. BURDER,
Secretary, Bombay Law Society.

---

* No. 22861 of 31 October 1893, printed above.

BOMBAY, 18*th May* 1893.

TO THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY, SECRETARIAT.

SIR,

The undersigned as representing the three branches of the Legal Profession (viz., Barristers and Advocates and Pleaders and Attorneys) practising in Bombay have the honour to draw attention to Section 136 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, and to submit that the repeal or amendment of that Section is urgently called for in the interest of the Legal Profession and of the public generally.

2. The Act did not come into force in Bombay until the 1st of January 1893.

3. This representation is based on the assumption that, though not specially mentioned in the Section, Barristers and Advocates may be held to be included in the term "Pleader," and that Attorneys may be held to be included in the words "other officer connected with" so far as all Courts are concerned and that Attorneys might also be held to be included in "Pleaders" so far as Courts in which they have audience are concerned, or, at any rate, that until an authoritative ruling on the Section is obtained, it may be apprehended or contended that such is the true construction of the words "Pleader" and "other officer, &c."

4. The undersigned while not wishing to call in question the advisability of the Legislature prohibiting the purchase by members of the Legal Profession or by persons connected with Courts of Justice of certain classes of claims, presume that it could never have been the intention of the Legislature to include among claims, the subject of this novel and special legislation, securities or modes of investment of either of the following classes, viz. :—

(*a*) Recognized modes of investment such as Debentures or Bonds of a Municipality, Port Trust or other public corporation, or Debentures of any incorporated company; Deposits, &c.

or (*b*) Mortgages of either moveable or immoveable property or any other form of security the terms of which indicate that it was the intention of the party creating the obligation that the security should be freely transferable.

5. The undersigned, however, apprehend that however startling might be a decision to the effect that a member of the Legal Profession or a person connected with a Court of Justice is disqualified from purchasing, say, a Debenture of the Municipality of Bombay, and while recognizing the possibility of its being held that the Section in question can have no application to a security of this nature, beg most respectfully to submit that it is highly undesirable that any doubt should exist, or that there should be any possibility of such a question being raised in the point.

6. "Actionable claim" is defined by Section 130 of the Act. A definition which seems wide enough to include both of the classes of investments abovementioned, which would consequently come within the operation of Section 136 unless they happened to be "negotiable instruments" (Section 139). It seems also possible that interests in Leaseholds might be held to be included in "actionable claim."

7. It is apprehended that the documents in the nature of Bonds of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay are negotiable instruments, but that, on the contrary, the Debentures of the Municipality of Bombay are not.

8. The undersigned, assuming that it was never the intention of the Legislature, nor contemplated by the framers of this Act, that Section 136 should apply to investments of either of the abovementioned classes, do not feel it necessary to point out the useless injustice which would be imposed upon the Legal Profession if they were prohibited from purchasing securities of this nature, but assuming that they are right in this assumption, they believe that the necessity for all possible doubt on the subject being removed needs no further demonstration.

9. The wide and more important subject to the public remains to be dealt with.

10. Assuming that Section 136 does prohibit the purchase by a member of the Legal Profession or by a person connected with a Court of Justice of any of the classes of investments referred to in paragraph 4 of this memorial, it would apparently follow that the title of any subsequent holder of any such security would be invalidated by any previous holder having been, when he purchased it, a member of the Legal Profession or one connected with a Court of Justice.

11. The inconvenience and possibly ruinous loss which may be thus inflicted upon a wholly innocent holder of securities of large value by a circumstance of which he may have no knowledge nor means of knowledge, and as to which it might be impossible for him to obtain the requisite information, shows at once, it is submitted, the imperative necessity either for at once repealing this Section, or confining it within far stricter limits than those which may hereafter be assigned to it.

12. As to the form which any amendment should take your memorialists believe that there are strong reasons for thinking that it would be preferable that the whole of Chapter VIII. should be repealed, or at any rate that it should have no application to the towns of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Karachi and Rangoon. It is feared that the evils caused, or likely to be caused, by the remedy applied by this Chapter as suggested by the memorial may be worse than the disease sought to be cured.

In commercial communities where transactions of great complexity and variety are of daily occurrence, any restrictions whatever upon freedom of contract are more likely to afford facilities to the fraudulent than protection to the ignorant and distressed.

Negotiable instruments are the forms of "Claims" which it is particularly desirable that officers of the Court and members of the Legal Profession should not deal in, but the Legislature has evidently considered the objections to any restraint in this direction to be overwhelming.

Should, however, the above towns not be exempted from the operation of this Chapter, there can be but little doubt but that the Chapter ought to have no application to any of the modes of investment indicated in paragraph 4 of this memorial.

It would be a matter for consideration the precise terms in which such investments should be excluded, but your memorialists submit that any amendment should be drafted with the view of excluding the following, provided it be found practical to draft an enumeration with sufficient clearness to find a place in an Act of the Legislature :—

1 (*a*) Claims to or in relation to any share in any incorporated company.

(*b*) Bonds or Debentures or other obligations of any incorporated company or any incorporated body such as a Municipality, Port Trust, &c.

(*c*) Deposits with any incorporated Bank or private Bank or Bankers, including in the latter term persons accustomed to accept money in the sense in which the word " deposit " is popularly used. Sec. I. L. R. 16 Cal. at p. 29

(The practice is in the case of deposits with a Bank for a simple receipt for the money to be given in which is stated the time at which the amount may be withdrawn, a document which is consequently not a negotiable instrument, in fact such receipts are usually expressly stated to be "not negotiable," while so far as deposits with private Bankers or Merchants are concerned no document of any sort is passed beyond sometimes an entry in the Depositor's Pass-Book).

And (*d*) All other securities and modes of investments which are commonly dealt with in a stock or share market.

2. Claims arising under written documents (whether mortgages of immoveable or moveable property or choses in action) in which it is expressly provided or it is to be necessarily inferred, that it was the intention of the person liable for the claim that such claim should be capable of being transferred.

13. With reference to the last class of securities which would include all mortgages, it is obvious that if it was the intention of the party liable to create an obligation on which the transferee might use, there is no ground for the Legislature prohibiting such a transaction, and that if it do so, its effect is to depreciate the value of the security so created, and consequently to impose upon the person liable a greater difficulty in raising money.

14. While on this subject the undersigned beg to suggest that having regard to Section 135 and the conflicting decisions of the various High Courts in India as to the application of that Section it is highly desirable that the whole of the securities enumerated in the preceding paragraph 12, should be wholly exempted from the operation of Chapter VIII. of the Act, and they would further suggest that it is also most desirable that Section 135 should have no application to a sale by an Official Assignee or Trustees of the estate of an Insolvent or a Bankrupt (including a Trustee under a composition deed) or by a Liquidator of a Company when disposing of any asset vested in him. It is most essential that at any rate persons of this class should have the power to sell such claims, as otherwise they might be wholly lost to creditors, or the liquidation of estates may be postponed until the last claim has been got in.

15. It is submitted that in any case it is desirable that Section 137 should have no application to an obligation (*e. g.* Debenture of a Company) by the terms of which the transferee is to be free from equities affecting any previous holders. Debentures are now usually issued with such a clause.

We have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servants,

L. J. ROBERTSON,
Acting Secretary to the Bar.

MANEKSHAH J. TALEYARKHAN,
Secretary, Pleaders' Association of Western India.

H. C. BURDER,
Acting Secretary, Bombay Law Society.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *5th July*, 1893.

H. C. BURDER, Esq.,
SECRETARY, BOMBAY LAW SOCIETY.

DEAR SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st ultimo, and in reply to say that the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association have addressed the local Government in support of the memorial, a copy of which accompanied your communication.

I am, Dear Sir,
Yours Faithfully,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *4th July*, 1893.

The SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT, LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT, BOMBAY.

SIR,

The Secretary of the Bombay Law Society having favoured this Association with a copy of a representation addressed to Government, under date of 18th May last, by the barristers, pleaders, and attorneys of Bombay regarding the "Transfer of Property Act, 1882," I am directed to respectfully address Government in support thereof.

2. The Committee of the Association consider it unnecessary to follow that portion of the memorial dealing with the legal definitions of the Act, as regards the officers of Court which it concerns, or the various documents affected, and they would, therefore, merely confine themselves to supporting the representations of the Society previously mentioned with respect to paragraphs 10 to 15 of the memorial.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

APPENDIX P.

AMENDMENT OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT, 1882.

No. 6418 OF 1893.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, *5th September* 1893.

To

THE SECRETARY, MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

SIR,

I am directed to forward herewith a copy of a letter No. 3412-Stat., dated 7th ultimo, from the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce, and of its accompaniment, regarding a proposal for the insertion of provisions similar to those of 53 and 54

Vict., Chap. 62, in the Indian Companies' Act, VI. of 1882, and to request that you will be good enough to favour Government with the opinion of the Association on the suggestion made by the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
W. L. HARVEY,
Under-Secretary to Government.

No. 3412-Stat.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

ALL LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND ADMINISTRATIONS.

SIMLA, *the 7th August* 1893.

SIR,

I am directed to forward copy of a letter from the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, dated the 28th June 1893, addressed to the Legislative Department proposing that provisions similar to those of 53 and 54 Vict., Chap. 62 (the Companies' Memorandum of Association Act, 1890) may be inserted in the Indian Companies' Act, VI. of 1882.

2. The amendment proposed would doubtless be useful, but the Governor General in Council considers it expedient that the views of the mercantile community and others interested may be obtained on the suggestion, and I am to request that steps may be taken to obtain opinions as to the proposed amendment.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
J. E. O'CONOR,
Asst. Secy. to the Government of India.

Copy forwarded to the Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay.

By order,
J. E. O'CONOR,
Asst. Secy. to the Government of India.

BOMBAY, *the 28th June* 1893.

From

JOHN MARSHALL., Esq., Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay.

To

The SECRETARY to the Government of India, Legislative Department.

SIR,

I am directed by the Committee of the Chamber to wait upon you with copy of an Act passed by Parliament in England, entitled "Companies' (Memorandum of Association) Act, 1890," being an Act to give further powers to Companies with respect to certain instruments under which they may be constituted or regulated.

2. In the opinion of my Committee this Act, or one of similar purport, would be of the greatest service in this country, where the difficulties which the English Act has been passed to meet are of frequent occurrence. As the law stands here at present, it is impossible for a Company registered under the Indian Companies' Acts to amend its Memorandum of Association or deed of settlement with respect to the objects of the Company, without going into liquidation and reconstructing the Company,—a process involving not only considerable expense, but frequently one which endangers the well-being of the Company.

3. The Committee of the Chamber have no doubt that there are other points in which the Indian Companies' Acts might be amended with advantage; and they would, therefore, respectfully request Government to add the provisions of the enclosed English Act to any amending Bill, which they may deem desirable to bring forward for the purpose of placing the existing Indian Companies' Acts on a better footing.

COMPANIES' (MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION) ACT, 1890.

(53 & 54 VICTORIA, CHAPTER 62.)

AN ACT TO GIVE FURTHER POWERS TO COMPANIES WITH RESPECT TO CERTAIN INSTRUMENTS UNDER WHICH THEY MAY BE CONSTITUTED OR REGULATED.

Be it enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :—

1.—(1). Subject to the provisions of this Act, a company registered under the Companies' Acts, 1862 to 1886, may, by special resolution, alter the provisions of its memorandum of Association or deed of settlement with respect to the objects of the company, so far as may be required for any of the purposes hereinafter specified, or alter the form of its constitution by substituting a memorandum and articles of Association for a deed of settlement, either with or without any such alteration as aforesaid with respect to the objects of the company, but in no case shall any such alteration take effect until confirmed on petition by the court which has jurisdiction to make an order for winding up the company.

(2). Before confirming any such alteration the Court must be satisfied,—

(*a*) that sufficient notice has been given to every holder of debentures or debenture stock of the Company, and any persons or class of persons whose interests will, in the opinion of the Court, be affected by the alteration; and

(*b*) that, with respect to every creditor who in the opinion of the Court is entitled to object, and who signifies his objection in manner directed by the Court, either his consent to the alteration has been obtained or his debt or claim has been discharged or has determined, or has been secured to the satisfaction of the Court.

Provided that the Court may, in the case of any person or class of persons, for special reasons, dispense with the notice required by this section.

(3). An order confirming any such alteration may be made on such terms and subject to such conditions as to the Court seems fit, and the Court may make such orders as to costs as it deems proper.

(4). The Court shall, in exercising its discretion under this Act, have regard to the rigths and interests of the members of the company, or of any class of those members, as well as to the rights and interests of the creditors, and may, if it thinks fit, adjourn the pro-

ceedings in order that an arrangement may be made to the satisfaction of the court for the purchase of the interests of dissentient members; and the Court may give such directions and make such orders as it may think expedient for the purpose of facilitating any such arrangement or carrying the same into effect: Provided always, that it shall not be lawful to expend any part of the capital of the Company in any such purchase.

(5). The Court may confirm, either wholly or in part, any such alteration as aforesaid with respect to the objects of the company if it appears that the alteration is required in order to enable the Company—

(*a*) To carry on its business more economically or more efficiently; or

(*b*) To attain its main purpose by new or improved means; or

(*c*) To enlarge or change the local area of its operations; or

(*d*) To carry on some business or businesses which under existing circumstances may conveniently or advantageously be combined with the business of the company; or

(*e*) To restrict or abandon any of the objects specified in the memorandum of association or deed of settlement.

2.—(1). Where a company has altered the provisions of its memorandum of association or deed of settlement with respect to the objects of the company, or has altered the form of its constitution by substituting a memorandum and articles of association for a deed of settlement, and such alteration has been confirmed by the court, an office copy of the order confirming such alteration, together with a printed copy of the memorandum of association or deed of settlement so altered, or together with a printed copy of the substituted memorandum and articles of association (as the case may be), shall be delivered by the company to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies within fifteen days from the date of the order, and the Registrar shall register the same, and shall certify under his hand the registration thereof, and his certificate shall be conclusive evidence that all the requisitions of this Act with respect to such alteration and the confirmation thereof have been complied with, and thenceforth (but subject to the provisions of this Act) the memorandum or deed of settlement so altered shall be the memorandum of association or deed of settlement of the company, or, as the case may be, such substituted memorandum and articles of association shall apply to the company in the same manner as if the company were a company registered under Part I of the Companies Act, 1862, with such memorandum and articles of association, and the company's deed of settlement shall cease to apply to the company.

(2). If a company makes default in delivering to the Registrar any document required by this Act to be delivered to him the company shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds for every day during which it is in default.

3.—(1). This Act may be cited as the Companies' (Memorandum of Association) Act, 1890.

(2). This Act and the Companies' Acts, 1862 to 1886, shall be construed as one Act, and may be cited collectively as the Companies' Acts, 1862 to 1890.

(3). In this Act the expression "deed of settlement" includes any contract of copartnery or other instrument constituting or regulating the Company and not being an Act of Parliament, a royal charter, or letters patent.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *4th October* 1893.

The SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, REVENUE DEPARTMENT, BOMBAY.

SIR,

I have the honour, by direction, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 6418 of the 5th ultimo, forwarding copy of a letter from the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce, and of its accompaniments, regarding a proposal for the insertion of provisions similar to those of 53 and 54 Vict., Chap. 62, in the Indian Companies' Act, VI of 1882, and asking for the opinion of the Association on the suggestion made by the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay.

2. The subject having been carefully considered by the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association, I am to say that the amendment proposed by the Chamber in the law referred to meets with their entire approval.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
C. J. MICHAEL,
for Secretary.

APPENDIX Q.

CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES TO YARN BALES SHIPPED TO HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

BOMBAY, 10*th July* 1893.

JOHN MARSHALL, ESQ.,
SECRETARY, MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

We shall thank you to place this communication before the Committee of the Millowners' Association at an early date, as we consider it to be of vital importance to the interests of shippers to China.

In November last, we had occasion to address two of the chief Navigation Companies here (the P. & O. S. N. and the Austrian Lloyd) on the subject of their liability for damages to yarn bales conveyed by their vessels.

To leave no room for any misunderstanding, in the event of claims arising from damages during transit, we asked them three plain questions :—

1. Whether the Company is at all times liable for fresh-water damages or not.

2. Whether the use of tarpaulin in yarn bales is an essential condition in considering damage by fresh water and whether it affects in any way the settlement of such damages.

3. Whether the general remark in the B/L, "No claim will be paid for goods that are insufficiently packed" has any reference to tarpaulin.

The replies from the two Companies are quite clear and we enclose copies of the same herewith. Both the Companies admit their liability in case of damage unless the Bill of Lading shows that the bales were not in good order when shipped. They do not consider the use of tarpaulin as at all obligatory, and the " insufficient packing " clause in their Bill of Lading has no reference, they say, to tarpaulin but to the gunny covers of the bales.

It has, however, frequently happened, as in our own case lately, that the P & O. Company have declined to recognise legitimate claims in respect of bales damaged by fresh water and chafed. On a representation from our Hongkong firm, we wrote to the Company's Superintendent here to settle claims that had been long delayed owing to the persistent refusal of the Superintendent at Hongkong in spite of all the efforts of our friends to argue him out of it. This gentleman, in the face of the open declaration of the Bombay Superintendent, insisted on raising the question of packing being insufficient without tarpaulin and he pointed to the clause in the Bill of Lading. In answer to our letter, the Superintendent in Bombay told us that packing, insufficient or otherwise, would be determined at the port of destination.

Now, it is perfectly evident from the reply of the Company's Superintendent in Bombay, that no bales can be called insufficiently packed which are without tarpaulin, and in that case the Company, we aver, cannot, on the score of insufficient packing, refuse claims for damages.

The question whether packing is sufficient or insufficient, then naturally turns on the gunny covers used in making up the bales. With these gunnies, too, the P. and O. Company have deemed it suitable to find fault, even where incontestable evidence exists to the contrary.

So far as we are aware, consignments of yarn for China are made up by all mills in strong gunny cloth, and several of them use 45×14 oz. Hessian, (Hastings Mill) which is considered the best of its kind, while some mills use even tarpaulin inside the coverings. We cannot, therefore, conceive how in such cases the plea of insufficient packing can in fairness be urged by the Company when a claim is preferred against them for damage in transit. We say with positive certainty, that in our own instance every effort was made to convince the Company by undeniable proofs from five of the millowners as to the gunny covers used by them being of the best Hessian obtainable, and, in one case, tarpaulin also being used inside the covering, but the Company stubbornly refused to pay the claims on the ground of insufficient packing. This high-handed and arbitrary action cannot be construed in any other way than as an attempt on the part of the Company to seek merely a loop-hole to slip out of their responsibility, especially so after giving a clean Bill of Lading.

To illustrate our argument, suppose a hundred bales from one mill are shipped per one of the Company's vessels to China, out of which, say, two or three have been found chafed or fresh-water damaged and the Chinese merchants would not take delivery of them without some allowance. A claim of such allowance is made on account of the damaged bales. The Company in spite of a clean Bill of Lading say they cannot entertain it as these bales, in their opinion, are found insufficiently packed. We cannot believe that there is any mill in Bombay that would for a moment think of adopting an inferior packing for a few particular bales and a superior one for the rest of a consignment intended for China. The coverings being all of uniform quality it is impossible, in the event of damage during transit, to one or more bales out of a whole lot shipped to arrive at any other conclusion than that it was caused through carelessness, bad storage or bad handling, on the part of the Company.

Moreover, a careful inspection of the bales is made here by the Company's officers before being taken on board, and a clean Bill of Lading is given only when they are all in good order, otherwise a note is made on it to show in what state they were found when shipped.

We may add that every shipping order from the Company has distinctly printed on it in big type a clause which we reproduce below and which gives force to our argument :—

" Please refuse all packages not properly marked, addressed or *insecurely packed.* '

The bales being once taken on board clearly shows that the Company acknowledge them as not insecurely packed. Then why raise objections when claim is made for damage in transit ?

Another important point to be noticed in relation to the matter in question, is that shippers pay freight to the Navigation Companies for the safe conveyance of their goods to the port of destination, and premium to the Insurance Offices to cover marine risks. In the event of the bales being chafed or fresh-water damaged, who, we may ask, if not the Companies, is to pay for such damage ?

Under the circumstances, we beg to suggest that the Association would kindly communicate on the subject with the Companies, and especially the P. and O., with a view to elicit from them a definite acknowledgment of their liability in respect of damages such as we have explained above.

Yours faithfully,
SASSOON J. DAVID & Co.,
Agents,
The David Mills Co., Ld.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *7th August* 1893.

H. W. ULOTH, ESQ., Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

O. VON HOFFER, ESQ., Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Company.

DEAR SIR,

At a recent meeting of the Committee of this Association representations were made by several members with respect to the difficulty they experience in obtaining settlements of claims for damages to yarn bales at Hongkong and Shanghai. Numerous cases appear to have occurred in which, while the Bills of Lading granted by your Company are perfectly clean, claims for either fresh-water damage or for chafed bales have been refused at the port of destination, on the ground that the yarn was insufficiently packed. It is admitted by your Company, the Committee understand, that the question of sufficient packing or otherwise does not depend upon the bales being covered with tarpaulin, but merely that the outside wrappers shall be of strong gunnies. On the other hand, there seems to be good ground for believing that your surveyors at the ports of destination are in the habit of alleging insufficent packing merely when the bales are not covered with tarpaulin.

I am accordingly directed to bring this matter to your attention, and to ask if it would not be possible for you, in accepting bales of yarn for shipment by your steamers, to at once state whether the packing is supposed to be sufficient or the reverse. Where a clean receipt is given, and there is nothing to indicate deficient packing on the face of the Bill of Lading, the Committee of the Association think that the goods should be assumed as having been received not only in good order, but well and sufficiently packed, and that no refusal of claim should thereafter take place in connection with the packing.

I shall be glad to learn from you whether you consider some arrangements of this character practicable, as it would get rid of a large amount of correspondence and worry regarding claims on the other side, with which shippers are now seriously troubled.

I am, Dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *8th August* 1893.

MESSRS. SASSOON J. DAVID and Co.,
AGENTS, DAVID MILLS Co., LIMITED.

DEAR SIRS,

Having submitted to the Committee of the Association your letter of the 10th ultimo, on the subject of steamer agents' liability for damage to yarn bales conveyed by their vessels, I am now directed to inform you that they have addressed the P. and O. and Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Companies calling their attention to the matter, and enquiring whether it would not be possible for them, in future, in accepting bales of yarn for shipment by their steamers to at once state whether the packing is supposed to be sufficient or the reverse; further suggesting that where a clean receipt is given and there *is* nothing to indicate deficient packing on the face of the Bill of Lading, the goods should be assumed as having been received not only in good order but well and sufficiently packed, and that no refusal of claim should thereafter take place in connection with the packing.

I am, Dear Sirs,
Yours faithfully,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY,
BOMBAY, *8th August* 1893.

The SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

I beg to own receipt of your letter of yesterday stating that several members have experienced difficulty in obtaining settlements of claims for damages in China, but you do not give particulars of the instances complained of.

It was represented to me that claims had been refused on account of insufficient packing, and I wrote to Hongkong on the subject receiving in reply some specimens of very inferior coverings used.

The enclosed circular was then issued to shippers and mill agents, and if due attention be paid to it no doubt the difficulties complained of will cease.

It would not be practicable to carry out the system you suggest. The question of damage to cargo must be dealt with as customary on delivery at port of destination and the Surveyors (not necessarily our Surveyors) then decide any points raised by the Agent of the ship or by the Consignees. At Hongkong I understand Lloyd's Surveyor decided in the cases I refer to, and I will write to our Agent there requesting, should any similar dispute again arise, to send the entire packing to Bombay for the satisfaction of your Association as to the inferior nature of the coverings employed by some mills.

I am, Dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent.

CIRCULAR.

BOMBAY, 28*th February* 1893.

DEAR SIRS,

It is reported from China that difficulties arise from time to time in consequence of damage to bales of yarn, due to the inferior manner in which they are packed, being sometimes covered with 10 oz. Hessians without tarpaulin or paper lining.

Steamers do not recognize claims arising from insufficient packing, and attention is called to the necessity of using at least 14 oz. Hessians with a paper or tarpaulin lining.

We are,

Yours faithfully,

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent,
Peninsular & Oriental S. N. Co.

J. JANNI,
Agent-General,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

F. BRANCHI,
Agent,
Rubattino S. N. Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY,
BOMBAY, 9*th August* 1893.

To

The SECRETARY, MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

In reply to your favour of yesterday's date, I beg to say that before issuing the enclosed circular to shippers this Company has recognised claims for damages by fresh water and chafages as well, certainly only if the Bill of Lading was clean, even when the bales had no tarpaulin or paper lining, but since the issue of the above-mentioned circular, Agencies of all three Companies have been instructed not to entertain any such claim if the packing of the bales is not according to circular, and surveyors are quite right to declare such bales insufficiently packed.

I may further state that this is customary with all three Companies, and you will agree that it is beyond my power to make an exception.

As regards your query, whether it would not be possible to state at once when shipping the cargo, whether the packing are supposed to be sufficient, I beg to say that when granting a clean Bill of Lading it is certainly supposed that this is the case, as otherwise a remark would be inserted in the Bill of Lading, but it is for the receiving Officer quite impossible to ascertain whether the bales have a tarpaulin or paper lining under the Hessians, and if at Hongkong any claim is raised, and if the surveyors find out that this is not the case they will declare the bales to be insufficiently packed and none of the three Companies will recognise the claim.

Yours faithfully,
O. VON HOFFER,
Agent.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *15th September* 1893.

H. W. ULOTH, ESQ.,
SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

DEAR SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th instant, in reply to the Association's representation on the subject of the difficulty experienced in obtaining settlement of claims for damage to yarn bales at Hongkong and Shanghai.

2. Your communication was carefully considered by the Committee at a meeting held on the 12th instant, and I was desired to address you again on the subject, as in their opinion your letter does not suggest any practical method of avoiding disputes of the character complained of. In the printed circular dated 28th February 1893, which accompanied your letter, it is stated that "steamers do not recognise claims arising from insufficient packing and attention is called to the necessity of using at least 14 oz. Hessians with a paper or tarpaulin lining," whereas in a case which has come to the knowledge of the Committee, the packing, which was proved to have been done in 14 oz. Hessians, your Company refused to entertain the claim for damage on the plea of "insufficient packing."

3. As far as the Committee are aware 10 oz. Hessians—which your circular also refers to—are never used by any of the local mills for the outer covering of bales, 14. oz. being generally utilized, and, in some cases, 12 oz. But in this connection the Committee do not quite understand what is meant by "paper lining." They will be glad to know whether it refers to the paper covering of the bundle (which they understand is adopted in every mill without exception) or to the sheet of paper under the Hessian? They would also solicit the favor of your informing them definitely whether bales made up in 14 oz. Hessians are considered by your Company as proper packing, and that bales with 12 oz. Hessians, or under, are not so recognised, in cases where claims for damage are submitted.

I am, Dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
C. J. MICHAEL,
For Secretary.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *15th September* 1893.

O. VON HOFFER, ESQ.,
AGENT, AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co., Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th ultimo, on the subject of claims for damages to yarn bales at Hongkong and Shanghai. Your letter has been duly considered by the Committee along with a similar communication received from the P. & O. S. N. Company on the subject, and I am now directed to wait upon you with a copy of the reply which the Committee have addressed to Mr. Uloth. At the same time I am to call your attention to para. 3 thereof, and to solicit the favour of your furnishing the Committee with similar information as regards your Company.

I am, Dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
C. J. MICHAEL,
For Secretary.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY,
BOMBAY, *15th September* 1893.

THE SECRETARY, MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

I beg to own receipt of your letter of date on the subject of the packing of bales for shipment to China, and I shall be happy to forward copy of the same to our China Agencies asking that the opinions of the surveyors may be obtained on the points you enquire about.

I should be glad if you would give me particulars of the instance you mention where a bale packed in 14 oz. Hessians was declared to be insufficiently packed.

Yours faithfully,
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY,
BOMBAY AGENCY, *15th September* 1893.

THE SECRETARY, MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your favor of date covering copy of a letter addressed by you to the Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company, with reference to the packing of the bales for China.

In reply I beg to say that I shall forward the copy of that letter to our several China Agencies with a view to obtain the opinion of the surveyors on the subject, which, on receipt, will be communicated to you.

Yours faithfully,
O. VON HOFFER,
Agent.

DAVID MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY, *21st September* 1893.

THE SECRETARY, MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

As suggested by our chairman, Mr. Cotton, in his minute on the P. and O. Company's letter of the 15th instant, to your address, regarding the packing of yarn bales for shipment to China, I beg to furnish the following particulars :—

On the 10th July last Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Company had addressed you a letter on the subject of the liability of the Steamer Companies for damages to yarn bales, and I now beg to refer you to the same. The five Millowners therein mentioned are the Leopold, the Standard, the Currimbhoy and the Britannia Mills, as also Messrs. K. M. Heeramaneck and Company. These names were furnished by the Superintendent of the P. and O. Company on Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Company writing to him on the 17th May last.

I may mention that the Leopold Mill not only uses the 14 oz. Hessian, but also tarpaulin under the Hessian, and that the rest, with one exception, are all using 14 oz Hessian.

Yours faithfully,
SASSOON J. DAVID.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *27th September* 1893.

THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY, Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

In acknowledging receipt of your letter of 15th instant, I am directed to inform you, in reply to your concluding paragraph, that the case in which your Company refused to entertain a claim for damage on the plea of "insufficient packing" was with respect to certain bales of the following consignments shipped by the S. S. "Bombay," which left here on 21st February last :—

	Bales.
Leopold Spinning Bleaching and Manufacturing Company, Limited...	22
Britannia Mills, Limited.....	150
Queen S. & W. Company, Limited.....	75
Standard Mills Company, Limited.....	69
Currimbhoy Mills Company, Limited.....	192

All the above bales, with the one exception of the Currimbhoy Mill, which used 45 × 12 Hessians, were packed in 45 × 14 Hessians (Hastings Mills), the Leopold Mills having, in addition, tarpaulins at both ends.

I remain, Dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
C. J. MICHAEL,
For Secretary.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY,
BOMBAY, *28th September* 1893.

THE SECRETARY, MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated yesterday, and shall feel much obliged if you will kindly let me know the shippers mark on the bales to which you refer. We do not enter mill marks on our documents, and our Agent at Hongkong would doubtless require this information in order to identify the instances to which you draw attention.

I am, Dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
FRANK RITCHIE,
Acting Superintendent.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *29th September* 1893.

THE SUPERINTENDENT, PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

DEAR SIR,

I am directed to say, in reply to your letter of yesterday's date, that the bales in question were marked :—

" 24 Hongkong. "

I am, Dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
C. J. MICHAEL,
For Secretary.

APPENDIX R.

PROVISION OF BETTER FACILITIES FOR THE LANDING OF COAL IN BOMBAY.

No. 4454.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST,
BOMBAY, *22nd December* 1893.

THE SECRETARY, MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

SIR,

The provision of better facilities for the landing of coal has occupied the attention of the Trustees for some time past.

2. The construction of a coal dock or pier, they are satisfied after a careful consideration of the proposal, is out of the question.

3. Several schemes were considered for the remodelling of the Frere Canals, and an alternative scheme for a coal wharf at Tank Bunder in the position colored green on the accompanying plan which commends itself to the Trustees.

4. A printed note by the Chairman describing this scheme is hereto attached, and I am to ask that the Trustees may be favored with the opinion of the Association.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
F. G. DUMAYNE,
Secretary.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

COAL TRADE.

Further Memorandum by the Chairman, dated 18th November 1893.

References.—1. Printed papers ending with Minutes by Bunders Committee of July 1892.

2. R. I. Nos. $\frac{2587}{15\text{-}5\text{-}90}$, $\frac{258}{23\text{-}2\text{-}93}$, $\frac{341}{17\text{-}3\text{-}93}$ and $\frac{1555}{21\text{-}10\text{-}93}$.

Since these papers were last before the Committee, and in accordance with the minutes recorded, several alternative schemes for remodelling the Frere Canals to afford increased facilities for the coal trade have been proposed. The alternatives comprise in two instances converting the canals into docks by the addition of gates or caisson to the entrance with a view to the suggestion in the latter part of para. 46 of my previous note. The cost of this alone would be Rs. 1,37,211, and a staff of men would be required to manipulate the sluices and gates; this proposal may be dismissed from consideration, the outlay being disproportionate to the advantages to be secured.

2. Eliminating this, the alternatives are as follows :—

SCHEME A.

Clearing the north canal to R. L. 78·00, that being the greatest depth obtainable without rebuilding the walls. Deeping the main (east) canal to R. L. 74·00 both walls to be rebuilt. Filling up the existing south canal (118 feet long and 60 feet wide, with bed at R. L. 78·00, but now greatly silted), and constructing a new canal 450 feet further south : the dimensions to be length 960 feet, with 120 feet, R. L. of bed 74·00. Filling up present entrance and making a new one 300 feet north opposite the new canal with sill at R. L. 74·00. Dredging new channel of approach to entrance to R. L. 74·00, and levelling and laying out storage space including metalled cart-tracks..... 3,70,403

SCHEME C.

Clearing the north canal to R. L. 78·00 as before. Deepening the main (east) canal to R. L. 77·00, that being the greatest depth obtainable without rebuilding the east wall (the west wall to be rebuilt and continued across the present south canal). Filling up the south canal as before and constructing a new canal further south as before, but with bed at R. L. 76·00, instead of R. L. 74·00. Filling up present entrance and making a new one further south as before, but with sill at R. L. 76·00 instead of R. L. 74·00. Dredging new channel of approach to entrance to R. L. 76·00 instead of R. L. 74·00, and levelling and laying out storage space including metalled cart-track as before..... 2,99,330

SCHEME B.

Same in every respect as Scheme C, except that the present entrance is to be retained..... 2,55,476

3. The annual cost of manintaining the channel of approach in each case is estimated at—

Scheme A	... ...	21,800
Do. C Do. B	... ...	19,000

4. The Engineer, however, thinks the maintenance throughout the year at R. L. 74·00, Scheme A, would be very difficult of attainment. This is understood to mean with our present plant supplemented by two more hopper barges which, it is shown, could only deal with a deposit of 2 feet per annum in the channel. If a larger deposit took place, or if resilting occurred, the present dredging plant could not cope with it.

5. The Traffic Manager has raised some objections to the schemes, which are not, however, very serious, and need not now be gone into if the conclusions I have drawn from a rather long study of the question are concurred in.

6. Those conclusions are—

1*st.*—That, inasmuch as schemes C and B provide for a less depth than 7 feet at any high water (see paras. 40 and 45 of previous note), they should be rejected as costly and inadequate to the requirements of the case.

2*nd.*—That scheme A, which adequately meets the essential requirements of sufficient depth, is too costly to be undertaken, involving, as it does, a capital expenditure of nearly Rs. 3¾ lakhs and a recurring outlay, taking the *additional* cost of maintenance (see para. 20) at Rs. 16,800, which, capitalised at 4 per cent., represents a further charge of over 4 lakhs.

Note.—Cost of deepening timber ponds included in Engineer's Estimate has in each case been excluded, that work having since been separately sanctioned as part of road extension and reclamation scheme.

7. The reason for the first conclusion is that with bed at R. L. 76·00 lighters drawing 7 feet would be unable to come alongside the wharves during as many as 115 tides of the year, and those drawing 9 feet would be unable to come alongside during as many as 392 tides. This is the usual range of draft. With bed at R. L. 74·00, lighters drawing 7 feet could enter on every tide, and those drawing 9 feet would be shut out during 115 tides. That R. L. 74·00 is sufficiently low is proved by the fact that that is about the level of the wharves at which coal is discharged at Mody Bay North Reclamation, Malet Bunder and Clerk Basin, and there are no complaints so long as that depth is maintained there.

8. As regards the second conclusion, it has been suggested that, should the outlay necessary to meet requirements prove heavy, it will be for consideration whether the wharfage fee on coal reduced in 1886 should not be enhanced (see paras. 28, 29 and 44 of previous note and minutes by Committee). If the fee was raised to the old rate, namely 2 annas per ton, it would mean an increase in receipts of about Rs. 20,000 a year, scheme A involves an annual charge of, say, Rs. 15,000 in interest and Rs. 16,800 in maintenance, or a total of, say, Rs. 32,000 per annum. But inasmuch as other trades would benefit, *e. g.*, hay, bones, firewood and building materials, and there would also probably be a further increase in receipts from increased occupation of the land for storage, the second conclusion would not be fully justified unless it could be shown that what are admitted to be real necessities for the convenience of the trade can be provided in some other less expensive way.

9. This, I think, can be done by turning the recently acquired Saw Mills property at Tank Bunder to account as a place for landing and storing the coal, which the merchants find it to their advantage to land on the north.

10. Before describing the scheme and discussing its advantages and disadvantages, some further explanation is desirable as to the necessities of the case which, I have stated, are admitted to be real. I have corrected and amended the statements accompanying the previous note to show the statistics of the import trade up to date, and the following condensed statement gives an epitome of the present distribution at the different bunders :—

		Mody Bay North Reclamation.	Malet Bunder.	Clerk Basin.	Frere Canals.	Other Bunders.	Total.
Available	Minimum depth of water alongside wharf at high tide... ... Feet	7	7	7	1*	.....	.....
	Storage space—						
	Area ... Sticks	500	300	450	323	.....	.....
	Quantity ... Tons.	71,000	43,000	64,000	46,000	.....	.....
Imports.	1891-92 ... Tons.	73,528	39,400	1,18,228	1,28,152	25,954	3,85,262
	1892-93 ... „	65,521	68,000	82,077	99,366	18,931	3,33,895
Storage space occupied monthly—							
1891-92.	Maximum ...Sticks.	323	173	400	197	.....	.....
	Average ... „	241	136	349	165	.....	.....
1892-93.	Maximum ...Sticks.	271	108	331	171	.....	.....
	Average ... „	217	76	251	116	.....	.....

Note.—A " stick " is 500 square feet.

* This is about the present minimum available depth ; if the canals were thoroughly cleaned, it would be 3 feet.

11. It will be seen that, while there is ample storage space to spare with convenient depth of water at the three southern coal wharves, a very large proportion of the imports are still landed at the Frere Canals in spite of what is unquestionably the serious drawback of being shut out on all except spring tides, as lighters drawing even only 7 feet now are. The storage space occupied there is much less in proportion to the tonnage imported than at Mody Bay or Clerk Basin, and about the same as at Malet Bunder. The explanation is that at the Frere Canals much of the coal is carted direct to the mills as that at Malet Bunder is sent off direct by rail; so that it is not merely the lower rate of rent* for storage ground that attracts coal to the north, but the real convenience of purchasers and merchants. I think the decrease in imports, as compared with 1891-92, is very probably, at least in part, attributable to the increased silt deposit in the canals. They were dredged in 1891-92, but resilted in 1892-93.

* The rents are—	Per Stick Rs.	per month
Mody Bay, Clerk Basin and Malet Bunder ...	7	
Frere Canals	5	

12. This, it seems to me, establishes, without need of further proof, the real necessity for improved facilities for landing coal on the north.

13. The alternative scheme for affording such improved facilities is the reclamation of the Timber pond in front of the Saw Mills property; the reclamation of a further area extending for about 100 feet eastward; the deepening of the foreshore along the wharf so formed to R. L. 7·00; the provision of jetties similar to those in use at the north reclamation for landing coal and the extension of the road (Quay Street), so as to traverse the the property; and laying out the ground in plots with suitable cross roads and gully spaces, &c. The storage space thus made available would be 483 sticks, or sufficient for 68,000 tons of coal.

14. A rough estimate shows that such a scheme would cost about 1½ lakhs; taking it at 2 lakhs would allow a margin which ought to be ample. Very little if any expenditure in maintenance would be required. The foreshore at this place has not shoaled during the last 20 years; in fact, a small amount of scour has taken place which the further projection would tend to increase and thereby, it is hoped, maintain the slight deepening of under one foot which it is proposed to effect. This deepening would be carried right through with a view to such scour. The reason for not proposing a further extension eastwards of the reclamation is the fear that thereby the silting of the Frere Canals and Timber ponds might be increased. Extension to the limit proposed would not have this effect, because there is high rocky ground in the corner north-east of the Powder Magazine, which now acts as a groyne and more or less shelters the proposed extension.

15. Financially the advantages of this alternative are very material. Its one disadvantage is that the wharf is at a somewhat greater distance from the mills, but this ought not to be of much importance when the road improvements now in progress or contemplated are completed. The Traffic Manager is of opinion that "the reclamation would prove of great "value for coal as the drawbacks existing at the Frere Reclamation, *viz.*, shallow water, "would not be present."

16. The reclamation could at any time be extended further east or south if such should prove advisable. The wharf is to be formed by a pitched slope and not by an expensive masonry wall, so that there would be no loss to speak of in extending the area in either direction.

17. Apart from the necessities of the coal trade, it seems to me sound policy to improve the wharves of the bunders on the north, more especially in respect of the depth of water. Such improvements cannot fail to assist in the development of the properties which must follow the improvements in the land approaches, drainage and levelling, and reclamations in progress and contemplated.

18. The present wharves have recently been greatly improved by the surface being metalled, but they are very deficient in depth of water. The Kerosine oil wharf was deepened in 1890-91 to R. L. 75·00, but has again silted to above R. L. 77·00. The Sand and tile basin was deepened in 1885-86 to R. L. 77·00, but has since resilted to between R. L. 78·00 and 79·00. Further north along the new Tank Bunder Reclamation the level is generally about R. L. 77·00, and in the Frere Canals the present level is about R. L. 80·00, and the lowest level which can be obtained without entirely re-modelling them and heavy expense in maintenance is R. L. 78·00.

19. These are the present conditions, and the addition of an extensive wharf on the extreme north affording as great a depth as is now available at the Clerk and Malet Bunders and Mody Bay will be unquestionably a very material improvement in the facilities for trade.

20. It would still be necessary to maintain the Frere Canals for the hay and bone trade, and a portion of that in building materials. Expenditure at the rate of about Rs. 5,000 a year would probably be sufficient for this purpose so far as clearance is concerned. The canals are now in a bad state, and a larger expenditure is necessary to remove accumulations, nothing having been done since before the monsoon of 1891. This subject will be dealt with separately.

21. If the scheme for a coal bunder at the Saw Mills property commends itself to the Trustees, it would perhaps be advisable to explain it to the Chamber of Commerce and Millowners' Association and invite their opinions before finally adopting it.

W. C. HUGHES.

BOMBAY, 18*th November* 1893.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,

BOMBAY, 11*th January* 1894.

The SECRETARY, BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 4454 of 22nd ultimo, and to say that the scheme for the construction of a coal wharf at Tank Bunder as detailed therein has the full approval of the members of this Association.

At the same time, I am desired to state that the Committee trust that no additional wharfage fee is to be imposed on coal in connection with the scheme.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

JOHN MARSHALL,

Secretary.

APPENDIX S.

DISCONTINUANCE OF THE PRACTICE OF DEFACING POSTAGE LABLES.

No. 1641.

CALCUTTA, *4th May* 1893.

From,

The DIRECTOR-GENERAL of the POST OFFICE of INDIA.

To,

The CHAIRMAN, BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, Bombay.

SIR,

I am desired to forward for your information a memorandum recorded by the Director-General on the subject of the discontinuance of the practice of defacing postage labels by means of rubber stamps or by writing or marks, and to request that you will favor him with an expression of your views on the subject.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

G. J. HYNES,

Deputy Director-General.

MEMORANDUM.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL

OF THE POST OFFICE OF INDIA.

CALCUTTA, *3rd May* 1893.

For many years past the public in this country have been allowed to deface postage labels on letters or other articles before they are posted, by marking them with a pen or writing upon them, and at one time this practice may be said to have been encouraged by the Post Office.

2. This has led, by a natural extension, to the use of rubber stamps by certain sections of the public for the same purpose, and in some cases to the printing of names or initial letters upon postage labels. The former practice has been hitherto recognized by the Post Office, but the use of printing has always been discountenanced whenever a reference on the subject has been made to the Director-General, as tending to render it more difficult for postal officials to maintain a proper check against the employment of previously used labels for paying postage.

3. This use of rubber stamps has largely increased of late, and the practical results of the action on the part of the public in defacing postage labels has been made the subject of a special enquiry. Hundreds of covers with the postage labels defaced by means of rubber stamps have been collected from all parts of the country, and an examination of these covers and the reports on the case have shown conclusively that the present practice of using rubber stamps constitutes a very serious interference with the work of the Post Office. These stamps are of various kinds, but in the great majority of cases they consist of a circular or oval border with the name of a firm running round it, and the place of business or other information, extending at times to a number of closely packed words, occupying the centre, while occasionally the date, or a coat-of-arms or other design (in one instance a railway engine) is added. The ink most commonly in vogue is of a violet colour, but red and black ink are also

used, the last-named colour being open to special objections. The impressions as a general rule are heavy, they have a tendency to become smudged as they fall across the damp postage labels, and they occupy so much of the surface of these labels that the process of examining the latter with a view to see whether they have been previously used is seriously retarded, especially at night-time, and in many instances rendered quite impossible. The effect of this has been to induce neglect of an important check against frauds on postal revenue; within the last year several cases have been discovered in which the fraudulent employment of previously used postage labels has been attempted under cover of the impressions of rubber stamps, and there is reason to believe that other cases of a simliar kind have escaped notice.

It has also to be said that postal enquiries are frequently defeated because post-marks are found to be absolutely undecipherable owing to the existence of these rubber stamp impressions.

It seems quite clear, therefore, that the use of rubber stamps for the purpose of defacing postage labels cannot be allowed to continue.

4. The further question has then to be considered whether the practice of marking postage labels with a pen or of writing upon them may still remain in force. The mere stroke of a pen across a postage label or the writing of a date in figures may not constitute any real interference with the check to be exercised by postal officials; but if marking or writing is to be permitted at all, it is a matter of practical difficulty to fix any limits as to the extent to which it may be carried, especially when it is remembered that the Post Office is used by every class of the community. The late enquiry has shown that in some number of cases marking with a pen extends to the covering of the whole surface of a postage label with a checker-work in ink, that the words "stamped" and "paid" can be written, (in one instance the latter word had been written three times over on the same stamp), so as to almost obliterate a postage lable. and that initials and dates can grow, especially in the case of Natives of the country, into long entries. The marking of postage label is, of course, no complete protection against their removal, as a marked label can be used on another letter with impunity so far as the Post Office is concerned, but it is probable that it operates to some extent as a check against petty thefts by servants and others, as when labels have once been marked they will not command, it may be thought, so ready a sale as unmarked ones, at any rate, among honest people, though we have had experience of their being publicly sold.

5. One other matter should perhaps be referred to. The adhesive property of the gum on postage labels of certain denominations received from England a few years back was, undoubtedly, defective, though it is hoped that this is now becoming a thing of the past, and there seems to be belief abroad that, making a mark across postage labels after they have been affixed to a cover may prevent the person addressed from being charged with double postage should the labels become detached. No doubt, in cases in which it could be clearly shown that the postage labels had come off in transit after a letter or other article had been accepted as prepaid at the office of posting, the charge for postage due would not be made or would be refunded on a representation of the facts. But the proof to be looked to would not be the marks made by the sender, but by the obliterator at the office where the article was posted. Experience, however, has shown that even in the past these cases have been exceedingly few, and it is believed that this point is not of any real importance in deciding the present question.

6. In the interests of the Post Office it is desirable that the system of marking labels should be altogether given up. The universal rule in other countries appears to be, not to recognize in payment of postage any postage label that has been marked in any way before the letter or other article to which it may be affixed was posted, and the difficulty of finding

any safe ground short of this position has already been dwelt upon. If the system should be given up, it will be possible to introduce the principle of a unified stamp, with its undoubted advantages both to Government and the public, for revenue purposes as well as postal purposes. The matter, however, requires the fullest consideration. The Post Office in India has always endeavoured to adapt its rules so far as this can fairly be done, to the special conditions of this country, and the views of the Chambers of Commerce and other public bodies should be obtained on the subject, so that every argument as to the public convenience in the matter shall receive full attention. If marking by the public should be prohibited, perforation would be allowed, as in the case of the rules of the United Kingdom and other countries.

7. It should be added that if it should be decided to put a stop to the practice of marking postage labels as well as to the use of rubber stamps for defacing them, the fullest publicity will be given to the orders to be issued and a reasonable period allowed before they are brought into force, so that inconvenience may as far as possible be prevented. It will also be provided that the orders should be enforced at first with great discretion.

8. The statement below shows the extent to which the use of rubber stamps and the practice of marking postage labels is carried at certain selected places and will be found of interest. It is founded on an actual examination of all the articles posted at the places named for a period of a week. It may be said, generally, that the practice of marking postage labels is much more common among Europeans than among Natives of the country, though it has to be remembered that the latter chiefly use postcards and embossed envelopes for their correspondence, with regard to which the question of marking does not arise :—

Names of Offices.	Percentage of covers with labels defaced by rubber stamps.	Percentage of covers with labels defaced otherwise than by rubber stamps.	Total percentage of covers with defaced labels.	Percentage of covers with undefaced labels.
Calcutta	18·3	13·6	31·9	68·1
Howrah	8·9	34·7	43·6	56·4
Darjeeling	6·4	34·5	40·9	59·1
Arrah, Dinapore, Gaya, Mozafferpore	5·7	25·5	31·2	68·8
Madras	33·6	16·3	49·9	50·1
Bangalore	1·4	8·4	9·8	90·2
Ootacamund	8·7	20·2	28·9	71·1
Hyderabad	4·8	0·9	5·7	94·3
Ahmedabad	1·16	1·50	2·66	97·34
Bombay	20·96	15·40	36·36	63·64
Poona	4·01	49·57	53·58	46·42
Surat	0·03	4·43	4·46	95·54
Baroda	0·41	1·38	1·79	98·21
Allahabad	5·12	6·04	11·16	88·84
Cawnpore	11·16	4·84	16·00	84·00
Naini Tal	21·66	55·05	76·71	23·29
Simla	20·37	18·63	39·00	61·00
Delhi	5·16	4·01	9·17	90·83

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 23*rd May* 1893.

The DIRECTOR-GENERAL of The POST OFFICE of INDIA, CALCUTTA.

SIR,

I am directed by the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1641 of the 4th instant, with accompaniment, and to say, in reply, that they quite agree with the views therein expressed by you respecting the discontinuance of the practice of defacing postage labels by means of rubber stamps or by writing or marks. They would, however, like to see the practice which exists in England adopted of permitting labels to be marked by the perforation of initials.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

APPENDIX T.

PROGRESS OF COTTON MILLS IN CHINA.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *6th October* 1893.

SASSOON J. DAVID, ESQ.

DEAR SIR,

At the monthly meeting of Committee of the Millowners' Association, held last Tuesday, I was instructed to write and ask you if you would be so kind as to obtain information for the Committee regarding the mills at present working in Shanghai and Hongkong, the names of the concerns, with particulars of spindle and loom power, &c., also similar information in respect of mills in contemplation.

I am, Dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
C. J. MICHAEL,
For Secretary.

DAVID MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
BOMBAY, 26*th December* 1893.

The SECRETARY, MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

With reference to your letter of the 6th October last to our Mr. David and our reply to the same on the 17th idem, we have now the pleasure to furnish the following information regarding cotton mills in China :—

Hongkong.—There are no cotton mills in Hongkong at present. Some time ago the building of a mill was in contemplation, but it never became a reality. Our Hongkong friends are, however, of opinion that if the high prices of Bombay yarn are maintained, cotton mills are sure to spring up before long in that colony, though there will be a great difficulty in obtaining a sufficient supply of water.

Shanghai.—Cotton industry in China, in the sense in which we understand it, is in Shanghai on a small scale. It is, however, labouring under great disadvantages. Foreigners are not allowed to build mills, nor to import machinery. There is at present a great agitation over this question, and the Foreign Consuls and representatives at Pekin are trying to induce the Chinese Government to remove the restrictions. But there is little likelihood of success, as the influence of the Chinese officials is predominant at the Court. Chief amongst them is Li Hung Chang, the Viceroy of Tienstein, who has got the monopoly of importing machinery, and under whose more are less direct control the existing mills in China are now working. There is one mill in Shanghai and one in Hankow, which belong to him, but our Shanghai friends hear that some Chinese merchants are anxious to start the cotton manufacturing industry in Shanghai owing to the ruling high rates of Bombay yarn, and with that object in view they applied to Li Hung Chang for a license to import machinery and build mills. But Li Hung Chang is trying to fetter their action by demanding a seignorage of *one* Tael per every bale of yarn or cloth produced. He further requires that every new concern should be placed under the supervision of one of his protegés with a liberal allowance. The Chinese merchants are likely to give in, so far as the impost of *one* Tael per bale is concerned, but they strongly oppose the appointment of a Government superintendent of mills. They are naturally reluctant to yield in this particular, as they well know that if they do they will be subjected to still more rigorous and selfish restrictions.

There is only one mill in Shanghai at present with 12,000 Spindles, turning out No. 14s. yarn from Shanghai cotton. It is more than two years since it was erected. In October last the largest mill known as the Yangtsepoo Mill was destroyed by fire. This mill had 25,000 spindles and 550 looms and belonged with the existing one to some Chinese Government officials, with Li Hung Chang at their head. In 1892 it produced four million yards of cloth of several descriptions and excellent quality, and one million pounds of yarn. It is now believed that Li Hung Chang intends building three new mills with about 30,000 spindles in the course of next year, and the impression is gaining ground that in spite of all difficulties, many more will arise if the present prices of Bombay yarn do not show a downward tendency.

Trusting the above information will answer your purpose.

We remain,
Yours faithfully,
SASSOON J. DAVID & Co.,
Agents.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 14*th January* 1894.

MESSRS. SASSOON J. DAVID & Co., BOMBAY.

DEAR SIRS,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th ultimo, and to thank you on behalf of the Committee for the trouble you have taken in obtaining the information you have been good enough to furnish regarding cotton mills in China.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

No. 200 S.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT,
CALCUTTA, *7th December* 1893.

Notes by W. N. FitzGibbon, Esq., Her Majesty's Consul at Hankow, on the working of the Hankow Cotton Mill.

1. Yarn and cloth manufactured at the mill were placed for the first time on the Hankow Market in the early part of last April.

2. About 700 looms are now working 22 hours per diem.

3. The output of yarn is at present very uncertain, and will cease altogether when all the looms are working, but a new spinning factory is to be soon erected near the site of the cotton mill. An English firm is, I hear, to supply the machinery for it.

4. The yarn is made from cotton grown in this province, but for the finer counts for the looms native cotton from Shanghai is used.

5. The cloth manufactured at the mill is made from thirteens to twenties and made in from fifty-eights reed to sixty-eights.

6. The cloth is much harder to the feel than Manchester goods on account of the cotton used, which is very harsh and short, thus requiring more twist in the yarn.

7. The yarn competes successfully with the Bombay import. The native merchants seem to like it and pay a good price for it. It is from 10 to 20 per cent. cheaper than Bombay yarn, but is not so evenly made as the latter.

8. Sheetings, drills and shirtings are cheaper than the English stuffs, and the price varies according to weight. They are also very unevenly made.

Forwarded for information.

G. H. R. HART,
Assistant Secretary to the Government of India.

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, BOMBAY.

APPENDIX U.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE,
BOMBAY, *29th March* 1893.

N. N. WADIA, ESQ., C.I.E.,
HONORARY SECRETARY,
VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

DEAR SIR,

As the unsatisfactory state of my health prevents my taking part in the proceedings of the Board of the Institute abovenamed, I shall thank you to request the Bombay Millowners' Association, whose nominee I am, to nominate some other member in my place on the above Board.

Yours faithfully,
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE,
BOMBAY, 10*th April* 1893.

FROM
NOWROSJEE N. WADIA, ESQ., C.I.E.,
HONORARY SECRETARY TO THE BOARD OF
THE VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

To
JOHN MARSHALL, ESQ.,
SECRETARY, BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

SIR,

I have the honor to forward herewith letter from Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart., resigning his seat on the Board of this Institute.

Will you kindly get your Association to fill up the vacancy and intimate the nomination to the Secretary to Government in the Educational Department asking him to get the name gazetted.

I enclose copy of Rule 6 of the Rules and Regulations of the Institute.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
NOWROSJEE N. WADIA,
Honorary Secretary.

COPY OF RULE 6 OF THE RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE INSTITUTE.

In case of election or nomination of a successor to any Trustee his name shall be com municated by the person or persons nominating and electing, to the Government of Bombay to be published in the *Government Gazette* for notification, and the appointment shall be considered to have been made from the date of such publication.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 19*th April* 1893.

THE HONORARY SECRETARY,
VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

DEAR SIR,

With reference to your letter of 10th instant, I am directed to inform you that at the Annual General Meeting of the Millowners' Association held yesterday, Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit was elected to represent the Association on the Board of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute in place of Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart., resigned. I have communicated the election to Government with a request that the same should be duly gazetted.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 19*th April* 1893.

FRAMJEE DINSHAW PETIT, ESQ.

DEAR SIR,

I am directed to inform you that at the Annual General Meeting of the members of the Millowners' Association held yesterday, you were unanimously elected to represent the Association on the Board of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute in place of Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart, resigned.

I am, Dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

BOMBAY, 20*th April* 1893.

JOHN MARSHALL, Esq., SECRETARY, MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

DEAR SIR,

I have the pleasure to acknowledge your letter of yesterday's date, informing me that at the General Meeting of the Members of the Millowners' Association held yesterday, I was unanimously elected to represent the Association on the Board of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute in place of Sir D. M. Petit, Bart., resigned, and shall thank you to convey my thanks to the Members of the Association for the honor they have done me.

Yours faithfully,
FRAMJEE DINSHAW PETIT.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 19*th April* 1893.

The SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT,
EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT, BOMBAY.

SIR,

I have the honour, by direction of the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association, to inform you that, at the Annual General Meeting of the Association held yesterday, Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit was unanimously elected to represent the Association on the Board of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute in place of Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit Bart., resigned.

2. I have accordingly to ask that the above election be gazetted by Government in the usual way.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

No. 990 OF 1893.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, 12*th May* 1893.

FROM
G. C. WHITWORTH, ESQ.,
ACTING SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, BOMBAY.

TO
THE SECRETARY OF THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 19th of April 1893, regarding the election by the Committee of the Millowners' Association of Mr. Framji Dinshaw Petit to be a member of the Board of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute *vice* Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Bart., resigned, and in reply to state that the election will be notified in the next Government Gazette.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
G. C. WHITWORTH,
Acting Secretary to Government.

APPENDIX V.

No. 346.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF HYGIENE AND DEMOGRAPHY.

BUDAPEST, 31*st December* 1893.

TO THE SECRETARY OF THE BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

SIR,

We have the honour to announce for the information of your Association that, in conformity with the resolution of the previous Congress, the Eighth International Congress of Hygiene and Demography will be held at Budapest in the autumn of 1894. The Organizing Committee venture to express the hope that as on the occasion of the Seventh Congress held in London in 1891 your Association will lend their valuable aid by appointing delegates. In the event of its being found impossible to send delegates from India specially to attend the Congress, the Organizing Committee would respectfully suggest that representatives be chosen from among the many suitable persons of tropical experience, now resident in England. Probably some delegates could be selected from gentlemen coming to Europe on leave next year.

As a matter of special interest to India we have further to inform you that in accordance with the Resolutions of the Seventh Congress, a Tropical Section has been constituted for the purpose of considering the origin and prevention of Tropical Diseases and other problems of Hygiene and Demography specially affecting the torrid regions of the globe.

The Direction of the Congress has appointed Surgeon Major Theodore Duka, M. D., F. R. C. S., of the Bengal Army (retired), to be President, and Dr. Tsambard Owen and Mr. S. Digby, Honorary Secretaries of the Section.

The subjects selected for consideration by the Section are the following:—Cholera, Dysentery and Specific Diarrhœa, Malaria, Yellow Fever, Leprosy, Tropical affections of the Liver, Elephantiasis, Beri-beri, Yaws, the influence of Tropical Climates on persons of European descent, Tropical colonization, Tropical Dietetics; the use of Alcoholic Liquors in the Tropics, the effects of Opium, and other Narcotics used in Tropical countries.

Applications for membership of the Congress should be addressed to the General Secretary Professor Dr. C. Muller, Rochus Hospital, Budapest.

We are, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

C. MULLER,
General Secretary.

T. DUKA,
President.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 13*th February* 1894.

The PRESIDENT,
INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF HYGIENE AND DEMOGRAPHY, BUDAPEST.

DEAR SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 346 of 31st December last. The Committee of the Association do not at present think it likely that they will find occasion to appoint a delegate to the International Congress of Hygiene and Demography to be held in Budapest in the autumn of this year, but should they change their views in this respect will have much pleasure in communicating with you later on.

I am, Dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

APPENDIX W.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON OPIUM.

No. 8690 OF 1893.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, 27*th November* 1893.

To
The SECRETARY
To the MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, Bombay.

SIR,

I am direcetd to request that you will be so good as to move the Association to nominate the Chairman of the Association as a witness before the Royal Commission on Opium.

2. As at present arranged the Commission will probably take evidence of Bombay Presidency witnesses from 6th to 9th February 1894.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
W. L. HARVEY,
Under-Secretary to Government.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 10*th January* 1894.

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, REVENUE DEPARTMENT, BOMBAY.

SIR,

I have the honour, by direction, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 8690, of the 27th November 1893, and in reply to say that the Committee have nominated Mr. George Cotton, Chairman of the Association, to give evidence as a witness before the Royal Commission on Opium.

Mr. Cotton is at present in Europe but will return to Bombay on the 2nd proximo.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

GENERAL MEETINGS.

THE annual general meeting of the members of the Bombay Millowners' Association was held on Tuesday, 18th April 1893, at 4 p.m., in the rooms of the Association, Graham's Buildings. Mr. George Cotton, of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co., presiding. There were also present:—Messrs. Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit, Peroshaw Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy, Jehangirjee Hormusjee, Damoderdas Tapidas, Jehangir Eduljee Davur, Gordhandas Khataw, D. C. Shroff, Framjee Dinshaw Petit, Runchordas Narotumdas, Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, C. Douglas, K. R. Cama, Sassoon J. David, Cursondas Vulubhdas, Mahomed Currimbhoy, Vussonjee Khimjee, Dwarkadas Dhurumsey, Toolseedas H. Parekh, Ramchundra Hemraj, Vandravandas Purshotumdas, R. D. Tata, D. J. Tata, Goolam Hoosein Allana, Dinshaw E. Wacha, Charles Brown, Damodhar T. Mooljee and Mr. John Marshall, Secretary.

The Secretary having read the notice convening the meeting,

The Chairman moved that the report of the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association, together with the statement of accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1892, be received and adopted. In support of the resolution he said that, in moving the adoption of the report, his remarks upon the several matters contained in it would be extremely brief. Fortunately during the last year theyhad had no very difficult questions to settle, and no important legislative matters had come before them for considerati on. The Factory Act under which they were all working, as stated in the report, worked extremely well and very smoothly indeed. They had had no complaints received as to the manner in which it had been worked by officers entrusted with the working of it in this Presidency. In no single instance had there been any friction between the Inspector and any member of the Association. Although at the present moment they were suffering from what might be considered bad times, which were not common alone to Bombay or to their industry, but seemed as it were all over the world so far as the cotton trade was concerned, still it was very satisfactory to know that the export of their yarns continued to increase and that last year's export was much larger than the year before. What he thought equally satisfactory was to see that although their exports had increased, the exports from England had not fallen off. That showed, what they had so often contended, that the trade which they had created was not, as it were, in any way taking away from the trade of Lancashire. The latter had their work cut out for them and their trade was increasing very rapidly. Our trade, on the other hand, was also increasing, which, as he had frequently remarked in that room, was a trade that they themselves had created. The trade with England could not possibly compete with them in the count which they spun and sent to China. Another matter which required their consideration was the question of "short-time." When that scheme was brought before them a short time ago, he was opposed to it, because he thought that the prices were too high, as it were, for them to further increase them by increasing the cost of production. At that time cotton was advancing, yarns were advancing, and there was a good demand at the advanced prices. Unfortunately, although cotton had also fallen very considerably, prices of yarn had also fallen very much, and it appeared to him now that the markets were dull and dragging, the only thing for them to do was to see if they could possibly curtail the production. When they had that matter under consideration there were a great many dealers who held low price yarn, and, if they remembered, he then said that whatever action the mills might take they would still have low price yarn competing with what they could sell. The great bulk of their yarn had already been

disposed of. There were many dealers who now held high price yarn, and it was very much to their interest that they should help their constituents by curtailing the production and at least steadying the market. There was no doubt that the very high prices which were ruling for yarn during the past three or four months had the effect of curtailing the consumption, their shipments had not been greater than last year, and yet although stocks were less than they were last year, still they found considerable hesitation in buying on the part of the Chinese, no doubt caused by the fear of lower markets and heavy shipments from this side. He would suggest that after the business of the general meeting was over members might remain behind and then they might consider in a sort of general way what steps, if any, should be taken in the matter. There was another matter dealt with in the report about which he ought to say a few words, and it was about the importation of labour suggested by Mr. Tata. There was no doubt that if they were to import labour, as suggested by Mr. Tata, it would have a very beneficial effect upon the industry; but, unfortunately, their experience was that the difficulties in the way of carrying out Mr. Tata's suggestion was so great that they were bound to leave it, like many other similar questions, to the laws of supply and demand. In the report it would be noticed that the Committee passed over the currency question very lightly, and it was not for him to offer any opinion upon it at the meeting. It was a matter which was being very carefully considered and shifted by Lord Herschell's Committee, and all they could do was to wait until that Committee of very able experts gave their decision in the matter. It was satisfactory to find that they had had so many new members during the past year. Under the rules which invited all users of steam-power to join them, they had their number already increased by fourteen, and he hoped and trusted that the time would come when they would have among their members all users of steam-power in that Presidency. They had made the subscription so small that it encouraged every one to join and to make their body stronger than before and thus to be in a better position to put forward many representations which had been deemed necessary from time to time regarding the users of steam-power. With regard to the rules relating to the new Legislative Council their Chairman asked the Secretary to address Government pointing out the desirability of that Association being able to appoint a representative. The rules came out almost immediately after the Secretary received their Chairman's letter; and the Committee, in considering the matter, thought it very desirable to leave the matter alone for the present and to wait for a more opportune time to make representations if they thought it desirable so to do. It must be borne in mind that many members of the Association were also members of the Chamber of Commerce, the Municipal Corporation and the University Senate; but at the same time a time might come when the Association might have some voice in sending a member to the Legislative Council. Represented as they did the industry of the Presidency, it entitled them to have a voice in legislative matters that might come before Government. He was extremely sorry to inform the meeting that Sir D. M. Petit, who had been their Chairman from the commencement of the Association, and who was the chief promoter of their Association, found that he could no longer occupy the chair. They were most anxious that he should continue to occupy the post even if he were unable to take part with them in their business, which he had hitherto done. But he regretted to say that Sir Dinshaw was unwilling to continue any longer. He was sure that each and all felt extremely sorry that they should lose one who had been with them so long to give them good advice and sound common sense. They were indebted to him for the success of the Association. Their cash balance was a little better than it was last year. He was, however, extremely sorry to say that even now a sum of money that was available did not permit of their increasing their contribution to the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute. In conclusion, he said that he had at that time, as he always had, the pleasure of testifying to the great service rendered to the Association by their Secretary, Mr. Marshall. (*Applause.*)

Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit seconded the proposition, which was carried.

Mr. Sassoon J. David proposed, and Mr. Cursondas Valabdas seconded, and it was carried—"That Messrs. C. Douglas, Damodherdas Tapidas and Dharamsey Soonderdas, who retire from office by rotation, be re-elected members of the Committee of the Association for the year 1893."

Mr. C. Douglas proposed, and Mr. Dinshaw E. Wacha seconded, and it was carried by acclamation—"That Mr. G. Cotton be elected Chairman, and Mr. F. D. Petit, Deputy Chairman, of the Bombay Millowners' Association for the year 1893."

On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Damodherdas Tapidas, it was resolved—"That the Committee be empowered to pay from the funds of the Association to the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, the sum of rupees two thousand, being the Association donation for the year 1893-94."

On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Sassoon J. David, it was resolved—"That a Committee consisting of the following gentlemen be appointed to consider and revise the rules and regulations of the Association, *viz.*—Messrs. G. Cotton, F. D. Petit, C. Douglas, D. J. Tata, D. E. Wacha, Damodher Thackersey Mooljee, Cursondas Vullubdas, Gordhundas Khatao, and Dorabjee C. Shroff."

It was then proposed by Mr. Damoder Thackersey Mooljee, and seconded by Mr. Jehangir Hormusjee, and carried—"That Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit be elected to represent the Bombay Millowners' Association on the Board of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, in place of Sir D. M. Petit, resigned."

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

Proceedings of a meeting of Millowners held in the rooms of the Association on Tuesday, 18th April, at which the representatives of the undernoted Companies were present:—

Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Company, Limited.
Mazagon Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited.
Victoria Manufacturing Company, Limited.
Framjee Petit Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited.
Indo-China Manufacturing Company, Limited.
Ripon Manufacturing Company, Limited.
City of Bombay Manufacturing Company, Limited.
Currimbhoy Mills Company, Limited.
Queen Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.
Star of India Mills, Limited.
Britannia Mills, Limited.
Jubilee Manufacturing Company, Limited.
Morarjee Goculdas Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.
Mahaluxmee Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.
Western India Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited.
Hindustan Spinning and Weaving Mills Company, Limited.
Indian Manufacturing Company, Limited.
Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.

National Spinning and Weaving Company of India, Limited.
David Mills Company, Limited.
Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited.
Anglo-Indian Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited.
Imperial Cotton Mills Company, Limited.
James Greaves Mills Company, Limited.
Empress Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.
New Empress Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.
Leopold Spinning, Bleaching and Manufacturing Company, Limited.
Connaught Mills Company, Limited.
Howard and Bullough Mills Company, Limited.
Jewraj Baloo Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.
Khataw Makanjee Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.
Swadeshi Mills Company, Limited.
Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited.
Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company.
Dhun Mills, Limited.
Wadia Mills, Limited.

It was unanimously resolved that short-time be adopted for 3 months from Friday, 28th April, on the following terms :—

(1) That all spinning mills shall stop 3 days a week, including Sundays and holidays, from Friday 28th April to Friday 28th July next.

(2) That weaving mills should either stop spinning bundling yarns as above, or arrange to stop their entire mills, including both spinning and weaving, for a proportionate number of days.

(3) All stoppages, as far as possible, to embrace holidays and either Friday and Saturday or Saturday and Monday in addition to Sunday in each week.

(4) That a Special Committee, consisting of Messrs. G. Cotton, Framjee Dinshaw Petit, D. J. Tata, Damodher Thackersey Muljee, Sassoon J. David, D. C Shroff, Gordhandas Khataw, and the Secretary, be appointed to receive and answer all communications regarding short-time ; to have full power to decide all questions relating to same, and to take such measures and incur such expenditure as may be necessary for the effective working of the movement.

Prooceedings of a general meeting of millowners in Bombay held at the rooms of the Association, Graham's Buildings, on Tuesday, 11th July 1893, at 4. p.m., to consider the question of continuing the short-time movement after the 28th instant, when the present agreement for short-time expires. Mr. George Cotton presided, and there were also present :—Mr. A. K. Leslie (Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company, Agents for Empress, New Empress, Anglo-India, Imperial, Connaught, Leopold, Howard and Bullough, and James Greaves Mills) Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit (the National and the Oriental Mills) ; the Hon'ble Mr. N. N. Wadia, C. I. E., and Mr. Bomonjee D. Petit (Maneckjee Petit, Dinshaw Petit, Framjee Petit, Mazagon, and Victoria Mills) ; Messrs. D. J. Tata, R. D. Tata, and Bazonjee Dadabhoy (Swadeshi Mills) ; Messrs. Lukhmidas Khimji and Damodar Lukhmidas (Lukhmidas

Khimji S. and W. Co., Ld.) ; Messrs. Damoder Thackersey Mooljee and Vithaldas Thakersey (Indian Manufacturing, Western India, and Hongkong Mills); Messrs. E. R. Khote and S. D. Khote (Lord Reay Manufacturing Co., Ld.) ; Messrs. Veerchand Deepchand, Dhuramsey Morarji Goculdas and Dinshaw Eduljee Wacha (Morarji Goculdas and Mahaluxmi Mills) ; Mr. Sassoon J. David and Mr. Jamsetjee Ardeshir Wadia (Standard and David Mills) ; Mr. Dhurumsey Soonderdas (Soonderdss S. and W. Mills) ; Mr. C. Douglas (Gokak Water Power and Manufacturing Co., Ld.) ; Messrs. Sorabjee K. Pathak and R. A. Spencer (Peeroo Mahomed Manufacturing Co., Ld.) ; Messrs. Goverdhandas Khatao and Mulraj Khatao (Khatao Mukanji and Bombay United Mills); Mr. Vandravandas Purshotumdas (Malabar S. and W. Co., Ld.) ; Messrs. Jeevandas Mulji and Dwarkadas Dhuramsey (Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Co.,) ; Mr. K. R. Cama (Colaba Land and Mill Co., Ld.) ; Mr. Karsondas Vulabhdas (Jewraj Balloo Mills) : Mr. Dayabhai Tapidas (Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Co.) ; Mr. D. C. Shroff (City of Bombay Manufacturing Company) ; Mr. Naorojee Merwanjee (Mahomedan Mills) ; Mr. K. N. Wadia (Dhun, Wadia, and China Mills) ; Mr. Jamsetjee Herajee (Motilal Pitty Mill) ; Mr. Suleman Abdul Wahed (Union S. and W. Co., Ld.) and Mr. John Marshall, Secretary.

The Secretary having read the notice convening the meeting,

The Chairman said : To-day's meeting has been called by your Committee to consider what steps should be taken to protect the industry from the effects of the heavy decline in exchange between here and China caused by the fall in silver consequent on the closing of the Mints by the Government of India. The decline in exchange from 221 to 191 is 14 per cent., but as the closing of the Mints is likely to keep the Rupee in the neighbourhood of 1s. 4d. instead of 1s. 2⅜d., the Rupee price of cotton, coal, and stores should be 9 per cent. lower under the former exchange than it would were the latter rate ruling, so that we should gain 9 per cent. in the cost of our cotton equal to 6 per cent. on yarn, and thus be able to reduce the 14 per cent. difference to 8 per cent. To place us, therefore, in the same position that we were before the Mints were closed we want an advance of 8 per cent. in the dollar price, and a decline of 9 per cent. in the price of cotton. In June Empress 20s. were quoted at 74 dollars, and are now at 79, equal to an advance of nearly 6½ per cent., and it appears to me that we must not expect China to do much more but rather look to a decline in the raw material. Cotton, so far, has not given way much, but with the large stock in Bombay and the Mofussil, and the hope of a large Indian crop next season, I think we should see much lower prices for the raw material—prices that will, I trust, enable us to supply China with yarn at rates she would be willing readily to pay. It may take time to adjust prices, and as silver may not settle until the world knows what America intends doing, it will, I fear, be September or October ere we find a settled basis to work upon, but once we have that basis, I think prices will quickly adjust themselves, as, after all, it is the gold countries—and India is practically one now—that receive tea, silk, &c., in exchange for yarn goods, &c. and if China receives more silver for her tea and silk, she can give more for our piece-goods and yarn. Had Government not closed the Mints, and had exchange gone down, we will say from 1s. 2⅜d. to one shilling, we should have been in as bad a position, as our cotton would have cost us 16 per cent. more, and we should have had to ask China for an increase of 10 per cent. to the price of our goods. I have thought it right to submit these views before inviting you to discuss what steps, if any, should be taken. As you are aware the Committee practically recommend half-time, but as half-time means an increase in the cost of production of some five rupees a bale, it seems to me that we are defeating our own purpose by increasing the difference that China has to pay us. And it is to my mind a question that we must carefully consider, whether it would not be better to try, as pointed out by "R. D." in the local newspapers of the 7th July, by reducing the cost to force production upon the markets in China, thus discouraging the erection of local mills and keeping the Japanese

mills entirely out of the field. We can reduce our productions, and by so doing might force up prices. But might not the higher prices check consumption ? I fear they would, as I find our shipments for the first six months this year are some 30,000 bales below what they were during the same period last year, and yet stocks are not decreasing, a fact due I think to the check consumption received when prices were so high a few months back. You must remember, too, how the low prices in 1892 raised our shipments to 446,165 bales, as against 389,862 bales in 1891. Again, I would also point out that many of our mills spin for home consumption. More of our yarn is finding its way into the various up-country markets, and it is a serious question whether we should go on short-time and increase the cost of our yarn to Mofussil constituents. I am of opinion that at low prices we might see a considerable increase in hand-loom weaving and a corresponding increase in the demand for our yarns for Indian markets, which would help to recoup any reduction in the shipments to China. I have a strong belief that were we to work our mill sten hours a day commencing, say, at 7 in the morning and closing at 5-30 p.m., with half-an-hour for rest, we could diminish the cost of production by reducing the number of hands we employ, which are as three to one compared with an English mill. By contracting the working day to ten hours. I am further of opinion that we should secure improved outturn in quality if not in quantity, whilst the saving in oily and hard waste might be considerable. You all know that most waste is produced in the early morning and late in the evening, and that as the making of waste whether oily or hard instead of yarn means a loss of some three annas per pound any procedure which tends to curtail it is of great economic importance. I would also remind you that the difficulties we are experiencing in our trade with the further East are being equally felt by Lancashire and other centres which supply those markets. Similarly as the Japanese mills must obtain the bulk of their raw cotton from India and America they will labour under the same disadvantages as regards this exchange question that we do. And even should they be able to grow their own cotton or obtain it in China the silver price will be governed by the sterling value, and the position to my mind would not be altered, the trade would still be to those who can spin the most economically. I shall be glad to advise my directors to follow any movement that may be for the general good, but I do not wish to commit myself to any particular view until I hear what other members of the Association have to say. The question is one that requires grave consideration, and we must look at it from every point of view before deciding. I will conclude by moving the following resolution :—" That the Secretary invite all Millowners to state whether they are willing to work half time for a further period of three months, and if not to make any other suggestion that would in their opinion be to the interest of the mills to adopt. An answer requested within one week." I think the question is so important that we should not do anything in haste, and as the present short working is to continue until the end of the month there is ample opportunity for us to receive the views of every one, carefully to weigh them, aad to adopt the course of action which appears best. I would ask you to let me read the following from my China letter received by last mail :—" After the last mail left news of an active and advancing cotton and yarn market in Bombay and orders from the interior to buy more freely, the recent purchases made at very low rates having left a good margin for profit, produced a change for the better in our yarn market. But the greatest spurt was given by the telegraphic intelligence that Lord Herschell's Committee has recommended the imposition of heavy Mint seignorage and duty on silver imported into India, on receipt of which the Banks here declined to draw on India at any rate for three days and when they did business the rate opened 3 lower and a further decline has since taken place The holders have become, therefore, naturally more firm and demanded higher prices which the Chinese have willingly paid and a large business has been done at an advance of dollars 2 to 4 in superior and middling descriptions of all counts, inferior qualities are not much cared for. Several speculators have also entered the market with a view to make profit, so that a large portion of the settlements is in excess of the actual requirements. The position of the market will greatly depend upon what turn the currency question will take.

Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit seconded the motion.

Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsi said: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—I have only a few words to say, and I beg you to bear with me for a short while. In these days of advancing science, old machinery, as you all know, is unsuited for present requirements, and calculated to bring in profitable results, and it becomes all the more unsuitable, when owing to breakages from time to time, it has to be patched instead of being replaced by new machinery of the best make and with the latest improvements. But this, Gentlemen, may be considered superfluous and beside the question which we have met here to-day to discuss. If, however, you bear with me a little longer, you will see where I am driving. For no sooner do you apply the principle involved in this consideration to the present subject than you will observe that therein lies the solution of our difficulty. I cannot but compare the now too frequent resorts to short time to nothing else than a mere patch-work. For what do they actually result in? The answer is, in an artificial rise in prices, which generally is taken advantage of by the middleman or speculator, and in a temporary reduction of stocks. These moves cause, as they are bound to do, a great variation in prices. Prices jump up and again fall with the same rapidity, but perhaps with greater force in the fall than in the rise. Constant and serious fluctuations are detrimental to steady and profitable trade, and we should therefore try to avoid or lessen them so far as possible. The time has now come when, instead of adopting short time on the old lines, which will, I am afraid, give us only temporary relief, it is of the utmost importance that such measures be taken as will not only reduce the stocks, but will also be the means of preventing further accumulation of stocks. In this connection the scheme promulgated by "R.D." in his letter to the papers is very reasonable, and I do not see why, if all of us are agreed, it should not be adopted. "R.D." not only suggests an acceptable way out of our present difficulties, but what I value more, clearly shows what the future of our industry will be, and how Japan and China will beat us, should no timely steps be taken to protect our interests. I, however think that, in view of the large stocks in the China markets, it is of great importance that we should adopt short time once more and I hope it will be for last the time. If we adopt short time, and adapt it to the scheme put for ward by Mr. Tata—for as most of you are fully aware "R. D." is none else than our friend Mr. Tata, who takes such a deep interest in and has so much at heart the welfare of our mill industry—I say if we adopt both the plans simultaneously, we shall be only doing the right thing at the right time. In this manner we shall curtail production, and shall also be enabled to produce such smaller quantity at practically the same cost as before. I am, therefore of opinion that until the stocks in China are materially reduced we should work short time, at the same time adopting Mr. Tata's proposals with such modifications as are necessary to make them suit all of us, and that after the stocks are reduced we should work full time on the basis we may have agreed to on lines of the suggestions of Mr. Tata. We shall then practically have no need to resort to short time again, and shall also be able to keep competitors out of the field. It is not impossible, nay, I say it is probable, that if we try to and do cheapen our productions we shall positively increase the consumption. As to the form of the short time to be adopted, I think Gentlemen, that work from 7 a.m. to 5-30 p.m., *i.e.* ten clear hours a day, would be preferable to any other arrangement. Its advantages are that you will not have to suffer in production, as would be the case when you work the mills after a continued stoppage of two or three days. The small and rather dim hours of the morning and evening will be avoided, and the productions, will thus be less faulty. There will be also at great saving in wastage, which saving cannot be effected during the dark hours try as you may. As regards Mr. Tata's proposals, I think it is necessary that they should be modified. The reduction in the wages in general should, to begin with, be 15 per cent. The sliding scale with regard to the quarter anna commission should be on the basis of that existing at present in some of the mills, *viz.*, 1 pie per lb. in all cases; 2 pies per lb. when the net profits of the company after providing for depreciation at 2 per cent.

on the capital cost, amount to between 4 and 6 per cent. on the paid-up capital; and 3 pies when such profits exceed 6 per cent. One more suggestion and I shall have done. In order to reduce our out-go into the China markets, and to induce millowners to find out new fields for our yarns, I would suggest that those mills which might desire to spin 30s or higher counts should be exempted from working under such short-time as we might adopt to-day. I therefore move as an amendment that "from the termination of the present agreement for short time up to the 31st December all spinning mills should work from 7 a.m. to 5-30 p.m., with the usual interval of 30 minutes in the middle of the day, and that a general reduction of 15 per cent. should be made in all wages throughout."

The Chairman: I thing the question of commission raised by Mr. Dwarkadas's amendment is scarcely one that we as a body can discuss. It must be left to each individual agent to determine for himself what concession he is prepared to make. We can agree to reduce wages, but to interfere with the agreements which the various agents have with their companies would be I think going a step too far. However, I do believe that the agents will see that it is to their own interest to adopt the idea which is suggested by you.

Mr. Gordhundas Khatao seconded the amendment.

Mr. Bomanjee Petit: Will this affect the weaving mills?

Mr. Gordhundas: I do not think it will; but if they like, they may reduce their working hours.

The Chairman: My own impression is that very soon the weaving mills will also find it to their advantage to follow.

Mr. Sassoon J. David, in supporting the amendment, said he thought it very desirable to curtail their cost of production to some extent.

Mr. Cursondas Valubdas, while supporting the original motion, thought it would be more desirable to obtain the opinion of all the millowners instead of settling the question there and then. They might adopt the motion if they found that the general body of them were in favour of it after such opinions were ascertained.

The Chairman stated that he was prepared to withdraw the proposition in favour of the amendment if he found that the general opinion of the members of the Association was in favour of the latter. If the opinions of the different members were obtained at the meeting he would, with the permission of his seconder, withdraw his own motion in favour of the amendment rather than delay the matter for any time. He was so persuaded that to work for ten hours a day instead of twelve or thirteen, as at present, would result in economy, that he was quite prepared to do so if three-fourths only of the gentlemen present would say "yes, we will do it, regardless of others."

The Hon. Mr. N. N. Wadia said: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—I must in the first instance, say that to some extent I endorse the remarks which fell from you in your opening address. The first great point for us is to tender to consumers our goods at a low rate, for by doing so past experience has always shown us that the consumption is materially increased. The number of spindles that we have in India up to now have been producing, and are employed largely in supplying China, and it is desirable, if we mean to retain that market, that we should be in a position to give that market our yarns at the cheapest possible rate. That end can only be attained by looking forward to the economies that are possible in production. One of them has been pointed out by Mr. Dwarkadas, namely, the introduction of superior machinery—machinery likely to produce less waste, machinery likely to produce yarn of larger quantity for a good amount of labour and a good amount of power. These are all desirable means in attaining our object, but I contend there are other methods which we have neglected and which would help us materially if we were unanimous in adopting them.

First and foremost is an uniformity of wages, or what I may more correctly call a more uniform system of payment to our employés, for you know that Lancashire would not have been what it is to-day if it had not that system, and I think it behoves you now that you have such a large number of spindles and looms working in India, to adopt some definite form of agreement on that point, that agreement of course being adapted to the various classes and sizes of machinery at work, not only in your own town of Bombay, but in the mofussil and in the sister Presidencies. I contend that there is a very large waste of labour in the management of Indian mills, and I think my experience extending over the past twenty-five years will help you to see in what direction these economies can be effected. Some time ago I had the honour of addressing you a short letter when we were discussing the subject in a similar manner and on again looking at that letter to-day I still think that if these suggestions are adopted they will lead to a material reduction in cost of your labour. Of course, we know that labour forms only one item of our expenditure. Practically from twelve to fourteen *reas* per pound is the cost of No. 20s yarns, therefore there cannot be a very material reduction, but still there can be a reduction per pound in reducing labour of wages. It is for these reasons that I am not prepare to support the suggestion of "R.D.." I think if "R.D." will reflect and make further inquiries he will find that a general or wholesale scheme is not applicable to each and every mill, for every mill has its own particular arrangement, and it would be difficult to make, by a general resolution, any change in that direction; but if millowners will unite and make up their minds to appoint a committee of experts and combine with that committee to bring about the result I have indicated, I think you will get, so far as wages are concerned, a distinct enconomy. In another direction I think economy can be brought about, and that is in the suggestion of the President. Working from 7 to 5 is a very desirable end in the progress of the industry. I think we shall get with a lesser number of hands proportionately larger production of yarn and with less wastage and if you combine the two arrangements you will find them means of great economy. Well, Gentlemen, I will go further and ask you when you consider from time to time the question of short time whether China is the only means of your outlet. Are you going to stop there and look at China, and if it develops its industry, close your mills, or are you prepared to take a step in advance and try to supply your home consumption? It is well known that even last year you had fifteen million pounds of yarn sent into the Bombay Presidency. Can we not make an effort to supply that large quantity? (Applause.) I have done my little during the last few years in trying to introduce, with the help and assistance of my friends who sit alongside of me, to show that there are other cottons than Indian cotton which could be imported and manufactured for the benefit of our industry. Egyptian cotton can be laid down in Bombay at the same price as in Liverpool, and when manufactured it has the advantage in Bombay of the freight from Liverpool. Will you not make an effort? I promise you will be successful from the experiments I have made. If you only persevere and manufacture cloth and goods of a quality which India can take and does take, I think your spinning industry will not stop where it is to day but there will be three or four-fold more spindles working. You must not stop because China will not take your yarn. You must manufacture other descriptions of goods. You must keep down the cost of production, and by these means I feel sure you will not only supply China at a cheap rate, but also be able to supply India, and there will be no necessity to think of short time. These are some of the lines which are practical, and when the various proposals are discussed by millowners, I hope it will enable them to see there is something beyond China for our salvation. I am quite prepared, and think my friends are, to consider any movements which will not reduce production and will not increase the cost of production but will enable us to employ our hands in such a way as to minimize the charges, and I quite agree with Mr. Cotton that it is not only a question for spinning mills, but also for weaving mills. They will be bound to follow. With a view to simplify the matter now before the meeting I will propose that the opinion of the millowners be obtained on both the "short-time" suggested. I will omit the question of the reduction of 15 per cent. in wages. I cannot accept that.—(Applause.)

Mr. D. E. Wacha said the question of wages was a most intricate one and should not be discussed simply in connection with the temporary difficulties which at present existed. If the silver question and the new currency legislation were to affect the whole of India, then the matter of wages would become a very much larger question than they at present contemplated, America might have a silver standard and they must wait to see how they affected Bombay and China. Apart from international influences they had to see how far the fact of having Rs. 15 to a sovereign would interfere with the prices of food and clothing for the operatives in this country, and that could not be ascertained till the busy export season commenced. If the operatives had to pay more for their food and clothing, it would be for them to consider if they should not retrace their steps and give them an increase. It would be far better to allow the question of wages to remain in abeyance until the effect of the altered condition of things was ascertained, and then it might be placed before a committee of experts and settled once for all.

The Chairman inquired of Mr. Dwarkadas if he would consent to expunge from his amendment that point which dealt with the reduction of wages ?

Mr. Dwarkadas ultimately withdrew that part of his amendment, at the same time observing that in his opinion it was impossible to have a short-time movement without some reduction in wages.

The Chairman then withdrew his original motion in favour of Mr. Dwarkadas's proposition, which was eventually carried in the following form :—"That from the termination of the present agreement for short time up to the 31st December the spinning mills shall work from 7 a.m. to 5-30 p. m., with the usual interval of thirty minutes in the middle of the day. The signatures of the agents of the various spinning mills in Bombay to be obtained to an agreement giving effect to this resolution."

The Chairman then stated that Mr. N. N. Wadia had kindly promised to prepare for them a schedule of wages which he thought would be the first step towards a settlement of that important question. Mr. Wadia, who he understood would object to any reduction of wages on the present basis, would willingly agree with the rest of the millowners to a reduction if they had a proper schedule upon which they could work. Mr. Wadia's schedule he took it would be applicable to the various circumstances of the various mills and the different descriptions of machinery at work in them. He concluded by moving, "That Mr. Wadia should be requested to prepare a schedule of wages to be paid in the different mills, taking into consideration the various circumstances and classes of machinery in the different mills, mill agents undertaking to supply all necessary information to Mr. Wadia; such schedule to be submitted to a meeting of the Association for adoption or amendment."

Mr. Jeevandas Muljee seconded the proposition and it was agreed to.

The Chairman then announced that Mr. John Marshall, the Secretary, had prepared a circular which could be signed by the gentlemen present, so that practical effect could be given to the resolution that had been passed that afternoon. Mr. Cotton having signed the paper it was circulated amongst those present and signed, after which the proceedings terminated with the usual compliment to the Chairman.

BOMBAY BOILER INSPECTION RULES, 1894.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 21st May 1894.

No. 1877.—In exercise of the power conferred by Sections 4, 7 and 35 of the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act, 1891, and in supersession of any rules heretofore in force under the said Act, the Governor in Council is pleased to frame the following rules for every part of the Presidency in which the said Act is in force, including Aden, viz. :—

Preliminary.

Short title.

1. These rules may be cited as the Bombay Boiler Inspection Rules 1894.

Definitions.

2. In these rules, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context :

(*a*) " the Act " means the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act, 1891 ;

(*b*) " section" means a section of the said Act ;

(*c*) " the Collector " means
(i) in the City of Bombay, the Collector of Bombay,

(ii) in the Settlement of Aden, the First Assistant Resident, and

(iii) elsewhere, the chief local officer in charge of the Revenue administration of a district ;

(*d*) " Aden " means the Settlement of Aden ;

(*e*) the " Presidency Proper " includes every part of the Presidency of Bombay other than Aden and the Province of Sind,

" The Presidency " includes the Province of Sind and every other part of the Presidency of Bombay except Aden, and " Mofussil " means any part of the Presidency except the City of Bombay ;

(*f*) " Office " means the Bombay Boiler Inspection Office, in which all records in connection with the working of the Act in the area where it is located are to be kept ;

(*g*) " Inspection " means the inspection of boilers under the Act, and " inspection fees " mean fees leviable under sections 8 and 17 and these rules ;

(*h*) The terms defined in section 3 shall be deemed to have, respectively, the same meaning as is given to them by the Act ;

(*i*) words in the singular include the plural and *vice versa*.

Inspector.

Duties and emoluments of Inspectors.

3. (1) No Inspector shall undertake any professional work unconnected with his duties under the Act.

(2) The emoluments of Inspectors shall consist

(*a*) in Aden entirely of inspection fees,

(*b*) in the Presidency entirely of monthly salaries payable by Government.

(3) Inspection fees received in the Presidency shall be placed to the credit of Government.

Boiler Inspection Office.

4. The location and charge of the offices for the undermentioned areas shall be as follows :—

Area.	Location.	Officer in charge.
For Aden	The Residency Office.	Inspector.
For the Presidency Proper.	The Town Custom House, Bombay.	Senior Inspector.
For Karachi District	Office of Collector.	Collector.
For Hyderabad District.	Do.	Do.

Duties of Senior Inspector.

5. The Senior Inspector shall ordinarily inspect in the City of Bombay. He

(*a*) *shall*, when not engaged in out-door duties,

(i) attend office during usual office hours,

(ii) act under the orders of the Collector of Bombay, and

(iii) make to the Collector of Bombay and to the Collectors of the districts in the Presidency all reports concerning the working of the Act in their respective charges ;

(*b*) *may* ;

(i) whenever he thinks such a course necessary or desirable, make any particular inspection in any part of the Presidency, in order to supervise the work and proceedings of the Junior Inspectors ;

(ii) authorize or direct inspection in the said city by a Junior Inspector.

Aden Inspector's duties.

6. Inspection in Aden shall be conducted by an Inspector who shall

(*a*) act under the orders of the Political Resident, and

(*b*) make reports to that officer through the Collector.

Ordinary duties of Junior Inspectors.

7. (1) Inspections in the mofussil shall ordinarily be made by a Junior Inspector.

(2) All Junior Inspectors in the Presidency shall

(*a*) be subordinate to the Senior Inspector,

(*b*) submit every week to the Senior Inspector copies of their diaries for his information and record,

(*c*) make reports to the Senior Inspector.

Duties of all Inspectors in the Presidency.

8. Every Inspector in the Presidency shall keep the following records :

(*a*) a diary of the work which he performs from day to day, in which he shall enter
(i) each place visited,
(ii) each work performed by him under the Act,
(iii) the fees earned on account of such work,
(iv) such additional particulars as he or his superior from time to time thinks necessary ; and

(*b*) in accordance with such orders as the Collector of Bombay may make requiring statements with regard to boilers liable to inspection under the Act—
(i) an Index,
(ii) a Register,
(iii) Dimension sheets,
(iv) such other statements and records as may, from time to time, be required as aforesaid.

Subordination of Inspectors in the Presidency to Collectors.

9. Every Inspector in the Presidency shall act

(*a*) in respect of travelling and office work, under the orders of the Collector of Bombay ;

(*b*) in respect of inspections in the mofussil and any action connected therewith, under the orders of the Collector of the district in which such inspection is required or made.

Duties of Inspectors with respect to Commissions.

10. An Inspector against whose proceedings an appeal is made shall attend every meeting of a Commission appointed under section 5 to hear such appeal and shall make statements on such matters and submit such plans to the Commission as he thinks necessary, or as shall be called for by the Commission.

Provisions as to inspection of boilers.

11. (1) Inspections shall be carried out in accordance with the separate "Rules for settling the duties of Inspectors."

(2) If the owner or person in charge of a boiler to be examined fails to comply in any material point with any of the provisions of section 9, the Inspector shall defer his inspection and shall report the case to the Collector, or in Bombay, if a Junior Inspector is making the inspection, to the Senior Inspector, for orders.

Fees for inspection.

12. Inspecting fees shall be levied according to the following scale :—

(1) For inspecting each boiler not exceeding	10	N. H. P.	Rs. 15
(2) For inspecting each boiler exceeding 10 but not over...	20	„	„ 20
(3) For inspecting each boiler exceeding 20 but not over...	30	„	„ 30
(4) For inspecting each boiler exceeding 30 but not over...	50	„	„ 40
(5) For inspecting each boiler exceeding	50	„	„ 50

Commission.

Commissions to consist of three members.

13. (1) Elsewhere than Aden, Commissions appointed by Government under section 5 will consist of three members, one of whom shall be President of the Commission.

(2) In Aden the Commission will consist of one person appointed by Government, who shall perform the duties hereinafter imposed on the President of a Commission elsewhere.

(3) The appointments and the terms for which they are respectively to endure will be notified in the *Bombay Government Gazette*.

Meeting of Commissions.

14. Members of Commissions shall assemble at the request of the Collector at his office or at such other place as he may specify whenever necessary for hearing appeals under section 11 or determining questions under section 14, or any matter relating to the Act, and a clerk of the Boiler Office or of the Collector's Office will act as Clerk to the Commission.

Emoluments of Members of Commissions.

15. Every member of a Commission shall be entitled to receive in Bombay a fee of Rs. (30) thirty, and elsewhere of such amount as may from time to time be prescribed by Government for each district, for each meeting of the Commission at which any duty prescribed by the Act is performed by the Commission and which he attends from the beginning to the end thereof. In the mofussil every member of Commission shall also be entitled to travelling expenses, if any have been incurred by him.

Enquiry into misconduct, &c., of Engineers.

16. It shall be the duty of the Collector to inquire into any alleged drunkenness, negligence or serious misconduct on the part of any Engineer in charge of a boiler or boilers of any horse-power, and at the close of such enquiry to make such recommendation to Government with reference to section 24 as he shall think fit.

Manner of marking registry number of boilers.

17. The registry number of every boiler shall be cut in the front plate thereof in such position as shall be pointed out by an Inspector. The device to be so engraved shall consist of the letters R Y above the letters No. divided by a horizontal line, the letters to be followed by the number in figures, the former to be one half an inch and the latter one and a

quarter inch in height, the whole to be enclosed in a rectangular figure one-sixteenth of an inch clear from the letters and figures.

The engraving shall be not less than one-sixty-fourth of an inch deep (*see* specimen).

R Y ——148 No.

Appeals and enquiries under Section 14.

18. An appeal under section 11 shall be made in writing, either in English or in the vernacular.

19. It may either be presented personally to the Collector or sent by post.

20. The petition of appeal shall be accompanied by the original of the reasons, given in writing by the Inspector, for the refusal of the certificate or by a certified copy of it.

21. The petition shall state the grounds of appeal against the reasons given by the Inspector for refusing the certificate.

22. On receipt of an appeal forwarded by the Collector, the Commission shall issue a notice to the appellant stating a date not later than that within which the appeal must, under section 12 of the Act, be heard, on which it is proposed to hear the appeal, and informing him that if he wishes to be heard in support of the appeal, or to produce evidence, he must be present either in person or by an authorized agent, with his evidence, on the date specified. The notice shall be sent to such address as shall be entered in the petition of appeal. If the petitioner is not present on the date fixed, the appeal shall be decided in his absence.

23. When it shall appear to the Collector that enquiry should be made with regard to any of the matters mentioned in clauses (*a*), (*b*), or (*c*) of sub-section (*1*) *of section* 14, he shall inform the Commission, which shall then take action under the section. The Commission may also take action under the section of its own motion.

24. Notice shall be sent by the Commission to the person regarding whose certificate an enquiry is to be held, specifying briefly the charge made and fixing the date of the enquiry. On such date he may either submit a written statement, or may be present in person or by authorized agent, and he shall be allowed to produce any evidence he may have bearing on the facts under enquiry.

25. The Commission may, at its discretion, summon any witness whose evidence it considers necessary for the purposes of any enquiry held by it.

26. All decisions of the Commission shall be in accordance with the votes of the majority of the members. The President shall have a casting vote.

27. The proceedings of the Commission shall be in writing and shall be signed by the President. A copy of any order passed shall be given to the person affected by it, if he apply for it, on payment of copying charges and stamp fees.

Enquiries under Section 24 *(1).*

28. If the Collector shall have reason to believe, from any cause whatever, that an enquiry should be made under section 24 (1) with regard to incompetency, drunkenness, serious misconduct or negligence on the part of any Engineer possessing a certificate of competency or service under the Act, he may either make such enquiry personally or cause it to be made by an Assistant or Deputy Collector. The proceedings shall be held in the presence of the Engineer whose conduct forms the subject of the enquiry, and he shall have an opportunity of making any statement he may wish to make and of producing evidence in his defence. The Collector shall forward the proceedings, with the opinion of the officer conducting the enquiry, to Government, with such recommendation with reference to section 24 as he shall think fit.

No. 1877 *A.*—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 35 (*a*) of the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act, 1891, the Governor in Council is pleased to frame the following rules for settling the duties of Inspectors under the said Act with respect to the inspection of Steam Boilers in every part of the Bombay Presidency in which the said Act is in force, including Aden, viz. :—

Iron Boilers.

1. The Inspector is required by the Act to fix the pressure to be allowed on boilers. In performing this very responsible and onerous duty he must be very careful, as in the event of accident it will be necessary for him to prove clearly that he used due caution. On the one hand he must be careful as regards safety, and on the other hand he must not unduly reduce the pressure on a boiler.

2. The Inspector should fix the working pressure for boilers by a series of calculations of the strength of the various parts, and according to the workmanship and material.

In the case of boilers made in India, the Boiler Inspection Department may receive for examination plans and particulars of boilers before the commencement of manufacture, by these means hoping to prevent questions arising after the boilers are finished. The Senior Inspector should receive and report on any plans of boilers intended for use in Bombay or the districts that may be submitted in due course.

When the Inspector has received plans and tracings of new boilers, or of alterations of boilers, and has approved of them, he will of course be careful in making his examination, when the boiler is ready for work, to see that they have been followed out. When he has not had the plans submitted, but is called in to inspect a boiler, he will of course measure the parts, note the

details of construction, and, if necessary, bore the plates to ascertain their thickness, &c., before he gives his certificate.

No Inspector shall declare a boiler to be safe unless (*a*) he is fully informed as to its construction, material and workmanship, or unless (*b*) he is furnished with a certificate from a Chief Engineer of a recognised boiler insurance company. He should therefore be very careful how he ventures to give a certificate.

3. In the case of new boilers the Inspector may allow a stress not exceeding 7,000 lbs. per square inch of net section on solid iron screwed stays supporting flat surfaces, but the stress should not exceed 5,000 lbs. when the stays have been welded or worked in the fire.

The areas of diagonal stays are found in the following way: Find the area of a direct stay needed to support the surface, multiply this area by the length of the diagonal stay, and divide the product by the length of a line drawn at right angles to the surface supported to the end of the diagonal stay; the quotient will be the area of the diagonal stay required.

When gusset stays are used, their area should be in excess of that found in the above way.

4. When the tops of combustion boxes or other parts of a boiler are supported by solid rectangular girders the following formula should be used for finding the working pressure to be allowed on the girders, assuming that they are not subjected to a greater temperature than the ordinary heat of steam, and in the case of combustion chambers that the ends are fitted to the edges of the tube plate and the back plate of the combustion box.

$$\frac{C \times d^2 \times T}{(W-P)\, D \times L} = \text{Working Pressure.}$$

W = Width of combustion box in inches.

P = Pitch of supporting bolts in inches.

D = Distance between the girders from centre to centre in inches.

L = Length of girder in feet.

D = Depth of girder in inches.

T = Thickness of girder in inches.

C = 500 when the girder is fitted with one supporting bolt.

C = 750 when the girder is fitted with two or three supporting bolts.

C = 850 when the girder is fitted with four supporting bolts.

The working pressure for the supporting bolts and for the plate between them should be determined by the rule for ordinary stays.

5. The pressure on plates forming flat surfaces is found by the following formula:—

$$\frac{C \times (T+1)^2}{S-6} = \text{Working Pressure.}$$

T=Thickness of the plate in sixteenths of an inch.

S=Surface supported in square inches.

C=Constant according to the following circumstances.

C=100 when the plates are not exposed to the impact of heat or flame, and the stays are fitted with nuts and washers, the latter being at least three times the diameter of the stay and two-thirds the thickness of the plates they cover.*

C=90 when the plates are not exposed to the impact of heat or flame, and the stays are fitted with nuts only.

C=60 when the plates are exposed to the impact of heat or flame, and steam in contact with the plates, and the stays fitted with nuts and washers, the latter being at least three times the diameter of the stay and two-thirds the thickness of the plates they cover.

C=54 when the plates are exposed to the impact of heat or flame, and steam in contact with the plates, and the stays fitted with nuts only.

C=80 when the plates are exposed to the impact of heat or flame, with water in contact with the plates, and the stays screwed into the plates and fitted with nuts.

C=60 when the plates are exposed to the impact of heat or flame, with water in contact with the plates and the stays screwed into the plates, having the ends riveted over to form substantial heads.

C=36 when the plates are exposed to the impact of heat or flame, and steam in contact with the plates, with the stays screwed into the plates and having the ends riveted over to form substantial heads.

In cases where plates are stiffened by T or L irons, and a greater pressure is required for the plates than is allowed by the use of the above constants, the case should be submitted for the consideration of the Senior Inspector.

When the riveted ends of screwed stays are much worn or when the nuts are burned, the constant should be reduced, but the Inspector must act according to the circumstances that present themselves at the time of inspection, and it is expected that in cases where the riveted ends of screwed stays in the combustion boxes and furnaces are found in this state, it will be often necessary to reduce the constant 60 to about 36.

The Inspector should not in any case allow a greater compressive stress on the edge of the tube plates than 7,500 lbs. per square inch, which is that used in the following formula:

$$\frac{(D-d)\, T \times 15{,}000}{W \times D} = \text{Working Pressure.}$$

D= least horizontal distance between centres of tubes in inches.

d= inside diameter of ordinary tubes in inches.

T= thickness of tube plate in inches.

W=extreme width of combustion box in inches from front of tube plate to back of fire-box, or distance between combustion box tube plates when boiler is double ended and the box common to the furnaces at both ends.

6. Having regard to many cases in which serious defects have been discovered the Inspector should take care that boilers, the outside of which cannot be seen, are cleared of all covering and fittings for inspection whenever the Inspector considers it necessary. It will often be found necessary to reduce the pressure, unless the boilers are partially cleared from their

* If the diameter of riveted washers be at least 2-3rds the pitch of the stays, and the thickness not less than the plates they cover, the constants may be increased to 150.

When doubling plates are fitted of the same thickness as the plates they cover and not less in width than 2-3rds the pitch of the stays, the constants may be increased to 160.

seats to enable the Inspector to judge of their condition. If the owners in any special case have any good reasons for not wishing to clear them when the Inspector requires it, the Inspector should submit the whole case in detail to the Senior Inspector for his consideration. The Inspector must recollect that he is not to certify as sufficient any boiler respecting which he cannot thoroughly satisfy himself.

The Inspector should record in his inspection book the dates on which boilers are inspected, when and to what extent cleared from brick work, and whether the boilers were set or not when examined, and if not set, where they were examined. Boilers which have been cleared should in all cases be subjected to the hydraulic test before the brick work is rebuilt.

7. Boilers well constructed, well designed and made of good material should have an advantage in the matter of working pressure over boilers inferior in any of the above respects, as unless this is done the superior boiler is placed at a disadvantage, and good workmanship and material will be discouraged. The following rules are therefore prescribed.

When cylindrical boilers are made of the best material with all the rivet holes drilled in place and all the seams fitted with double butt straps each of at least five-eighths the thickness of the plates they cover, and all the seams at least double riveted with rivets having an allowance of not more than 75 per cent. over the single shear and provided that the boilers have been open to inspection during the whole period of construction, then 5 may be used as the factor of safety. The tensile strength of the iron is to be taken as equal to 47,000 lbs. per square inch with the grain, and 40,000 lbs, across the grain. But when the above conditions are not complied with, the additions in the following scale must be added to the factor 5, according to the circumstances of each case :

A†	·15	To be added when all the holes are fair and good in the longitudinal seams, but drilled out of place after bending.
B†	·3	To be added when all the holes are fair and good in the longitudinal seams, but drilled out of place before bending.
C	·3	To be added when all the holes are fair and good in the longitudinal seams, but punched after bending instead of drilled.
D	·5	To be added when all the holes are fair and good in the longitudinal seams, but punched before bending.
E*	·75	To be added when all the holes are not fair and good in the longitudinal seams.
F	·1	To be added if the holes are all fair and good in the circumferential seams, but drilled out of place after bending.
G†	·15	To be added if the holes are fair and good in the circumferential seams, but drilled before bending.
H	·15	To be added if the holes are fair and good in the circumferential seams, but punched after bending.
I†	·2	To be added if the holes are fair and good in the circumferential seams, but punched before bending.
J*	·2	To be added if the holes are not fair and good in the circumferential seams.
K	·2	To be added if double butt straps are not fitted to the longitudinal seams, and the said seams are lap and double riveted.
L	·1	To be added if double butt straps are not fitted to the longitudinal seams, and the said seams are lap and treble riveted.
M	·3	To be added if only single butt straps are fitted to the longitudinal seams, and the said seams are double riveted.
N	·15	To be added if only single butt straps are fitted to the longitudinal seams and the said seams are treble riveted.
O	·1	To be added when any description of joint in the longitudinal seams is single riveted.
P	·1	To be added if the circumferential seams are fitted with single butt straps and are double riveted.
Q	·2	To be added if the circumferential seams are fitted with single butt straps and are single riveted.
R	·1	To be added if the circumferential seams are fitted with double butt straps and are single riveted.
S	·1	To be added if the circumferential seams are lap joints and are double riveted.
T	·2	To be added if the circumferential seams are lap joints and are single riveted.
U	·25	To be added when the circumferential seams are lap, and the stakes of plates are not entirely under or over.
V‡	·3	To be added when the boiler is of such a length as to fire from both ends, or is of unusual length, as in the case of flue boilers; and the circumferential seams fitted as described opposite P, R, and S, but of course when the circumferential seams are as described opposite Q and T V ·3 will become V ·4
W*	·4	To be added if the seams are not properly crossed.
X*	·4	To be added when the iron is in any way doubtful, and the Inspector is not satisfied that it is of the best quality.
Y††	1·65	To be added if no certificate is produced from a Chief Engineer of a recognized Boiler Insurance Company or if the boiler was not open to inspection during the whole period of its construction by the Inspectors of any recognized Boiler Insurance Company.

Where marked* the factor of safety should be increased still further if the workmanship or material is very doubtful or is very unsatisfactory

† When the holes are to be rimered, or bored out in place, the case should be submitted to the Senior Inspector as to the reduction or omission of A, B, G, and I as heretofore.

‡ When boilers are comparatively short, the cases should be submitted to the Senior Inspector for consideration as to the omission of V as heretofore.

When the circumferential seams are double strapped and double riveted or lapped and treble riveted, and the calculated strength not less than 65 per cent. of the solid plate V, ·3 may be omitted as heretofore.

The strength of ordinary joints is found by the following method :

$$\frac{(\text{Pitch} \times \text{Diameter of rivet}) \times 100}{\text{Pitch}} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Percentage of strength of} \\ \text{plate at joint as compared} \\ \text{with the solid plate.} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\frac{(\text{Area of rivet} \times \text{No. of rows of rivets}) \times 100}{\text{Pitch} \times \text{thickness of plate}} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Percentage of strength of rivets} \\ \text{as compared with the solid plates §} \end{array} \right.$$

§ If the rivets are exposed to double shear, multiply the percentage as found by 1·75.

Then take iron as equal to 47,000 lbs. per square inch and use the smaller of the two percentages as the strength of the joint, and adopt the factor of safety as found from the preceding scale.

$$\frac{(47{,}000 \times \text{percentage of strength of joint}) \times \text{twice the thickness of the plate in inches.}}{\text{Inside diameter of the boiler in inches} \times \text{factor of safety}} = \text{Pressure to be allowed per square inch on the safety-valves.}$$

In the case of ordinary zigzag riveting the strength through the plate diagonally between the rivets, when diagonal pitch $= \frac{5}{10}$ horizontal pitch + $\frac{4}{5}$ diameter of rivet.

Plates that are drilled in place must have been taken apart and the burr taken off and the holes slightly countersunk from the outsides.

Butt straps must have been cut from plates and not from bars, and must be of as good a quality as the shell plates, and for the longitudinal seams must be cut across the fibre. The rivet holes may have been punched or drilled when the plates are punched or drilled out of place, but when drilled in place must have been taken apart and the burr taken off and slightly countersunk from the outside.

When single butt straps are used and the rivet holes in them punched, they must be one-eighth thicker than the plates they cover.

The diameter of the rivets must not be less than the thickness of the plates of which the shell is made, but it will be found when the plates are thin, or when lap joints or single butt straps are adopted, that the diameter of the rivets should be in excess of the thickness of the plates.

Dished ends must be stayed as flat surfaces; but when they are theoretically equal to the pressure needed, when considered as portions of spheres, the stays when solid may have a stress of 14,000 lbs. per square inch of net section, but the stress should not exceed 10,000 lbs. when the stays have been welded or worked in the fire.

Truly hemispherical ends subjected to internal pressure may be allowed double the pressure that is suitable for a cylinder of the same diameter and thickness.

All man-holes and openings must be stiffened with compensating rings of at least the same effective sectional area as the plates cut out, and in no case should the plate rings be less in thickness than the plates to which they are attached. The openings in the shells of cylindrical boilers should have their shorter axes placed longitudinally. It is very desirable that the compensating rings round openings in flat surfaces be made of L or T iron. Cast-iron doors are not to be passed.

The neutral part of boiler shells under steam domes must be efficiently stiffened and stayed, as serious accidents have arisen from the want of such precautions.

8. New boilers are to be tested by hydraulic pressure according to the following scale.

Boilers intended to work up to 100 lbs. pressure per square inch or any pressure below that are to be tested to double the working pressure.

Above lbs.	101	up to lbs.	125	to be tested to lbs.	200.
„	125	„	150	„	230.
„	150	„	175	„	250.
„	175	„	200	„	270.
„	200	„	225	„	290.
„	225	„	250	„	310.
„	250	„	275	„	330.
„	275	„	300	„	350.

Any boilers intended for working pressure above these to be tested to not less than 50 lbs. above such working pressure.

In the case of old boilers the Inspector must use his own judgment as to the necessary pressure to be applied.

9. Circular furnaces with the longitudinal joints welded or made with a butt strap.

$$\frac{90{,}000 \times \text{the square of the thickness of the plate in inches}}{(\text{Length in feet} + 1) \times \text{diameter in inches.}} = \text{working pressure per square inch, provided it does not exceed that found by the following formula:}$$

$$\frac{8{,}000 \times \text{thickness in inches}}{\text{diameter in inches.}} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Working pressure per} \\ \text{square inch.} \end{array} \right.$$

The second formula limits the crushing stress on the material to 4,000 lbs. per square inch.

The length is to be measured between the rings if the furnace is made with rings.

If the longitudinal joints instead of being butted are lap-jointed in the ordinary way, then 75,000 is to be used instead of 90,000, excepting only were the lap is bevelled and so made as to give the flues the form of a *true* circle, when 80,000 may be used.

When the material or the workmanship is not of the best quality, the constants given above must be reduced, that is to say, the 90,000 will become 80,000, the 80,000 will become 70,000, the 70,000 will become 60,000; when neither the material nor the workmanship is of the best quality, such constants will require to be further reduced, according to circumstances and the judgment of the Inspector, as in the case of old boilers. One of the conditions of best workmanship is that the joints are double riveted with double butt straps, or single riveted with double butt straps, and the holes drilled after the bending is done and when in place and the plates afterwards taken apart, the burr on the holes taken off and the holes slightly countersunk from the outside.*

---

* The following examples will serve to show the application of the constants for the different cases that may arise:

Furnaces with butt joints and drilled rivet holes.
- 90,000 where the longitudinal seams are welded.
- 90,000 where the longitudinal seams are double riveted and fitted with single butt straps.
- 80,000 where the longitudinal seams are single riveted and fitted with single butt straps.
- 90,000 where the longitudinal seams are single riveted and fitted with double butt straps.

The working pressure for corrugated furnaces, practically circular and machine made, provided the plane parts at the ends do not exceed 6 inches in length, and the plates are not less than $\frac{5}{16}$ inch thick, should not be greater than found by the following formula :

$$\frac{9{,}000 \times \text{thickness in inches}}{\text{Mean diameter in inches}} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Working pressure per} \\ \text{square inch.} \end{array} \right.$$

Steel Boilers.

10. For Steel Boilers the rules for iron boilers may be increased as follows :—

The constants for flat surfaces when they are supported by stays screwed into the plate and riveted, 10 per cent. The constants for flat surfaces when they are supported by stays screwed into the plate and nutted, or when the stays are nutted in the steam space, 25 per cent. This is also applicable to the constants for flat surfaces stiffened by riveted washers or doubling strips, and supported by nutted stays.

The constants for combustion box girders, 10 per cent.

Boilers—General.

11. Small boilers must be surveyed and be fitted the same way as the main boilers, and have a water and steam gauge, and all other fittings complete, and as regards safety valves, must comply with the same regulations as the main boilers.

12. No boilers or steam chamber is to be so constructed, fitted, or arranged so that the escape of steam from it through the safety-valve can be wholly, or partially, intercepted by the action of any other valve.

A stop valve must always be fitted between the boiler and the steam pipe, and where two or more boilers are connected with a steam receiver or superheater, between each boiler and the superheater or steam receiver. The object of this is obvious, viz., to avoid the failure of all the boilers through the failure of one. The necks of stop valves should be as short as practicable.

Furnaces with butt joints & punched rivet holes.	85,000 where the longitudinal seams are double riveted and fitted with single butt straps.
	75,000 where the longitudinal seams are single riveted and fitted with single straps.
	85,000 where the longitudinal seams are single riveted and fitted with double butt straps.
Furnaces with lapped joints and drilled rivet holes.	80,000 where the longitudinal seams are double riveted and bevelled.
	70,000 where the longitudinal seams are double riveted and not bevelled.
	70,000 where the longitudinal seams are single riveted and bevelled.
	65,000 where the longitudinal seams are single riveted and not bevelled.
Furnaces with lapped joints and punched rivet holes.	75,000 where the longitudinal seams are double riveted and bevelled.
	70,000 where the longitudinal seams are double riveted and *not* bevelled.
	65,000 where the longitudinal seams are single riveted and bevelled.
	60,000 where the longitudinal seams are single riveted and not bevelled.

In the case of upright fire boxes of donkey or similar boilers, 10 per cent. should be deducted from the constants given above, applicable to the respective classes of work.

13. Each boiler must be fitted with a glass water-gauge, at least two test cocks, and steam-gauge, that is to say, each boiler must be fitted with all fittings as complete as if there were only one boiler. When a factory has more than one boiler, and these boilers are fitted with stop-valves, each boiler must be treated as a separate one, and have all the requisite fittings.

14. On every inspection of a steam boiler the Inspector shall, if the boiler is large enough, go inside it, and make a thorough examination of it.

When the boilers are not large enough for the Inspector to get into, he should see them tested by hydraulic pressure at every annual inspection at least. The hydraulic test should also be applied at every inspection if the Inspector consider it necessary.

Whenever it is only removable stays that prevent getting in, he must order their removal, and he must see them properly replaced before granting his declaration.

If any part of a main boiler near the uptake fireboxes or furnaces is so constructed that the Inspector cannot examine it, he is not to give a declaration, but shall report the case to the Senior Inspector.

If for special reasons, and for special reasons only, the Inspector cannot go inside a small boiler, he must distinctly state on the face of his declaration his reasons for not being able to do so.

15. If the boiler is too hot for the Inspector to examine the inside efficiently; and with safety and convenience, he should decline to examine the boiler, and absolutely refuse to grant a certificate, until he can make an efficient internal examination.

16. Before testing a boiler the Inspector shall examine it, take the necessary measurements, and calculate what the working pressure should be in accordance with the regulations, and only test it with reference to that pressure in accordance with Rule 8. If the test is not satisfactory, the pressure must be proportionately reduced.

This course will enable any necessary alterations to be made by the owners and prevent delay or disappointment. The Inspector who grants the certificate should not increase the working pressure without first consulting the Senior Inspector.

The Inspector who grants the certificate must examine the boilers thoroughly, and in the absence of special instructions from the Senior Inspector, will be held responsible for the pressure allowed.

17. The Inspector shall see all new boilers and boilers that have been cleaned for a thorough repair, tested by hydraulic pressure, in accordance with Rule 8 previous to the boilers being set, and before they are covered in, to test the workman-

ship, &c.; but the working pressure is to be determined by the strength of stays, thickness of plates, and strength of riveting, &c., and not by the hydraulic test.

The hydraulic test should in no case exceed twice the calculated working pressure of the boiler, and it is never to be applied until the boiler has been examined and until the strength has been calculated, from the necessary measurements taken from the boiler itself.

When the boilers are set the Inspector may, at any time he thinks it necessary, before he gives a certificate, have them tested by hydraulic pressure to satisfy himself as to any doubtful part, or of places not easy of access, care being taken in the case of old boilers not to overstrain them; but the test must always exceed the working pressure.

The hydraulic test should before a certificate is granted be applied to all boilers that have not previously had a working certificate.

When a boiler is partially inspected by one Inspector, and the inspection is completed and a certificate granted by another, if the Inspector who witnesses the test of the boiler by hydraulic pressure has an opportunity of examining it inside and outside after the test, such Inspector should determine the pressure to be allowed on the boiler in question, taking care to inform the makers, owners, or agents, and the Inspector who is ultimately to grant a certificate, what pressure should in his opinion be allowed on it. In the event of the original Inspectors having no opportunity to examine the boiler inside and out after the hydrostatic test, the Inspector must re-test the boiler by water and examine the boiler inside and out before determining the working pressure and granting a certificate.

The amount of the hydraulic pressure test, and the date on which it was last applied to the boiler, should be inserted in the Inspector's certificate, and recorded in the dimension sheet of that boiler.

Inspectors should pay particular attention to the examination and testing of steam pipes and economisers.

In all cases in which a socket expansion joint is fitted to a bent steam pipe, the Inspector should require a fixed gland and bolts to be fitted in order to prevent the end of the pipe being forced out of the socket. This regulation should be complied with in all cases of bent pipes fitted with socket expansion joints. Fixed glands and bolts should be fitted to the expansion joints of straight steam pipes, as cases have occurred particularly with small straight pipes, in which the ends of the pipes have been forced out of the sockets.

18. In all boilers in which the Inspectors find that cast iron is employed in such a manner as to be subject to the pressure of steam or water, they shall report the circumstances to the Senior Inspector, in order that they may receive instructions how to act. Cast iron must not be used for stays, and Inspectors should discourage the use of cast iron saddles for boilers.

19. A pressure once allowed on a boiler is not, *under any circumstances whatever*, to be increased unless the Inspector has previously written for and obtained the sanction of the Senior Inspector.

In case an Inspector is of opinion that an increased pressure may with safety be allowed, he shall communicate with the Inspector who last inspected the boiler; and if on learning the reasons why the existing pressure was formerly allowed, the Inspector is still of opinion that it may be increased, he should communicate all the facts of the case to the Senior Inspector; but, as above stated, the pressure shall not in any case be increased until the question has been decided by him.

Safety-valves.

20. The Inspectors are instructed that in all *new boilers*, and whenever *alterations can be easily made*, the safety-valve and stop-valve shoud be placed directly on the boiler; and the neck, or part between the valve and the flange which is bolted on to the boiler, should be as short as possible.

The Inspector should note that it is not intended by this instruction that old boilers which have been previously passed with such an arrangement should be thrown out of work for the alterations to be carried out.

Of course in any case in which an Inspector is of opinion that it is positively dangerous to have a length of pipe between the boilers and the safety-valve, it is his duty at once to insist on the requisite alterations being made before granting a declaration.

The Inspector shall declare, amongst other things, the limits of the weight to be placed on the safety-valves, and that the safety-valves are such and in such condition as required by the Act.

21. The area per square foot of fire grate surface of safety-valves, or (when there is more than one safety-valve on the boiler) the combined area of the safety-valves should be not less than that given in the following tables opposite the boiler pressure intended, provided the valves are not less than two inches in diameter. This applies to new boilers which have not received working certificate.

In ascertaining the fire grate area, the length of the grate should be measured from the inner edge of the dead plate to the front of the bridge, and the width from side to side of the furnace on the top of the bars at the middle of their length.

If there is only one safety-valve on a *main* boiler the Inspector should not grant a certificate without first referring the case to the Senior Inspector for special instructions,

In the case of small boilers, if it is wished to fit valves smaller than two inches diameter, the case should be submitted for the consideration of the Senior Inspector.

SAFETY-VALVE AREAS.

Boiler Pressure	Area of Valve per square foot of Fire grate	Boiler Pressure	Area of Valve per square foot of Fire grate.	Boiler Pressure	Area of Valve per square foot of Fire grate.
lbs.	Sq. inch.	lbs.	Sq. inch.	lbs.	Sq. inch.
15	1·250	77	·407	139	·243
16	1·209	78	·403	140	·241
17	1·171	79	·398	141	·240
18	1·136	80	·394	142	·238
19	1·102	81	·390	143	·237
20	1·071	82	·386	144	·235
21	1·041	83	·382	145	·234
22	1·013	84	·378	146	·232
23	·986	85	·375	147	·231
24	·961	86	·371	148	·230
25	·937	87	·367	149	·228
26	·914	88	·364	150	·227
27	·892	89	·360	151	·225
28	·872	90	·357	152	·224
29	·852	91	·353	153	·223
30	·833	92	·350	154	·221
31	·815	93	·347	155	·220
32	·797	94	·344	156	·219
33	·781	95	·340	157	·218
34	·765	96	·337	158	·216
35	·750	97	·334	159	·215
36	·735	98	·331	160	·214
37	·721	99	·328	161	·213
38	·707	100	·326	162	·211
39	·694	101	·323	163	·210
40	·681	102	·320	164	·209
41	·669	103	·317	165	·208
42	·657	104	·315	166	·207
43	·646	105	·312	167	·206
44	·635	106	·309	168	·204
45	·625	107	·307	169	·203
46	·614	108	·304	170	·202
47	·604	109	·302	171	·201
48	·595	110	·300	172	·200
49	·585	111	·297	173	·199
50	·576	112	·295	174	·198
51	·568	113	·292	175	·197
52	·559	114	·290	176	·196
53	·551	115	·288	177	·195
54	·543	116	·286	178	·194
55	·535	117	·284	179	·193
56	·528	118	·281	180	·192
57	·520	119	·279	181	·191
58	·513	120	·277	182	·190
59	·506	121	·275	183	·189
60	·500	122	·273	184	·188
61	·493	123	·271	185	·187
62	·487	124	·269	186	·186
63	·480	125	·267	187	·185
64	·474	126	·265	188	·184
65	·468	127	·264	189	·183
66	·462	128	·262	190	·182
67	·457	129	·260	191	·181
68	·451	130	·258	192	·181
69	·446	131	·256	193	·180
70	·441	132	·255	194	·179
71	·436	133	·253	195	·178
72	·431	134	·251	196	·177
73	·426	135	·250	197	·176
74	·421	136	·248	198	·176
75	·416	137	·246	199	·175
76	·412	138	·245	200	·174

22. The Inspector in his examination of the boilers and appurtenances is particularly to direct his attention to the safety-valves, and whenever he considers it necessary, he is to satisfy himself as to the pressure on the boiler by actual trial.

The Inspector is to fix the limits of the weight to be placed on the safety-valves, and the responsibility of issuing a certificate before he is fully satisfied on the point is very grave. The law places on the Inspector the responsibility of "declaring" that the boilers are in his judgment sufficient with the weights he states. The Inspector is to examine the whole of the valves, weights, and springs at every inspection.

The responsibility of seeing to the efficiency of the mode by which the valves are fitted so as to be as much as practicable under the control of the engineer when steam is up, rests with the Inspector.

The safety-valve should be fitted with lifting gear, which should in all cases be arranged so that it can be worked by hand.

Care should be taken that the safety-valves have a lift equal to at least one-fourth their diameter; that the openings for the passage of steam to and from the valves, including the waste steam pipe, should each have an area not less than the area of valves required, and that each valve-box has a drain pipe fitted at its lower part. In the case of lever valves, if the lever is not bushed with brass, the pins must be of brass; iron and iron working together must not be passed. Too much care cannot be devoted to seeing that there is proper lift and free means of escape of waste steam, as it is obvious that unless the lift and means for escape of waste steam are ample, the effect is the same as reducing the area of the valve or putting on an extra load. The valve seats should be secured by studs and nuts.

The Inspectors are, as far as is in their power to make these points generally known to the owners of Steam Boilers.

23. When the Inspector has determined the amount of pressure, he is to see the valves weighted accordingly and the weights or springs fixed in such a manner as to preclude the possibility of their shifting or in any way increasing the pressure. The limits of the weight on the valves is to be inserted in the declaration, and should it at any time come to an Inspector's knowledge that the weights or the loading of the valves have been shifted, or otherwise altered, or that the valves have been in any way interfered with, so as to increase the pressure, without the sanction of the Senior Inspector, he is at once to report the facts.

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,

G. W. VIDAL,

Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

APPENDIX X.

STATISTICS.

STATEMENT of Imports of Piece-Goods (Grey, Bleached, Coloured and Printed) and of Yarns (Grey and Dyed) from Great Britain into Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, from the year 1851 *to* 1893, *both inclusive.*

Year.	Piece Goods.			Yarns.		
	Bombay.	Calcutta.	Madras.	Bombay.	Calcutta.	Madras.
	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1851	116,351,747	213,757,342	3,712,729	6,384,321	18,281,592	1,289,835
1852	113,567,856	163,851,027	3,731,934	5,681,870	13,946,539	1,503,000
1853	130,838,032	172,098,876	8,038,050	6,849,463	15,350,537	2,068,994
1854	192,200,419	271,208,527	8,695,054	7,668,093	15,650,107	1,946,584
1855	128,193,027	256,069,194	6,542,924	7,447,529	16,901,310	2,107,969
1856	130,459,853	275,016,345	4,517,561	4,559,670	15,224,557	1,923,999
1857	137,761,636	235,190,273	9,375,347	2,838,644	10,691,863	2,370,741
1858	281,836,364	416,362,074	15,431,647	8,744,517	18,369,490	4,036,325
1859	307,086,509	520,899,016	20,425,632	12,899,875	20,043,485	5,741,441
1860	267,443,986	403,351,123	20,648,072	4,571,134	16,641,847	5,656,930
1861	272,573,717	418,671,687	14,628,188	5,578,828	13,933,256	3,694,985
1862	178,803,604	295,508,637	9,748,215	4,811,384	9,594,896	1,675,239
1863	232,321,038	234,645,916	16,352,677	5,592,995	10,394,931	3,702,562
1864	189,812,984	223,036,538	14,787,062	4,268,662	8,742,699	3,447,635
1865	175,486,677	319,047,954	17,291,103	4,073,811	6,981,809	2,232,948
1866	243,476,368	351,572,331	22,081,805	6,877,968	10,795,517	4,629,986
1867	316,784,109	528,434,956	23,258,498	6,568,619	13,006,019	4,684,638
1868	555,337,050	619,101,683	31,793,397	7,780,303	13,236,453	6,873,399
1869	296,158,439	518,741,346	29,683,469	7,981,949	11,858,210	7,773,638
1870	272,898,226	687,639,911	45,750,099	9,946,299	16,816,936	8,649,598
1871	305,416,233	684,926,367	47,560,133	6,097,531	12,041,848	6,876,841
1872	262,849,273	657,123,291	48,177,871	6,163,813	11,490,636	8,616,040
1873	349,631,830	664,987,114	57,666,309	8,667,090	11,192,248	8,918,841
1874	292,843,697	765,762,164	49,878,834	8,867,978	14,041,520	10,510,639
1875	305,917,934	744,439,224	44,683,288	6,863,763	12,945,102	10,104,020
1876	356,940,508	733,913,330	54,875,423	8,246,211	12,090,167	9,664,609
1877	354,779,192	885,688,850	39,106,318	10,624,710	14,364,341	8,683,595
1878	344,068,807	749,233,431	47,038,579	7,754,005	13,967,396	8,373,916
1879	343,811,233	788,759,250	61,375,691	7,469,113	10,580,436	9,581,363
1880	531,050,559	1,007,531,497	77,010,037	13,024,923	16,446,089	12,108,002
1881	544,890,697	947,329,460	82,451,852	12,326,706	13,597,371	11,099,762
1882	500,248,293	883,611,784	106,615,818	12,019,123	14,780,667	13,069,871
1883	572,738,196	878,949,353	107,868,579	16,220,463	13,478,764	11,033,824
1884	568,220,318	908,294,475	120,841,003	14,299,380	15,313,840	13,114,875
1885	547,773,459	911,987,148	93,757,204	14,132,372	13,473,067	9,597,197
1886	700,061,881	1,159,407,968	143,318,736	17,087,709	14,177,149	13,937,810
1887	585,502,258	988,370,500	117,502,619	14,990,151	14,040,137	13,432,638
1888	652,344,548	1,045,951,384	138,271,060	16,595,176	14,778,545	14,570,258
1889	634,608,171	1,031,000,980	144,140,943	13,011,348	11,836,681	13,393,848
1890	665,550,786	1,037,911,379	115,224,797	15,805,515	12,455,601	13,284,690
1891	572,065,309	961,686,226	108,083,576	15,526,869	12,484,617	14,666,189
1892	548,944,867	1,013,742,658	93,892,712	12,427,053	10,108,327	10,390,439
1893	604,439,138	1,009,441,511	106,086,291	10,466,233	13,124,097	11,387,889

ANNUAL IMPORTS FROM EUROPE INTO BOMBAY OF PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS FROM 1ST JANUARY 1884 TO 31ST DECEMBER 1893.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1884.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1885.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1886.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1887.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1888.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1889.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1890.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1891.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1892.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1893.
GREY GOODS.										
36 in. & under × 37/9 yds. Shirtings	Pcs. 3,46,048	Pcs. 9,43,665	Ps. 32,05,280	Pcs.22,83,782	Pcs.26,97,543	Pcs.22,49,526	Pcs.24,38,190	Pcs.20,59,260	Pcs.13,23,978	Pcs.18,02,879
37/9 ,, do. do. 5¼ lbs. & under. ...	,, 31,769	,, 18,887	,, 1,687	,, ...	,, ...	,, 1,220	,, 600	,, 120	,, 3,747	,, 6,450
,, ,, do. do. 6¼ lbs. do. ...	,, 2,05,089	,, 1,00,653	,, 51,259	,, 390	,, 8,214	,, 51,699	,, 12,991	,, 38,317	,, 43,550	,, 90,805
,, ,, do. do. 7 lbs. do. ...	,, 4,66,818	,, 3,20,735	,, 3,49,722	,, 1,63,102	,, 2,09,723	,, 2,57,453	,, 2,27,098	,, 2,94,599	,, 2,21,296	,, 2,89,028
,, ,, do. do. 7¼ lbs. do. ...	,, 1,16,072	,, 87,814	,, 47,547	,, 31,119	,, 61,311	,, 97,817	,, 94,726	,, 84,425	,, 82,605	,, 1,18,950
,, ,, do. do. 8 lbs. do. ...	,, 3,85,693	,, 2,10,309	,, 84,581	,, 1,85,076	,, 2,47,751	,, 3,97,405	,, 5,27,770	,, 5,05,891	,, 5,36,225	,, 4,76,883
,, ,, do. do. 8¼ lbs. do. ...	,, 5,66,486	,, 4,01,786	,, 1,84,533							
,, ,, do. do. above 8¼ lbs. ...	,, 19,31,292	,, 14,61,640	,, 5,19,064	,, 1,78,229	,, 1,94,087	,, 2,08,140	,, 2,02,522	,, 2,50,937	,, 2,01,750	,, 1,95,982
40/5 ,, do. do. 6 lbs. & under. ...	,, 2,753	,, 559	,, 9,662	,, 12,970	,, 15,159	,, 10,889	,, 3,417	,, ...	,, ...	,, 2,150
,, ,, do. do. 7 lbs. do. ...	,, 1,12,800	,, 96,313	,, 90,358	,, 1,07,048	,, 65,578	,, 78,320	,, 41,362	,, 50,349	,, 17,002	,, 6,262
,, ,, do. do. 8 lbs. do. ...	,, 1,56,423	,, 3,27,503	,, 4,08,077	,, 2,87,347	,, 2,56,185	,, 3,52,621	,, 2,43,458	,, 2,20,005	,, 1,73,016	,, 2,29,892
,, ,, do. do. 9 lbs. do. ...	,, 4,60,267	,, 4,96,279	,, 3,35,627	,, 5,40,319	,, 3,39,960	,, 2,69,066	,, 1,91,676	,, 1,59,104	,, 1,08,409	,, 1,71,876
,, ,, do. do. above 9 lbs. ...	,, 2,37,980	,, 2,47,594	,, 2,41,537	,, 4,00,770	,, 4,64,301	,, 3,62,823	,, 4,90,512	,, 4,32,750	,, 2,35,697	,, 2,97,128
50 ,, do. do.	,, 2,78,881	,, 3,65,271	,, 3,01,802	,,						
54 ,, do. do.	,, 28,052	,, 27,140	,, 36,042	,, 4,74,820	,, 5,52,891	,, 6,26,622	,, 7,72,712	,, 6,73,957	,, 4,91,141	,, 5,06,856
60 ,, do. do.	,, 18,364	,, 12,556	,, 17,570	,,						
28@32 in. × 22 to 24 yards. T. Cloths 4 lbs. & under. ...	,, 656	,, 32,688	,, 9,990	,, 14,051	,, 3,879	,, 19,851	,, 2,350	,, 8,050	,, 5,400	,, 3,194
,, ,, do. do. 5 lbs. do. ...	,, 700	,, 422	,, 272	,, 1,100	,, 1,050	,, 350	,, 239	,, 1,297	,, 650	,, 1,000
,, ,, do. do. 6 lbs. do. ...	,, 24,534	,, 8,450	,, 16,109	,, 17,891	,, 12,283	,, 7,881	,, 14,361	,, 1,600	,, 2,149	,, 3,305
,, ,, do. do. 7 lbs. do. ...	,, 2,72,127	,, 3,84,108	,, 4,08,439	,, 3,51,097	,, 3,66,123	,, 4,46,382	,, 4,89,769	,, 2,76,865	,, 3,52,949	,, 2,61,442
32 ,, do. do. above 7 lbs. ...	,, 34,797	,, 54,540	,, 63,168	,, 74,264	,, 57,379	,, 40,632	,, 45,352	,, 23,108	,, 34,756	,, 22,587
,, ,, do. Madapollams 2½ lbs. & under. ...	,, 73,551	,, 69,629	,, 61,792	,,						
,, ,, do. do. 2¾ lbs. ...	,, 34,438	,, 37,613	,, 72,993	,,						
,, ,, do. do. 3 lbs. ...	,, 3,09,483	,, 3,77,163	,, 2,84,374	,, 9,48,696	,, 9,92,265	,, 10,36,242	,, 7,88,188	,, 5,65,538	,, 8,04,518	,, 6,78,356
,, ,, do. do. 3¼ lbs. ...	,, 49,350	,, 71,680	,, 28,850	,,						
2/6 ,, do. do. above 3¼ lbs. ...	,, 42,312	,, 44,172	,, 60,680	,,						
30 ,, do. do.	,, 5,42,157	,, 2,91,278	,, 4,96,637	,,						
522/24,, × 30 yds. Printers 3¼ lbs. & under ...	,, 2,59,643	,, 2,58,400	,, 2,18,117	,, 3,03,375	,, 1,71,898	,, 1,06,848	,, 2,91,177	,, 1,40,341	,, 1,35,413	,, 1,33,782
*,, ,, do. above 3¼ lbs. ...	,, 24,008	,, 17,345	,, 28,284	,,						
34/9 in. × 18/20 yds. Jacconets, 2 lbs. 2 oz. & under ...	,, 9,48,211	,, 8,03,484	,, 10,99,208	,, 8,00,325	,, 5,87,422	,, 10,94,116	,, 6,96,495	,, 4,64,722	,, 4,81,576	,, 3,81,562
,, ,, do. above 2 lbs. 2 oz.										
40/5 in. × 18/22 yds. do.	,, 6,81,868	,, 7,14,233	,, 8,78,119	,, 7,82,724	,, 8,54,870	,, 9,30,727	,, 10,37,074	,, 10,46,071	,, 12,41,549	,, 11,24,001
36/9 in. ,, Mulls	,, 3,01,572	,, 3,67,767	,, 3,24,779	,, 2,69,313	,, 2,31,486	,, 3,13,384	,, 7,37,214	,, 3,85,393	,, 3,72,748	,, 7,19,816
40/5 in. ,, do.	,, 3,33,503	,, 4,27,484	,, 4,47,546	,, 4,32,950	,, 5,46,630	,, 3,33,954	,, 1,58,919	,, 64,418	,, 1,24,724	,, 1,51,542
50 in. and wider do.	,, 1,666	,, 9,560	,, 2,120							
Domestics	,, 815	,, 3,073	,, 1,029	,, 550	,, 918	,, 6,179	,, 2,123	,, 1,266	,, 1,356	,, 1,018
Long Cloths	,, 3,054	,, 4,507	,, 1,250	,, 2,234	,, ...	,, ...	,, 1,990	,, 850	,, 197	,, 60
Twills and Drills	,, 2,18,012	,, 2,62,714	,, 2,80,634	,, 2,35,601	,, 3,06,320	,, 2,34,754	,, 2,74,252	,, 3,78,329	,, 2,40,194	,, 3,21,484
Dimities or Spots	,, 41,075	,, 2,150	,, 1,951	,, 250	,, 550	,, ...	,, 219	,, ...	,, ...	,, ...
Chudders	,, ...	,, ...	,, ...	,, ...	,, ...	,, ...	,, ...	,, ...	,, 51,106	,, 297
Total for 12 Months... ...	Ps. 95,41,819	Ps. 94,16,164	Ps.1,06,65,689	Ps. 89,04,393	Ps. 92,52,776	Ps. 95,34,991	Ps. 97,86,756	Ps. 81,27,562	Ps. 72,87,701	Ps. 79,98,037

* Printers of 60 yds. are entered in the equivalent of 30 yds. pieces, and similarly with T. Cloths of 48, 72, and 96 yards.

Description of Goods.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1884.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1885.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1886.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1887.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1888.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1889.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1890.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1891.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1892.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1893.
WHITE GOODS.										
28/36 in. × 39/42 yds. Shirtings and Longcloths	Pcs. 4,69,685	Pcs. 4,85,621	Pcs. 6,19,154	Pcs. 5,28,001	Pcs. 5,87,969	Pcs. 4,99,305	Pcs. 6,53,050	Pcs. 5,11,402	Pcs. 3,60,277	Pcs. 5,47,275
28/39 in. × 18/20 yds. Jacconets and Tanjibs	„ 9,78,122	„ 12,38,885	„ 19,32,978	„ 5,58,865	„ 12,73,540	„ 10,29,155	„ 13,59,782	„ 9,18,430	„ 8,45,790	„ 7,91,996
40 in. & wider „ do. Jacconets	„ 1,24,796	„ 2,61,974	„ 4,68,942	„ 3,54,507	„ 7,58,645	„ 1,51,947	„ 1,11,128	„ 91,671	„ 36,939	„ 67,040
Dimities or Figured Shirtings ...	„ 87,868	„ 52,598	„ 85,353	„ 20,943	„ 36,898	„ 32,794	„ 38,145	„ 36,455	„ 36,269	„ 35,649
26/39 in. × „ Mulls	„ 14,18,863	„ 13,83,403	„ 21,15,328	„ 10,28,970	„ 16,51,915	„ 27,58,260	„ 26,31,577	„ 32,91,991	„ 34,18,904	„ 30,15,866
40/45 in. × „ do.	„ 6,88,342	„ 6,61,700	„ 11,65,877	„ 12,01,831	„ 15,52,802	„ 11,03,226	„ 3,76,007	„ 3,39,902	„ 3,14,178	„ 2,79,638
46 „ and upwards do.	„ 2,98,822	„ 1,99,887	„ 3,27,279	„ 3,48,359	„ 6,93,952	„ 5,31,390	„ 5,00,374	„ 5,96,764	„ 6,90,565	„ 4,24,836
39 „ × 12 yds. Cambrics	„ 3,834	„ 6,488	„ 5,909	„ 30,656	„ 42,377	„ 34,205	„ 18,078	„ 29,917	„ 30,657	„ 22,681
45 „ × „ do.	„ 31,185	„ 20,975	„ 25,209	„						
32 „ × 24 yds. Madapollams	„ 73	„ 400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Twills and Drills	„ 12,463	„ 13,999	„ 19,406	„ 21,244	„ 36,450	„ 32,166	„ 35,557	„ 41,161	„ 28,424	„ 55,131
Total for 12 months ...	Ps. 41,14,055	Ps. 43,25,930	Ps. 68,15,435	Ps. 40,93,376	Ps. 66,34,548	Ps. 61,72,448	Ps. 57,23,698	Ps. 58,57,693	Ps. 57,62,003	Ps. 52,40,112
TURKEY RED GOODS.										
24 in. × 28 yds. Cambrics	Pcs. 2,80,031	Pcs. 2,65,769	Pcs. 3,59,391	Pcs. 3,74,742	Pcs. 3,06,236	Pcs. 4,89,597	Pcs. 6,89,181	Pcs. 2,70,547	Pcs. 3,28,547	Pcs. 4,33,286
32 „ × 24 yds. do.	„ 36,589	„ 34,838	„ 19,085	„ 16,916	„ 52,451	„ 11,984	„ 70,029	„ 21,179	„ 11,512	„ 21,583
All Widths and Lengths Shirtings	„ 2,86,795	„ 1,47,678	„ 2,03,745	„ 2,99,967	„ 2,21,981	„ 2,22,072	„ 4,07,465	„ 2,00,236	„ 2,40,725	„ 2,64,912
30 in. and over × 19/20 yds. Mulls	„ 2,74,115	„ 1,75,377	„ 1,15,587	„ 1,08,463	„ 2,15,946	„ 1,23,674	„ 2,12,188	„ 99,911	„ 1,06,769	„ 1,09,460
Do. do. Jacconets	„ 1,29,625	„ 1,11,271	„ 60,309	„ 34,119	„ 75,866	„ 33,428	„ 58,949	„ 17,689	„ 41,728	„ 30,974
All Widths and Lengths Twills and Dimities ...	„ 65,658	„ 55,240	„ 62,836	„ 46,606	„ 92,644	„ 52,162	„ 82,974	„ 52,656	„ 66,261	„ 50,700
33/39 in. × 9/12 yds. Lappets	„ 36,677	„ 43,915	„ 19,149	„ 53,137	„ 36,567	„ 4,699	„ 25,057	„ 4,222	„ 10,533	„ 7,942
30 in. and over × 19/20 yds. Mull Stripes	„ 25,975	„ 16,097	„ 9,636	„ 20,164	„ 23,530	„ 14,269	„ 18,254	„ 14,542	„ 15,230	„ 11,878
All Widths and Lengths Prints and Chintz	„ 2,32,968	„ 1,33,169	„ 2,69,889	„ 2,28,859	„ 2,64,457	„ 2,64,287	„ 3,17,886	„ 2,31,156	„ 2,30,841	„ 3,44,243
30 in. & over × 20 yds. Printed Mulls and Jacconets ...	„ 1,69,566	„ 2,02,328	„ 2,01,129	„ 1,75,072	„ 2,27,918	„ 2,42,679	„ 1,74,440	„ 82,073	„ 81,643	„ 1,28,512
Scarfs and Sarries	„ 26,12,646	„ 19,20,113	„ 25,26,637	„ 14,84,457	„ 14,15,274	„ 15,28,972	„ 18,29,772	„ 10,93,560	„ 12,26,621	„ 11,75,594
Bandanas or Handkerchiefs ...	„ 1,03,764	„ 1,10,481	„ 1,60,774	„ 89,968	„ 1,08,664	„ 1,07,536	„ 1,08,550	„ 82,589	„ 1,00,938	„ 94,584
Total for 12 months ...	Ps. 42,54,409	Ps. 32,16,276	Ps 40,08,167	Ps. 29,32,470	Ps. 30,41,534	Ps. 30,95,359	Ps. 39,94,720	Ps. 21,70,360	Ps. 24,61,348	Ps. 26,73,668
WOOLLENS.										
Army Cloths	Yds. 4,06,004	Yds. 4,52,786	Yds. 5,02,127	Yds. 3,71,816	Yds. 3,83,875	Yds. 3,03,375	Yds. 3,28,478	Yds. 3,79,508	Yds. 2,89,355	Yds. 3,47,797
Plain and Figured Lastings	„ 9,493	„ 15,240	„ 20,736	„ 7,811	„ 8,511	.....	„ 2,760	„ 927	.....†	.....†
Spanish Stripes or Ladies' Cloth	„ 3,19,039	„ 4,54,848	„ 6,20,030	„ 3,42,147	„ 3,63,083	„ 5,62,306	„ 6,90,681	„ 5,81,203	„ 5,03,388	„ 7,67,768
Flannels	„ 12,61,111	„ 11,16,236	„ 14,58,623	„ 15,58,430	„ 15,84,227	„ 9,16,790	„ 12,78,748	„ 18,22,288	„ 12,01,549	„ 18,34,686
Broad Cloth	„ 3,56,767	„ 4,70,733	„ 6,15,742	„ 3,01,115	„ 2,48,927	„ 1,86,259	„ 2,74,554	„ 3,10,725	„ 2,71,650	„ 2,26,854
Alpaca, Mareno, Italian, &c.	„ 6,94,137	„ 6,24,059	„ 7,81,572	„ 6,18,801	„ 6,33,113	„ 4,46,767	„ 8,79,354	„ 1,03,1,011	„ 7,37,400	„ 8,14,874
Union Cloth	„ 11,20,343	„ 8,52,641	„ 7,10,841	„ 6,98,758	„ 8,32,155	„ 4,28,988	„ 5,22,023	„ 5,01,958	„ 4,11,805	„ 5,40,799
Long Ells...	„ 36,480	„ 11,520	„ 35,040	„ 8,640	„ 36,760	„ 39,508	„ 35,080	„ 14,930	„ 1,920	„ 14,020
All other Sorts*	.....	.....	.....	„ 14,67,356	„ 17,12,336	„ 15,62,131	„ 20,22,498	„ 26,26,406	„ 21,17,603	„ 34,51,577
Total for 12 months ...	Yds. 42,03,374	Yds.39,98,063	Yds.47,44,711	Yds. 53,74,874	Yds. 58,02,987	Yds. 44,46,124	Yds. 60,29,176	Yds. 72,68,956	Yds. 55,84,670	Yds. 79,98,375

* Figures from the year 1884 to 1886 not recorded.

† Included with "All other Sorts."

Description of Goods.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1884.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1885.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1886.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1887.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1888.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1889.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1890.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1891.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1892.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1893.
FANCY GOODS.										
Dyed Shirtings	Pcs. 8,226	Pcs. 14,071	Pcs. 34,278	Pcs. 25,263	Pcs. 53,262	Pcs. 73,923	Pcs. 94,695	Pcs. 1,05,734	Pcs. 1,43,006	Pcs. 1,31,802
„ Madapollams or Cambrics	„ 1,04,947	„ 43,056	„ 1,45,549	„ 99,717	„ 1,14,639	„ 1,57,275	„ 96,110	„ 1,66,164	„ 1,13,465	„ 1,11,112
„ Mulls...	„	„ 4,734	„ 50	„	„ 512	„ 309	„ 628	„ 200	„ 1,505	„ 3,554
„ Jacconets	„ 1,64,108	„ 59,050	„ 1,56,249	„ 1,09,978	„ 90,850	„ 1,81,934	„ 50,714	„ 41,299	„ 62,635	„ 34,947
Prints, all widths and lengths...	„ 19,03,020	„ 21,42,512	„ 26,56,088	„ 14,96,381	„ 20,78,892	„ 19,68,620	„ 15,21,883	„ 15,98,257	„ 17,79,281	„ 16,68,789
36/40 in. × 20 yards Printed Muslins and Jacconets ...	„ 24,862	„ 39,394	„ 42,607	„ } 2,06,128	„ 4,59,056	„ 4,30,089	„ 3,60,022	„ 4,27,476	„ 5,69,362	„ 3,42,582
Other Widths and Lengths Printed Muslins & Jacconets ...	„ 1,13,559	„ 1,26,799	„ 1,64,966	„ }						
Lappets, White	„ 2,16,799	„ 1,62,944	„ 1,95,245	„ 1,70,504	„ 2,38,718	„ 2,22,063	„ 1,19,435	„ 1,54,411	„ 1,49,194	„ 1,25,003
„ Coloured	„ 1,16,505	„ 58,449	„ 92,814	„ 61,924	„ 1,04,609	„ 1,03,019	„ 68,015	„ 63,901	„ 99,117	„ 50,103
Lappet Scarfs	„ 21,188	„ 14,053	„ 14,555	„ *50,932	„ * 70,453	„ *46,773	„ * 52,951	„ * 69,851	„ * 73,816	„ *58,814
Dhoties, Grey	„ 29,55,045	„ 29,18,626	„ 51,93,846	„ 35,04,703	„ 37,74,353	„ 54,93,915	„ 33,16,919	„ 32,65,173	„ 34,26,233	„ 33,48,861
„ Bleached (including Scarfs)...	„ 8,08,304	„ 5,01,544	„ 10,45,922	„ }						
Sarries, Grey Bleached and Coloured	„ 5,04,418	„ 3,44,914	„ 7,03,171	„ } 15,12,238	„ 20,93,738	„ 25,56,736	„ 23,03,528	„ 18,67,107	„ 22,10,172	„ 13,49,334
Scarfs, Coloured	„ 1,49,245	„ 1,14,413	„ 66,014	„ }						
Book Muslins	„ 50,794	„ 48,166	„ 56,410	„ 79,414	„ 1,16,784	„ 1,21,999	„ 86,511	„ 1,12,648	„ 1,27,265	„ 1,40,348
Gauze-Plain, Figured, Striped and Checked... ...	„ 3,35,497	„ 4,36,385	„ 5,32,752	„ 1,77,986	„ 3,87,837	„ 3,37,076	„ 1,73,805	„ 1,84,234	„ 2,86,732	„ 2,08,777
Doriah and Mull Stripes	„ 6,93,510	„ 5,83,561	„ 9,30,732	„ 7,48,907	„ 12,71,291	„ 12,47,752	„ 8,99,003	„ 10,53,824	„ 10,65,939	„ 11,17,939
Cotton Ticks	„ 4,216	„ 4,367	„ 2,421	„ 3,882	„ 2,777	„ 2,714	„ 2,143	„ 1,879	„ 3,204	„ 4,953
Twills and Drills	„ 14,603	„ 37,693	„ 39,965	„ 58,352	„ 48,672	„ 52,494	„ 58,998	„ 66,427	„ 64,789	„ 79,562
Imitation Linen Dhoties and Sarries	„ 1,25,064	„ 61,107	„ 66,817	„ 51,549	„ 64,029	„ 64,849	„ 63,659	„ 64,311	„ 43,027	„ 51,817
Embdd. Muslins, Jacconets, and Scarfs, (White) ...	„ 84,373	„ 61,893	„ 69,536	„ 1,13,298	„ 1,62,001	„ 1,27,827	„ 90,371	„ 1,30,390	„ 1,19,515	„ 1,39,171
33/36 in. 4 to 5 yards Khunds...	„	„	„ 1,47,945	„ 28,656	„ 31,458	„ 13,513	„ 29,424	„ 8,058	„ 963	„ 1,768
39 in. × 12 Nainsooks, Colored and Printed	„	„	„	„	„	„ 40,892	„ 15,004	„ 22,000	„ 11,889	„ 22 835
Trouserings	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„ 44,928	„ 45.460
Chequered Mulls...	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„ 10,650	„ 12,839
Total for 12 months ...	Ps. 84,58,283	Ps. 77,77,731	Ps.1,23,57,932	Ps. 84,99,762	Ps.1,11,63,831	Ps.1,32,33,772	Ps. 94,03,818	Ps. 94,03,344	Ps.10,406,687	Ps. 90,50,370
Nets Total for 12 months ...	yds, 9,16,813	yds.10,97,403	yds. 12,67,855	yds. 13,83,007	yds. 14,01,220	yds. 14,10,883	yds. 12,03,222	yds. 19,45,704	yds.12,63,223	yds.17,92,896
Handkerchiefs, White Do. ...	doz. 72,578	doz. 59,395	doz. 60,786	doz. 1,19,219	doz. 1,10,120	doz. 97,050	doz. 1,18,340	doz. 1,05,767	doz. 58,529	doz. 1,28,427
„ Printed Do. ...	„ 8,47,990	„ 9,13,151	„ 8,84,698	„ 7,02,732	„ 8,81,701	„ 7,86,191	„ 9,83,764	„ 7,28,153	„ 6,27,217	„ 8,48,332

* Including Lace Scarfs.

Description of Goods.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1884.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1885.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1886.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1887.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1888.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1889.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1890.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1891.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1892.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1893.
YARNS.										
Grey Mule, 10/24's say 20's	lbs. 1,500	lbs. 6,610	lbs. 3,100	lbs. 27,300	lbs. 23,210	lbs. 3,640	lbs. 11,910	lbs. 12,848	lbs. ...	lbs. 400
„ 26/32's „ 30's	„ 3,22,860	„ 5,04,775	„ 5,46,106	„ 5,52,400	„ 12,78,372	„ 4,81,300	„ 5,73,418	„ 6,63,005	„ 5,76,377	„ 6,70,660
„ 34/42's „ 40's	„ 14,07,358	„ 16,96,020	„ 16,76,400	„ 12,44,820	„ 22,58,755	„ 19,88,495	„ 15,40,172	„ 25,39,848	„ 14,06,546	„ 6,63,999
„ 44/52's „ 50's	„ 6,23,992	„ 4,95,780	„ 4,56,260	„ 8,07,670	„ 10,13,371	„ 7,01,450	„ 6,68,710	„ 7,98,311	„ 6,77,173	„ 4,92,155
„ 54/60's „ 60's	„ 3,69,870	„ 3,79,858	„ 3,11,080	„ 4,19,065	„ 6,66,277	„ 8,07,170	„ 5,45,254	„ 7,35,876	„ 2,78,875	„ 2,97,031
„ above 60's	„ 11,460	„ 33,967	„ 11,198	„ 28,814	„ 33,970	„ 38,617	„ 47,477	„ 37,606	„ 56,812	„ 68,524
Grey Water and Mock 16/24's say 20's	„ 20,200	„ 34,600	„ 39,900	„ 12,930	„ 1,09,864	„ 27,100	„ 40,405	„ 12,000	„ 8,174	„ 8,100
„ „ 26/32's „ 30's	„ 27,04,780	„ 28,14,495	„ 32,12,550	„ 25,69,724	„ 38,43,576	„ 23,67,125	„ 34,38,258	„ 31,28,504	„ 27,45,081	„ 21,03,369
„ „ 40's	„ 1,21,856	„ 1,21,035	„ 1,91,032	„ 2,30,974	„ 5,37,440	„ 4,90,810	„ 6,25,508	„ 7,20,316	„ 5,46,745	„ 3,09,540
„ „ above 40's	„ 2,200	„ 1,885	„ 2,000	„ 1,510	„ 10,760	„ 14,190	„ 47,300	„ 61,195	„ 17,096	„ 4,530
Total for 12 months (Grey Yarns)... ...	lbs. 55,86,076	lbs. 60,88,975	lbs. 64,54,626	lbs. 58,95,207	lbs. 97,75,595	lbs. 69,19,897	lbs. 75,38,412	lbs. 87,09,509	lbs. 63,12,879	lbs. 46,08,308
Bleached... ... ... Total for 12 months ...	lbs. 83,580	lbs. 1,87,883	lbs. 2,01,997	lbs. 2,10,190	lbs. 3,05,769	lbs. 2,65,528	lbs. 2,93,521	lbs. 3,51,728	lbs. 4,46,018	lbs. 499,883
Turkey Red	lbs. 65,98,749	lbs. 53,81,188	lbs. 61,53,932	lbs. 66,66,830	lbs. 62,32,297	lbs. 41,99,615	lbs. 53,38,697	lbs. 39,90,394	lbs. 33,34,644	lbs. 29,96,241
Orange and Yellow	„ 10,45,078	„ 9,66,383	„ 9,30,434	„ 8,76,622	„ 10,64,087	„ 9,26,716	„ 11,39,004	„ 10,65,665	„ 11,16,325	„ 8,66,328
Green	„ 7,25,442	„ 5,32,711	„ 6,09,473	„ 4,85,037	„ 5,65,673	„ 6,57,320	„ 6,04,760	„ 5,67,936	„ 5,69,230	„ 4,07,429
Imperial Red	„ 1,40,348	„ 39,675	„ 49,500	„ 40,900	„ 6,500	„ 15,650	„ 3,400	„ 11,600	„ 1,700	„ .....
Other Colours	„ 67,024	„ 74,132	„ 68,391	„ 83,661	„ 7,695	„ 5,793	„ 23,653	„ 11,159	„ 19,634	„ 19,018
Total for 12 months (Colored Yarns)...	lbs. 85,76,641	lbs. 69,94,089	lbs. 78,11,730	lbs. 81,53,050	lbs. 78,76,252	lbs. 58,05,094	lbs. 71,09,514	lbs. 56,46,754	lbs. 50,41,533	lbs. 42,89,016
Total all Yarns...	lbs. 1,42,46,297	lbs. 1,32,70,947	lbs. 1,44,68,363	lbs. 1,42,58,447	lbs. 1,79,57,616	lbs. 1,29,90 519	lbs. 1,49,41 447	lbs. 1,47,07,991	lbs. 1,18,00,430	lbs. 93,97,207
SUNDRY.										
Coals* ... ... Total for 12 months ...	Tons 5,01,319	Tons 5,53,423	Tons 4,91,829	Tons 5,47,298	Tons 5,79,278	Tons 5,57,571	Tons 5,30,316	Tons 5,63,483	Tons 4,90,469	Tons 4,67,153

* Coals imported from Australia, from the Year 1884 to 1885, not included.

EXPORTS OF INDIAN MANUFACTURED PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS,

BY STEAMERS, SHIPS, AND NATIVE CRAFT.

From 1st January to 31st December 1893.

As per Export General Manifests.

TO	Grey and White Piece-Goods.			Coloured Piece-Goods.		Total.		Twist.	
	Pckges.	Yards.	lbs.	Pckges.	Yards.	Pckges.	Yards.	Bales.	lbs.
CALCUTTA	6,535	97,45,273	26,56,088	6	6,240	6,541	97,51,513	33,322	1,31,07,595
MADRAS	241	2,88,279	1,13,896	18	24,790	259	3,13,069	772	2,47,200
MALABAR AND COROMANDEL COASTS (Calicut, Cochin, Tellicherry, Cannanore, Mangalore, Tuticorin, Beypore, Cocanada, Vizagapatam, &c.)	924	13,84,609	4,49,090	51	1,38,841	955	15,23,450	21,564	69,28,280
SCIND (Kurrachee)	18,114	3,02,39,234	66,66,771	86	1,59,786	18,200	3,03,99,020	6,666	22,58,825
KUTCH, KATTYAWAR AND GUZERAT	1,750	34,85,403	7,87,196	95	2,18,252	1,845	37,03,655	5,485	17,59,372
BRITISH CONCAN (Rutnagerry, Carwar, Vingorla, Compta, Hurnee, Caranja, Panwell, Malwan, &c.	613	13,66,778	3,08,902	797	13,74,551	1,410	27,41,329	509	1,60,301
FOREIGN CONCAN (Jafferabad, Shreevurdhan, Rajpoori, Jambli, Coombharoo, &c.)	27	51,418	11,665	35	71,152	62	1,22,570	3	1,150
MARMAGOA, GOA, DAMAUN, AND DIU	80	1,67,543	44,944	144	2,70,345	224	4,37,888	4,964	15,33,801
BRITISH BURMAH (Rangoon and Moulmein).	470	5,58,016	1,69,218	5	8,828	475	5,66,844	8,599	28,10,650
CEYLON (Colombo and Galle)	37	4,411	20,879	61	90,061	98	1,54,472	46	13,475
CHINA (Hongkong)	589	7,79,553	1,99,306	2	2,240	591	7,81,793	1,90,167	7,60,66,800
CHINA (Shanghai)	3,007	37,35,652	10,92,163	...	...	3,007	37,35,652	1,07,395	4,29,57,710
CHINA (Hanoi, Tientsin, &c.)	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	10	4,000
JAPAN (Yokohama and Kobe)	38	57,312	16,424	...	...	38	57,312	14,198	56,79,200
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS (Penang and Singapore).	1,242	19,85,910	5,02,004	111	1,73,743	1,353	21,59,653	8,677	29,39,280
PERSIA (Bushire, Abbas, Mahmorah, &c.)	471	8,16,186	2,46,996	198	3,04,174	669	11,20,360	1,055	3,40,210
ARABIA (Muscat, Hoodeida, Jeddah, &c.)	1,730	25,86,851	6,98,759	293	5,27,685	2,023	31,14 536	1,182	3,69,551
TURKEY IN ASIA (Smyrna, Beyrout, Bagdad, Bussorah, &c.)	960	17,43,558	4,91,491	32	39,718	992	17,83,276	1,518	6,02,750
MEKRAN (Vermalla, Gwadhur, &c.)	148	2,14,075	46,871	...	...	148	2,14,075	...	10
ADEN	6,512	93,99,779	25,59,888	881	19,06,815	7,393	1,13,06,594	4,901	16,00,595
AFRICA—Mauritius	99	1,24,022	42,658	38	50,616	137	1,74,638	...	.....
AFRICA—Zanzibar	11,926	1,31,84,025	28,83,351	298	4,56,237	12,224	1,36,40,262	195	56,770
AFRICA—Mozambique	5,574	76,75,109	14,99,539	176	2,09,759	5,750	78,84,868	1	400
AFRICA—Massowa	4,353	61,06,188	12,70,461	197	2,85,100	4,550	63,91,288	...	.....
AFRICA—Suakim	800	13,36,424	3,33,290	100	1,97,005	900	15,33,429	...	.....
AFRICA—Egypt	7	16,500	4,826	3	3,106	10	19,606	11	4,056
AFRICA—Natal	3	4,000	1,650	...	...	3	4,000	...	.....
AFRICA—Hullulla	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	.....
SUMATRA—(Padang)	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	.....
JAVA—(Batavia, Cheribon, &c.)	60	90,500	22,500	...	...	60	90,500	782	2,93,505
SIAM—(Bangkok)	77	1,08,760	28,645	...	...	77	1,08,760	25	10,000
LACADIVES AND MALDIVES	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	.....
EAST INDIAN & PHILIPPINE ISLANDS. (Manilla, Maccasar, &c.)	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	505	2,02,000
EUROPE	2	924	296	10	14,720	12	15,644	32	12,800
AUSTRALIA	...	.....	.....	24	27,450	24	27,450	...	.....
NORTH AMERICA	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	.....
Total Exports from 1st January to 31st December 1893	66,389	9,73,66,292	2,31,69,762	3,661	65,61,214	70,050	10,39,27,506	4,12,584	15,99,60,286
Exported same time 1892	67,305	9,97,54,263	2,30,83,693	3,210	68,37,067	70,515	10,65,91,330	4,87,773	19,07,05'398
Do. do. 1891	58,980	8,85,23,452	2,09,57,195	2,679	55,40,421	61,659	9,40,63,873	4,65,399	18,16,45'149
Do. do. 1890	57,385	8,51,66,237	2,04,47,589	2,294	48,87,121	59,679	9,00,53,358	4,40,220	17,19,93'173
Do. do. 1889	50,470	7,81,40,432	1,81,76,366	2,599	48,37,045	53,069	8,29,77,527	3,84,729	15,04,97'237
Do. do. 1888	57,174	8,87,97,223	2,15,00,740	3,074	56,36,166	60,248	9,44,33,389	3,43,030	13,46,22'583
Do. do. 1887	49,399	7,94,00,234	1,85,01,205	2,029	49,21,099	51,428	8,43,21,333	2,99,581	11,70,74,663
Do. do. 1886	42,888	6,81,71,065	1,58,53,991	2,219	52,58,994	45,107	7,34,30,059	2,72,300	10,60,24,856
Do. do. 1885	43,872	7,11,84,739	1,61,52,396	2,820	59,88,074	46,692	7,71,72,813	2,23,722	8,66,93,377
Do. do. 1884	45,432	7,05,33,605	1,65,51,054	2,429	46,30,992	47,861	7,51,64,597	1,97,827	7,57,55,931

EXPORTS OF EUROPE MANUFACTURED PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS,

BY STEAMERS, SHIPS, AND NATIVE CRAFT.

From 1st January to 31st December 1893.

As per Export General Manifests.

TO	Piece-Goods.								Total.		Twist.	
	Grey.		White.		Colored, and Printed		Country Dyed.					
	Pckgs.	Yards.	Pckgs.	Yards.	Pckgs.	Yards.	Pckgs.	Yards.	Pckgs.	Yards.	Pckgs.	lbs.
Calcutta	2,170	59,10,545	703	17,93,437	714	19,03,549	...	...	3,592	96,12,531	149	48,780
Madras	755	15,47,506	219	5,38,065	660	14,43,519	1	1,440	1,635	35,30,530	4	1,300
Malabar and Coromandel Coasts (Calicut, Cochin, Tellicherry, Cannanore, Mangalore, Tuticorin, Beypore, Cocanada, Vizagapatam, &c.)	7,871	1,93,33,827	1,305	44,90,295	540	18,55,752	26	40,813	9,742	2,57,20,687	1,743	5,85,585
Scind (Kurrachee)	7,820	2,04,73,574	9,248	2,66,38,096	6,102	1,82,99,129	38	61,742	23,208	6,54,72,541	2,035	6,62,423
Kutch, Kattywaar, and Guzerat	5,120	1,30,82,384	492	17,66,883	1,160	41,43,444	21	36,950	6,693	1,90,29,661	437	1,40,318
British Concan (Rutnagerry, Carwar, Vingorla, Compta, Hurnee Caranja, Panwell, Malwan &c.)	1,159	30,58,435	69	1,98,840	129	3,80,362	3	4,960	1,360	36,42,600	261	70,725
Foreign Concan (Jafferabad, Shreevurdhan Rajpoori, Jambli, Coombharoo, &c.)	40	1,03,550	4	8,160	12	18,315	...	...	56	1,30,025	17	4,715
Harmagoa, Goa, Damaun, and Diu	1,038	26,13,16	121	3,81,958	291	8,94,985	11	11,344	1,461	39,01,455	2,236	6,66,550
British Burmah (Rangoon and Moulmein.)	1,366	20,48,834	157	3,22,639	305	6,37,368	3	4,626	1,831	30,13,527	18	5,900
Ceylon (Colombo and Galle.)	439	6,12,831	192	4,09,509	282	6,13,346	10	10,580	973	16,46,266	16	3,870
China (Hongkong)	...	...	25	25,106	89	1,48,358	...	...	114	1,73,464	...	...
China (Shanghai)	12	28,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	28,800	...	...
China (Hanoi, Amoy, Tientsin, &c.)	...	...	...	...	164	1,76,175	...	...	164	1,76,175	...	...
Japan (Yokohama and Kobe)	...	...	1	800	2	2,940	...	...	3	3,740	...	...
Straits Settlements (Penang and Singapore.)	56	96,060	408	8,26,550	1,207	28,52,139	2,364	45,74,686	4,035	83,49,435	...	...
Persia (Bushire, Abbas, Mahmorah, &c.)	4,063	82,86,766	2,300	49,27,022	3,119	66,21,066	4,804	1,02,39,955	14,286	3,00,74,809	2,166	6,46,625
Arabia (Muscat, Hoodeida, Jedda, &c.)	779	17,18,960	588	15,68,852	780	19,75,503	1,344	37,87,356	3,441	89,95,671	397	1,18,190
Turkey in Asia (Smyrna, Beyrout, Bagdad, Bussorah, &c.)	606	11,42,996	82	1,92,416	211	5,15,896	2,466	27,31,779	3,365	45,83,087	65	19,500
Mekran (Vermalls, Gwadhur, &c.)	5	14,902	6	16,040	7	12,315	3	8,070	21	51,327	17	5,120
Aden	325	6,64,087	725	19,68,235	509	12,83,581	740	21,44,697	2,299	60,60,600	292	90,575
Africa—Mauritius	368	6,99,840	660	13,11,304	769	19,28,937	72	1,41,681	1,869	40 81,812	...	...
Africa—Zanzibar	517	10,04,383	444	10,38,413	563	13,56,442	4,901	61,72,134	6,425	95,71,372	122	31,990
Africa—Mozambique	619	13,32,678	98	1,93,266	189	4,28,386	1,718	20,57,621	2,615	40,11,945	...	...
Africa—Massowa	159	3,31,074	189	4,70,233	71	1,83,100	44	79,314	463	10,63,724	45	13,500
Africa—Suakim	112	2,32,885	76	2,21,962	22	44,284	8	19,000	218	5,18,131	...	...
Africa—Egypt	2	4,625	14	9,328	11	11,540	3	2,180	30	27,673	...	...
Africa—Natal	5	9,310	18	32,800	34	74,472	...	...	57	1,16,082	...	...
African—Hullulla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Siam—Bangkok	4	4,200	6	10,950	21	56,080	83	1,86,297	114	2,57,527	...	...
East Indian and Philippine Islands (Manilla, Maccasar, &c.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laccadives and Maldives	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Java (Batavia, Cheribon, &c.)	...	...	7	9,538	6	12,356	...	...	13	21,894	...	...
Australia (Melbourne, Sydney, &c.)	...	...	2	4,780	3	1,789	...	...	5	6,569	...	...
Europe	29	51,665	21	16,058	24	40,444	1	1,440	75	1,09,607	45	18,530
Total Exports from 1st January to 31st December 1893	35,480	8,44,07,948	18,185	4,93,91,032	17,946	4,79,15,622	18,664	3,22,68,665	90,275	21,39,83,267	10,065	31,34,196
Exported same time 1892	32,050	7,81,52,653	16,997	4,57,36020	15,750	4,19,55,704	21,763	3 69,95,386	86,560	20,28,39,763	11,491	35,57,876
Do. do. 1891	32,943	8,35,86,188	18,465	4,98,68,694	14,286	3,89,50,884	21,043	3,57,19,244	86,737	20,81,25,010	13,169	40,60,501
Do. do. 1890	29,770	7,58,04,814	15,402	4,40,74,679	12,404	3,43,28,123	20,641	3,30,46,996	78,217	18,72,54,612	12,304	37,60,981
Do. do. 1889	31,035	7,84,69,190	15,603	4,59,33,614	13,979	3,89,51,772	22,390	3,57,17,877	83,007	19,90,72,453	13,031	39,53,895
Do. do. 1888	29,313	7,41,44,219	14,025	4,44,23,439	14,212	4,25,54,538	20,459	3,52,10,717	78,009	19,63,32,913	14,797	44,76,460
Do. do. 1887	30,554	8,32,86 556	13,847	4,57,74,728	13,826	4,22,08.611	21,624	3,50,80,353	79,851	20,68,50,248	10,156	31,54,742
Do. do. 1886	35,522	9,08,90.270	14,185	4,69,05,686	15,592	4,76,87,893	19,978	3,13,13,258	85,277	21,67,97,107	11,326	34,36,677
Do. do. 1885	35,254	9,07,00,928	13,156	4,01,99,378	15,563	4,42,89,607	18,288	2,89,57,807	82,261	20,41,47,720	11,156	34,56,421
Do. do. 1884	42,462	9,75,64,028	11,695	3,59,10,953	14,794	4,00,93,547	15,465	2,58,15,664	84,416	19,93,84,192	13,643	41,41,276

EXPORTS OF INDIAN MANUFACTURED PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS BY RAILWAYS,

From 1st January to 31st December 1893.

G. I. P. RAILWAY, NORTH-EAST LINE.

STATIONS.	Piece-Goods.		Yarns.		Remarks.
	Bales.	Ind. Maunds.	Bales.	Ind. Maunds.	
TITWALA	1	3	...	...	
KHADAVLI	...	...	...	...	
JALAMB	...	...	...	...	
KHARDI	1	6	...	...	
ATGAON	...	...	...	...	
ASANGAON	4	29	...	...	
WASIND	...	...	...	...	
KASARA	2	8	...	...	
IGATPURI	4	12	...	...	
DEOLALI	...	...	...	...	
GHOTI	3	14	...	...	
ASVALI	...	...	...	...	
NASIK ROAD	20	105	32	85	
ODHA	...	....	...	...	
KHERWARI	...	...	...	...	
NIPHAD	...	...	1	3	
LASALGAON	6	28	...	...	
MUNMAR	3	4	2	10	
NANDGAON	11	52	13	30	
BIRAPUR	...	...	...	...	
CHALISGAON	6	32	...	...	
WAGLEE	...	...	4	37	
NAYDONGRI	...	...	...	...	
KAJGAON	1	7	...	...	
PACHORA	3	12	...	...	
MAHEJI	3	6	...	...	
MHASAWAD	14	65	4	12	
SIRSOLI	...	...	...	...	
JALGAON	1	1	...	...	
BHADLI	...	...	...	...	
BHUSAWAL	3	9	1	4	
WARANGAON	...	...	...	...	
NARGAON	1	4	...	...	
MALKAPUR	15	73	...	...	
NANDURA	265	1,270	...	...	
BORGAON	...	...	...	...	
SHEGAON	20	92	1	4	
KHAMGAON	15	88	9	22	
PARAS	...	...	7	25	
AKOLA	120	574	12	41	
MURTIZAPUR	41	236	3	10	
BISWA	...	...	...	...	
MANA	...	...	...	...	
KURAM	...	...	...	...	
BADNERA	...	...	2	8	
AMRAOTI	39	159	44	182	
CHANDUR	1	5	...	...	
DHAMANGAON	...	...	...	...	
DEGAON	...	...	...	...	
PULGAON	...	...	...	...	
WARDHA	4	21	1	2	
PAUNAR	...	...	...	...	
HINGANGHAT*	...	...	2	9	
WARORA*	8	65	17	42	
NAGRI*	...	...	...	...	
BORI	...	...	...	...	
SINDI	...	...	...	...	
NAGPUR	53	299	23	75	
SAUDA	2	14	14	54	
NIMBORA	1	9	...	...	
RAWER	1	4	1	4	
BURHANPUR	18	100	15	68	
CHANDNI	...	...	...	...	
DONGARGAON	11	47	...	...	
KHANDWA	6	30	...	...	
TALVADYA	...	...	...	...	
DHARAMKUNDI...	...	...	...	...	
KHIRKIAN...	1	4	...	...	
HARSUD	1	5	...	...	
Carried forward...	709	3,493	208	727	

* Wurdha Coal State Railway.

G. I. P. RAILWAY, NORTH-EAST LINE—*continued.*

STATIONS.	Piece-Goods.		Yarns.		Remarks
	Bales.	Indian Maunds.	Bales.	Indian Maunds.	
Brought forward...	709	3,493	208	727	
BIR	...	...	...	...	
HARDA	13	58	1	4	
TIMPARNI	1	7	7	24	
FAGDHAL	...	...	...	...	
BHIRINGI	1	5	...	...	
SIONI	...	...	5	9	
ITARSI	...	...	2	2	
BAGRA	...	...	...	...	
SEMRI	...	...	...	...	
SOHAGPUR	9	35	12	41	
PIPARIA	4	17	2	9	
BANKHERI	...	...	...	...	
BABAI	...	...	...	...	
GADARWARA	1	5	13	64	
BOHANI	...	...	...	...	
KARELI	9	58	6	23	
NURSINGHPUR	...	...	2	7	
KARAK BEL	...	...	...	...	
CHINDWARA	...	...	...	...	
SHAHPURA	...	...	...	...	
SONEGAON	...	...	...	...	
JABALPUR...	271	1,234	47	194	
Carried forward...	1,018	4,912	305	1,104	

G. I. P. RAILWAY, SOUTH-EAST LINE.

Brought forward...	1,018	4,912	305	1,104	
COORLA and KALYAN	13	43	...	...	
BADLAPUR...	...	...	...	...	
WANGNI	...	...	...	...	
NERAL	3	8	...	...	
CHINCHOWLI	1	3	...	...	
KHANDALA	1	6	...	...	
LONAULI	8	36	1	4	
KHARKALA	...	...	...	...	
KARJAT	2	10	...	...	
CAMPOLI	...	...	...	...	
TALEGAON...	32	195	52	186	
CHINCHWAD	7	39	...	...	
KIRKEE	7	38	...	...	
POONA	191	796	51	97	
LONI	...	...	...	...	
URULI	...	...	...	...	
YEOAT	...	...	...	...	
KHEDGAON	...	...	...	...	
PATAS	...	...	...	...	
DHOND	4	27	...	...	
DIKSAL	6	41	...	...	
POMALWARI	...	...	...	...	
JEUR...	27	177	16	68	
KEM	...	...	3	4	
BARSI ROAD	159	894	67	276	
MADHA and MARHEH	1	4	1	5	
ANGAR	...	...	7	28	
MOHOL	...	...	...	...	
HADUPSAR...	...	...	1	2	
PAKNI	...	...	...	...	
HOTGI	...	...	...	...	
SHOLAPUR...	22	104	6,375	8,631	
KARABGAON	...	...	...	...	
DUDNI	...	...	...	...	
GHANGAPUR	...	...	...	...	
KULBARGA	14	94	19	69	
SHAHABAD	...	...	...	...	
WADI	...	...	...	...	
NALWAR	...	...	1	1	
YADAGIRI	1	7	7	21	
SAIDAPUR ROAD	...	...	4	10	
KRISHNA	4	12	...	...	
RAICHUR	1	5	4	15	
TOTAL EXPORTS for 1893...	1,522	7,451	6,914	10,521	
Do. do. 1892...	1,035	5,135	11,834	17,117	
Do. do. 1891...	4,205	21,409	5,800	17,051	
Do. do. 1890...	9,937	54,510	8,410	32,821	
Do. do. 1889...	603	3,188	138	513	

TO STATIONS ON THE BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.

STATIONS.	Piece-Goods.		Yarns.		Remarks.
	Bales.	Indian Maunds.	Bales.	Indian Maunds.	
TAMSAR ROAD	4	3	...	...	
BHANDARA ROAD	...	...	...	...	
KAMPTEE	4	17	5	22	
BELASPUR	1	8	...	...	
GONDIA	...	...	3	15	
AMGAON	...	...	...	...	
DONGARGARH	1	3	1	1	
RAJ-NANDGAON	9	41	5	21	
DOWHALI	...	...	...	...	
DRUG	...	...	...	...	
RAIPUR	9	22	3	15	
BHATAPARA	5	33	...	...	
NIPANIA	...	...	...	...	
JARSAGAR	2	3	6	27	
SALEKASA	...	...	...	...	
BHILAI	...	...	...	...	
UMERIA	...	...	...	...	
RAIGARH	...	...	...	...	
CHAMPA	8	29	...	...	
NAILA	...	...	...	...	
HATHBUND	...	...	...	...	
SAMBALPUR ROAD	2	9	3	16	
AKALTARA	1	2	...	...	
TOTAL EXPORTS FOR 1893...	46	170	26	117	
Do. do. 1892...	36	153	138	569	
Do. do. 1891...	241	944	1,279	5,745	
Do. do. 1890...	766	3,184	950	4,307	
Do. do. 1889...	5	19	3	8	

TO STATIONS ON THE INDIAN-MIDLAND RAILWAY.

HOSHANGABAD	11	67	23	36	
BARKHERA	...	...	...	...	
GARAKOTA	3	10	...	...	
BHOPAL	4	14	106	409	
DEWANGANJ	...	...	...	...	
BHILSA	...	...	5	25	
DHOLPUR	...	...	57	355	
GULABGANJ	...	...	3	10	
BASODA	...	...	2	11	
BAMORA	...	...	...	...	
BINA	15	76	5	30	
KARONDA	...	...	...	...	
LALITPUR	41	198	34	190	
TALBAHAT	...	...	...	...	
BANDA	...	...	...	...	
JHANSI	4	20	11	57	
MAU	...	...	...	...	
HATHRAS CITY	...	...	4	18	
ETAWAH	...	...	1	5	
KAIMGANJ	...	...	...	...	
SEOHARA	...	...	82	401	
DAMOH	4	23	...	...	
AGRA FORT	6	36	108	584	
BASHARATGANJ	...	...	...	...	
BUDNI	...	...	...	...	
GWALIOR	39	208	42	215	
KHORAI	2	12	...	...	
KARWI	...	...	...	...	
SAUGOR	12	64	63	298	
LUCKNOW	56	326	296	1,364	
ALIGARH	...	...	5	25	
NANPARA	1	3	...	...	
DATEA	...	...	1	5	
LUKHIMPUR	2	7	...	...	
BAHRAICH	2	13	...	...	
MAU RANIPUR	...	...	31	155	
NAREOLI	...	...	...	...	
CHANDAUSI	...	...	5	26	
CAWNPORE (VIA ITARSI) ...	6,866	35,631	645	3,393	
BARABANKI	...	...	...	...	
MORAR ROAD	3	14	7	32	
MERANPUR	...	...	5	20	
FYZABAD	...	...	2	6	
DELHI	...	...	...	...	
NWOGANJ	...	...	...	...	
SHAHJANPUR	...	...	28	124	
DELHI	12	46	...	...	
HARPALPUR	...	...	...	...	
TILHAR	...	...	5	20	
BAGRU	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL EXPORTS FOR 1893...	7,089	36,798	1,576	7,814	
Do. do. 1892...	4,890	26,221	285	1,685	
Do. do. 1891...	2,798	14,243	322	1,430	
Do. do. 1890...	2,810	13,383	211	871	
Do. do. 1889...	238	1,174	11	71	

TO STATIONS ON THE MADRAS RAILWAY.

STATIONS.	Piece-Goods.		Yarns.		Remarks.
	Bales.	Indian Maunds.	Bales.	Indian Maunds.	
ADONI	3	8	3	12	
ASPARI	...	...	...	...	
GUNTAKAL	...	...	...	...	
GOOTY	...	...	...	...	
TADPATRI	...	...	...	...	
MUDDANUR	...	...	...	...	
YERRAGUNTLA	...	...	...	...	
KOMBACONUM	...	...	...	...	
KAMALAPURAM	...	...	...	...	
CUDDAPAH	...	...	1	1	
RENIGUNTA	...	...	...	...	
MADRAS	78	405	5	16	
BELLARY	...	...	...	...	
KOLAR ROAD	...	...	...	...	
NELLORE	...	...	...	...	
KATPATI	...	...	...	...	
AMMAYANAYKANUR	...	...	...	...	
METTUPALAIYAM	3	18	...	...	
VELLORE	...	...	...	...	
BANGALORE	...	...	...	...	
RAYALCHERU	...	...	...	...	
SERUR	...	...	...	...	
SALEM	...	...	...	...	
CALICUT	...	...	...	...	
PONDICHERRY	...	...	...	...	
ST. THOMAS	...	...	...	...	
MADURA	...	...	...	...	
TINAVELLY	...	...	...	...	
COIMBATORE	...	...	...	...	
ARCOT	...	...	...	...	
TRICHINOPOLY	...	...	...	...	
DINDIGAL	...	...	...	...	
MALIPATI	...	...	...	...	
ERODE	...	...	...	...	
TANJORE	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL EXPORTS for 1893	84	431	9	29	
Do. do. 1892	54	177	25	85	
Do. do. 1891	99	308	24	92	
Do. do. 1890	86	407	57	234	
Do. do. 1889	3	9	...	...	
Do. do. 1888	11	50	6	22	
Do. do. 1887	22	80	20	76	
Do. do. 1886	25	138	20	74	
Do. do. 1885	15	65	172	654	
Do. do. 1884	57	286	172	658	

TO STATIONS ON THE RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY *Via* G. I. P.

AJANTI	...	...	...	...
NIMAR KHERI	...	...	...	...
SANAWAD	4	15	2	11
MORTAKKA	...	...	...	...
BARWAHA	4	15	15	32
MHOW	16	59	16	25
INDORE	736	3,204	239	1,163
PALIA	...	...	...	...
NIMBAHERA	...	...	...	...
FATEHABAD	...	...	...	...
UJJAIN	35	151	24	64
CHAMBAL	...	...	...	...
BARNAGAR	...	...	2	3
RUNIJA	9	35	1	2
RUTLAM	3	8	10	27
NAMLI	1	4	...	...
JAORA	12	44	8	13
DHODHAR	...	...	...	...
DALAUDA	...	...	1	2
MANDSAUR	...	...	8	18
NIMBAHERA	...	...	...	...
HARKIA KHAL	...	...	...	...
NEEMUCH	...	...	...	...
KESARPURA	...	...	...	...
BEAWAR	...	...	...	...
CHITOR	...	...	...	...
NUSSEERABAD	...	...	1	2
MALAKHERA	...	...	...	...
HARKINKHAL	...	...	...	...
BHIWANI	4	23	...	...
BHILWARA	1	4	...	...
NARAINA	...	...	...	...
AJMIR	1	1	...	...
JEYPORE	...	...	...	...
KESHUNGURH	...	...	...	...
PIPALIA	...	...	3	17
TOTAL EXPORTS for 1893	826	3,563	330	1,379
Do. do. 1892	857	3,975	325	950
Do. do. 1891	1,405	6,215	589	2,289
Do. do. 1890	2,315	10,055	427	1,592
Do. do. 1889	77	300	8	31
Do. do. 1888	12	73	25	74
Do. do. 1887	127	679	92	•342
Do. do. 1886	394	1,847	110	427
Do. do. 1885	817	3,940	138	549
Do. do. 1884	1,277	5,671	96	375

TO STATIONS ON THE EAST INDIA AND CONNECTED RAILWAYS *Via* G. I. P.

STATIONS.	PIECE-GOODS.		YARNS.		REMARKS.
	Bales.	Indian Maunds.	Bales.	Indian Maunds.	
KUTNEE	7	33	31	36	
MAIHAR	.....	.....	18	26	
UNCHEHRA	.....	.....	.....	.....	
SUTNA	11	48	9	45	
DEORI	.....	.....	.....	.....	
SEHORA ROAD	.....	.....	.....	.....	
MEJA ROAD	1	3	.....	.....	
MIRZAPUR	1	1	3	15	
AHRAURA ROAD	.....	.....	2	2	
MOGUL SERAI	.....	.....	.....	.....	
GHAZIPUR	.....	.....	.....	.....	
BUXAR	.....	.....	.....	.....	
DUMRAON	.....	.....	.....	.....	
ARRAH	.....	.....	7	36	
DINAPUR	1	4	3	9	
GYA	.....	.....	.....	.....	
PATNA CITY	3	15	187	842	
SITAPUR	.....	.....	.....	.....	
MURARAI	.....	.....	.....	.....	
MAJHGAWAN	.....	.....	.....	.....	
DURBHANGA	.....	.....	.....	.....	
CALCUTTA	23	55	6	15	
ALLAHABAD	20	54	194	705	
SERATHOO	.....	.....	3	16	
KHAGA	.....	.....	.....	.....	
FATEHPUR	.....	.....	.....	.....	
PURTABGANJ	.....	.....	.....	.....	
MAUHAR	.....	.....	2	10	
CAWNPORE (VIA JABALPUR)	185	823	17	83	
FIROZABAD	.....	.....	.....	.....	
ALIGARH	.....	.....	.....	.....	
BENARES	3	5	80	265	
JAUNPUR CITY	.....	.....	99	397	
BARACKPUR	.....	.....	.....	.....	
AKBARPUR	.....	.....	7	33	
BURUMPUR	.....	.....	.....	.....	
BARABANKI	2	7	.....	.....	
FYZABAD	.....	.....	.....	.....	
LUCKNOW	.....	.....	.....	.....	
MOTIHARI	.....	.....	.....	.....	
BAREILLY	.....	.....	.....	.....	
JAMALPUR	.....	.....	.....	.....	
PENDRA ROAD	.....	.....	.....	.....	
GHOOM	.....	.....	.....	.....	
THERIAGHAT	.....	.....	.....	.....	
TAHASIL DEORIA	.....	.....	.....	.....	
KARWI	.....	.....	.....	.....	
BUDAON	.....	.....	.....	.....	
CHUPRA	.....	.....	.....	.....	
MONGHEYR	.....	.....	.....	.....	
MOTIPUR	.....	.....	.....	.....	
USKA BAZAR	.....	.....	.....	.....	
LAKHIMPUR	.....	.....	.....	.....	
KARUR	.....	.....	.....	.....	
GORAKHPUR	.....	.....	.....	.....	
AZIMGANJ	.....	.....	.....	.....	
SARSAUL	.....	.....	.....	.....	
KHATHGODAM	.....	.....	.....	.....	
MALIPUR	.....	.....	.....	.....	
MOZAFERPORE	.....	.....	1	4	
BETTIAH	.....	.....	.....	.....	
JAGADISHPUR	.....	.....	.....	.....	
SHAHGANJ	.....	.....	15	75	
NANPARA	.....	.....	.....	.....	
GOALUNDO	.....	.....	.....	.....	
SAHEBGUNGE	.....	.....	.....	.....	
FORBESGANJ	.....	.....	.....	.....	
SAKRI	.....	.....	.....	.....	
BEHEA	.....	.....	.....	.....	
NAWABGANJ	.....	.....	.....	.....	
SORON	.....	.....	.....	.....	
SAMASTIPUR	1	1	.....	.....	
AZIMGARH	3	11	.....	.....	
BANDA	.....	.....	.....	.....	
BHAGALPUR	.....	.....	.....	.....	
UMERIA	3	11	1	3	
JUKEHI	.....	.....	11	66	
BANKIPUR	1	5	.....	.....	
PENDRA ROAD	4	13	.....	.....	
MANPUR	.....	.....	.....	.....	
BABATPUR	1	1	.....	.....	
ETAWAH	1	4	.....	.....	
GULABGANJ	1	1	.....	.....	
PESHAWER	.....	.....	.....	.....	
LUCHEESERAI	.....	.....	.....	.....	
TOTAL EXPORTS FOR 1893	272	1,095	696	2,683	
Do. do. 1892	245	806	285	1,067	
Do. do. 1891	3,227	16,951	546	2,098	
Do. do. 1890	5,014	25,673	333	1,758	
Do. do. 1889	931	4,510	12	61	
Do. do. 1888	570	2,804	5	15	
Do. do. 1887	502	2,422	25	96	
Do. do. 1886	1,774	7,863	68	271	
Do. do. 1885	4,074	18,076	182	720	
Do. do. 1884	5,012	21,806	283	1,165	

TO STATIONS ON THE SOUTHERN MAHARATTA RAILWAY.

STATIONS.	PIECE-GOODS.		YARNS.		REMARKS.
	Bales.	Indian Maunds.	Bales.	Indian Maunds.	
INDI ROAD	1	8	3	9	
LACHYAN	.....	.....	.....	.....	
BIJAPUR	4	16	5	18	
JUMNAL	.....	.....	.....	.....	
TELGI	2	8	1	4	
ALIMATI	.....	.....	.....	.....	
BAGALKOT	16	103	14	29	
KATGERI	3	11	.....	.....	
BADAMI	.....	.....	.....	.....	
ALUR	1	3	3	3	
MALLAPUR	.....	.....	.....	.....	
GADAG	7	62	3	9	
UDGAON	.....	.....	.....	.....	
HOMBAL	.....	.....	.....	.....	
KURNOOL ROAD	6	33	55	207	
NANDYAL	.....	.....	.....	.....	
KOPBAL	.....	.....	.....	.....	
HASPET	1	2	.....	.....	
BELLARY	4	9	45	199	
ANNIGERI	1	13	.....	.....	
HUBLI	5	11	2	7	
ALNAVAR	.....	.....	.....	.....	
DHARWAR	4	45	1	5	
YALVIGI	.....	.....	.....	.....	
GUDGERI	.....	.....	.....	.....	
KARAJGI	.....	.....	.....	.....	
KUNDGOL	.....	.....	.....	.....	
HAVERI	.....	.....	.....	.....	
BYADGI	.....	.....	.....	.....	
RANIBENNUR	2	18	.....	.....	
HARIHAR	.....	.....	.....	.....	
DAVENGERE	.....	.....	.....	.....	
BEERURU	.....	.....	.....	.....	
AJJAMPURA	.....	.....	.....	.....	
HOLALKHERI	8	30	.....	.....	
PHURSANGI	.....	.....	.....	.....	
RAJEWADI	.....	.....	.....	.....	
JEJURI	.....	.....	.....	.....	
LONAND	21	112	3	15	
WATHAR	13	30	.....	.....	
SATARA ROAD	9	50	.....	.....	
KOREGAON	6	27	.....	.....	
RAHIMATPUR	1	8	2	9	
TARGAON	.....	.....	9	41	
WALHE	.....	.....	.....	.....	
MASUR	.....	.....	10	49	
KARAD	.....	.....	9	39	
TAKARI	.....	.....	.....	.....	
KUNDAL ROAD	2	11	16	67	
ASHATA ROAD	1	6	.....	.....	
SANGLI ROAD	.....	.....	1	5	
MIRAJ	16	70	1	5	
SHEDBAL	10	61	.....	.....	
CHIKODI ROAD	.....	.....	.....	.....	
GOKAK ROAD	19	102	1	1	
KUDCHI	2	9	10	47	
CASTLE ROCK	.....	.....	.....	.....	
BELGAUM	6	29	5	26	
GUNTAKAL	.....	.....	.....	.....	
PACHHAPUR	.....	.....	.....	.....	
TADVAL	4	24	.....	.....	
KADUR	.....	.....	.....	.....	
KARAJGIA	2	11	.....	.....	
BANAVARA	.....	.....	.....	.....	
ARSIKERE	4	16	5	24	
TIPTUR	4	17	14	69	
TUMKAR	.....	.....	.....	.....	
BANGALORE	694	2,858	41	218	
MYSORE	164	663	2	6	
DEVARGUDDA	.....	.....	.....	.....	
SHENOLI	.....	.....	4	20	
NEERA	1	8	.....	.....	
BEERWAI	.....	.....	.....	.....	
SHIRAL ROAD	.....	.....	.....	.....	
KHANAPUR	1	1	.....	.....	
RAIBAG	2	4	.....	.....	
BETAMCHERLA	.....	.....	.....	.....	
GUNTUR	.....	.....	10	52	
SERINGAPATUM	.....	.....	.....	.....	
DHUPDAL	.....	.....	3	14	
SASVAD	1	5	.....	.....	
KOLHAPUR	35	168	29	137	
TOTAL EXPORTS FOR 1893	1,083	4,662	307	1,364	
Do. do. 1892	879	3,919	437	1,925	
Do. do. 1891	1,033	4,950	1,059	4,390	
Do. do. 1890	1,394	7,668	3,191	13,171	
Do. do. 1889	55	265	106	323	
Do. do. 1888	73	332	234	862	
Do. do. 1887	297	1,836	388	1,466	
Do. do 1886	268	1,950	776	3,108	
Do. do. 1885	79	382	467	1,839	
Do. do. 1884	28	174	135	520	

TO STATIONS ON THE DHOND AND MUNMAD STATE RAILWAY

STATIONS.	Piece-Goods.		Yarns.		Remarks.
	Bales.	Indian Maunds.	Bales.	Indian Maunds.	
PIMPRI	8	43	3	13	
BELWANDI	1	2	...	...	
VISAPUR	...	...	...	...	
SAROLA	...	...	...	...	
AHMEDNAGAR	37	200	52	231	
VAMBORI	...	...	2	7	
RAHURI	2	9	...	...	
LAKH	...	...	...	...	
BELAPUR	...	...	1	2	
CHITALI	...	...	...	...	
PUNTAMBA	...	...	...	...	
KOPERGAON ROAD	...	...	...	...	
YEOLA	18	103	2	8	
ANKAI	...	...	...	...	
SANWATSAR...	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL EXPORTS FOR 1893...	66	357	60	261	
Do. do. 1892...	52	239	83	320	
Do. do. 1891...	502	2,562	187	704	
Do. do. 1890...	1,309	7,047	772	3,112	
Do. do. 1889...	29	193	3	10	
Do. do. 1888...	30	160	20	65	
Do. do. 1887...	73	375	38	130	
Do. do. 1886...	156	769	123	454	
Do. do. 1885...	528	2,871	255	880	
Do. do. 1884...	576	3,100	390	1,468	

TO STATIONS ON THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.

CHITTAPUR	...	...	...	...	
SERAM	...	...	...	...	
NAWANDGI	...	...	...	...	
TANDUR	...	...	...	...	
GANGAWARAM	...	...	...	...	
GOLLAGUDA...	...	...	...	...	
SHANKARPALLI	...	...	...	...	
LINGAMPALLI	...	...	...	...	
HYDERABAD... ...	2	2	3	9	
SECUNDERABAD	5	14	...	...	
BHOWANGIR...	...	...	...	...	
ALER...	...	...	...	...	
WARANGAL	3	12	1	8	
KAZIPET	1	3	...	...	
JANGAON	...	...	...	...	
YELLANDU	...	...	...	...	
RUGHUNATHPALI	...	...	...	...	
KHAMMAMETT	...	...	...	...	
BEZVADA	6	23	1	2	
BONA KALU	...	...	...	...	
KONDAPALLI	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL EXPORTS FOR 1893...	17	54	5	19	
Do. do. 1892...	60	212	40	145	
Do. do. 1891...	85	381	75	248	
Do. do. 1890...	256	1,301	629	2,452	
Do. do. 1889...	15	44	18	45	
Do. do. 1888...	9	37	29	101	
Do. do. 1887...	57	262	10	33	
Do. do. 1886...	41	184	30	122	
Do. do. 1885...	38	165	319	1,246	
Do. do. 1884...	27	113	160	591	

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.)

	STATIONS.	PIECE-GOODS.		YARNS.		REMARKS.
		Bales.	Indian Maunds.	Bales.	Indian Maunds.	
B. B. & C. I. Railway.	STATIONS between ANDHERI AND SURAT (excluding Surat) ...	1,582	7,409	652	2,561	
	SURAT	1,273	6,683	496	2,013	
	STATIONS between SURAT AND BROACH (excluding Broach)...	273	1,545	81	357	
	BROACH	469	2,864	301	1,299	
	STATIONS between BROACH AND BARODA (excluding Baroda)	273	1,695	26	123	
	BARODA	786	4,475	222	880	
	STATIONS between BARODA AND ANAND (excluding Anand)...	173	1,011	75	289	
	ANAND	52	307	25	83	
	STATIONS on the GODHRA BRANCH (excluding Godhra) ...	705	3,630	26	121	
	GODHRA	596	2,984	15	46	
	STATIONS between ANAND AND AHMEDABAD (excluding Nadiad and Ahmedabad)	231	1,179	12	45	
	NADIAD	673	3,145	116	417	
	AHMEDABAD	2,709	15,845	403	1,776	
	STATIONS between AHMEDABAD AND VIRAMGAM (excluding Viramgam)	42	245	5	23	
	VIRAMGAM	179	994	53	122	
	STATIONS on the PATRI BRANCH...	114	731	...	...	
	STATIONS between VIRAMGAM AND WADHWAN (excluding Wadhwan)	47	295	...	...	
	WADHWAN	191	1,299	31	111	
	KHODIAR via PALANPUR (excluding Palanpur)	633	3,335	178	691	
	VIA PALANPUR	25	140	...	...	
	PALANPUR	476	2,518	...	...	
	MORI TO CHITRASANI	250	1,066	19	80	
	MARWAR RAILWAY JUNCTION AND VIA MARWAR RAILWAY JUNCTION	1,648	8,931	119	414	
	HARIPUR to ERINPURA	198	1,067	7	14	
	BEAWAR	371	2,129	11	60	
	AJMERE	227	1,069	22	76	
	NUSSEERABAD to BARL	91	560	16	66	
	RUPAHELI to GANGRAR (excluding Bhelwara)	25	134	...	...	
Foreign Railways via Sabarmati.	BHELWARA	323	1,907	10	45	
	CHINDERIA to KESARPURA (excluding Chitor)	1·2	763	10	25	
	CHITORGARH	487	2,900	5	23	
	NEEMUCH	84	609	9	36	
	HARKIAKHAL to DHODHAR (excluding Mandsaur)	52	346	...	...	
	MANDSAUR	221	1,733	21	69	
	JAORA to KHANDWA	...	...	...	...	
	VIA KHANDWA	...	...	...	...	
	TILAUNIA to AGRA (excluding Jeypore, Achnera and Agra) ...	106	503	38	171	
	JEYPORE	124	713	2	5	
	CAWNPORE	167	690	35	171	
	VIA CAWNPORE	123	610	7	28	
	STATIONS on the CAWNPORE-ACHNERA RAILWAY	180	776	511	2,430	
	AGRA FORT	351	1,785	489	2,407	
	VIA AGRA	...	...	...	...	
	VIA HATHRAS	62	311	179	913	
	VIA AGRA CANTONMENT	49	390	1	5	
	STAIONS on the INDIANMIDLAND RAILEWAY	...	...	...	...	
	VIA FEROZEPORE	1,512	5,039	10	40	
	STATIONS on the REWARI-FEROZEPOR Section (excluding Bhiwani)	23	103	...	...	
	BHIWANI	369	2,067	1	5	
	STATION between REWAR AND DELHI (excluding Delhi) ...	3	12	...	...	
	DELHI	8,814	43,460	88	444	
	VIA DELHI	232	735	15	70	
B. G. Ry. via Wadhwan.	LIMBDI...	124	827	13	58	
	BHAVNAGAR	131	944	6	24	
	JETAPUR	31	193	...	...	
	DHORAJEE	77	411	2	5	
	OTHER STATIONS ON BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL JUNAGAD-PORBANDER RAILWAY...	622	4,048	14	52	
MORVI STATE RAILWAY		717	4,525	36	118	
VIA MIYAGAEM		368	1,768	230	924	
„ ANAND		371	2,393	134	457	
„ BHATINDA		29	144	1	3	
„ GODHRA		285	1,630	24	78	
	TOTAL EXPORTS FOR 1893	30,461	1,59,620	4,802	20,270	
	Do. do. 1892	27,807	1,53,958	3,815	13,002	
	Do. do. 1891	25,589	1,44,416	3,251	10,424	
	Do. do. 1890	29,079	1,64,152	2,412	7,464	
	Do. do. 1889	32,006	1,84,251	2,236	6,790	
	Do. do. 1888	21,624	1,28,472	2,499	7,344	
	Do. do. 1887	26,503	1,55,864	3,172	9,731	
	Do. do. 1886	39,592	2,16,062	3,852	11,736	
	Do. do. 1885	33,445	1,91,729	2,703	7,992	
	Do. do. 1884	18,474	1,10,289	2,464	7,581	

SUMMARY OF EXPORTS BY ALL RAILWAYS.

	RAILWAYS.	Piece-Goods.		Yarns.	
		Bales.	Indian Maunds.	Bales.	Indian Maunds.
	G. I. P. RAILWAY (N. East Line)	1,018	4,912	305	1,104
	Do. (S. East Line)	504	2,539	6,609	9,417
To Stations on the	BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY	46	170	26	117
	INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY	7,089	36,798	1,576	7,814
	MADRAS RAILWAY	84	431	9	29
	RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY via G. I. P. ...	826	3,563	330	1,379
	EAST INDIA RAILWAY	272	1,095	696	2,683
	SOUTHERN MAHARATHA RAILWAY	1,083	4,662	307	1,334
	DHOND & MUNMAD STATE RAILWAY	66	357	60	261
	NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY	17	54	5	19
	B. B. &C. I. RAILWAY (including Rajputana-Malwa Railway)	30,461	1,59,620	4,802	20,273
	Total Exports for 1893	41,466	2,14,201	14,725	44,430
	Do. 1892	37,281	2,01,341	17,797	38,164
	Do. 1891	39,175	2,12,379	13,132	44,471
	Do. 1890	52,966	2,87,380	17,392	67,782
	Do. 1889	33,962	1,93,953	2,535	7,852
	Do. 1888	22,881	1,34,855	3,465	10,937
	Do. 1887	28,784	1,68,399	5,214	16,892
	Do. 1886	44,506	2,40,634	6,740	22,598
	Do. 1885	43,864	2,41,901	7,301	24,934
	Do. 1884	31,116	1,72,722	8,213	29,409

ANNUAL PROGRESS OF RAILWAYS IN INDIA SINCE THEIR COMMENCEMENT.

Year.	Total Miles.	Year.	Total Miles.	Year.	Total Miles.	Year.	Total Miles.
1853	20½	1863	2,550	1873	5,695	1883-84	10,780½
1854	71	1864	2,966¾	1874	6,227¾	1884-85	12,000¾
1855	170	1865	3,372¾	1875	6,519	1885-86	12,375½
1856	272¾	1866	3,563¾	1876	6,833	1886-87	13,386
1857	288½	1867	3,936½	1877	7,322¼	1887 88	14,377
1858	428½	1868	4,016½	1878	8,212	1888-89	15,242¼
1859	626½	1869	4,294¾	1879	8,492¾	1889-90	16,092½
1860	839½	1870	4,775	1880	9,308	1890-91	16,996
1861	1,587¾	1871	5,077½	1881	9,892	1891-92	17,564
1862	2,335¾	1872	5,370¼	1882	10,145½	1892-93	18,042

Statement showing the Exports of Indian Manufactured Piece-Goods and Yarns by Sea and Rail during the years 1884 *to* 1893.

Year.	Piece-Goods.		Total.	Yarns.				Total.		Remarks.
	By Sea.	By Rail.		By Sea.		By Rail.				
	Packages.	Packages.	Packages.	Packages.	lbs.	Packages.	lbs.	Packages.	lbs.	
1884	47,861	31,816	79,677	1,97,827	7,57,55,931	8,213	24,19,760	2,06,040	7,81,75,691	
1885	46,692	43,864	90,556	2,23,722	8,66,93,377	7,301	20,51,504	2,31,023	8,87,44,881	
1886	45,107	44,506	89,613	2,72,300	10,60,24,856	6,740	18,59,312	2,79,040	10,78,84,168	
1887	51,428	28,784	80,212	2,99,581	11,70,74,663	5,214	13,89,920	3,04,795	11,84,64,583	
1888	60,248	22,881	83,129	3,43,030	13,46,22,553	3,465	8,99,960	3,46,495	13,55,22,543	
1889	53,069	33,962	87,031	3,84,729	15,04,97,237	2,535	6,46,066	3,87,264	15,11,43,303	
1890	79,679	52,966	1,12,645	4,40,220	17,19,93,173	17,392	55,77,040	4,57,612	17,75,70,213	
1891	61,659	39,175	1,00,834	4,65,399	18,16,45,149	13,132	36,59,040	4,78,531	18,53,04,189	
1892	70,515	37,281	1,07,796	4,87,773	19,07,05,398	17,797	31,40,144	5,05,570	19,38,45,542	
1893	70,050	41,466	1,11,516	4,12,584	15,99,60,286	14,725	36,55,568	4,27,309	16,36,15,854	

Statement showing the arrivals of Cotton into Bombay by Sea and Rail during the years 1884 *to* 1893.

By	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Steamers and Country Craft	20,31,833	11,98,491	11,84,866	12,17,640	14,61,058	13,87,388	17,50,424	15,98,975	12,28,958	19,24,666
B. B. and C. I. Railway	19,88,755	14,16,726	19,36,965	17,05,269	14,97,691	19,31,054	22,61,913	17,38,311	18,09,577	16,56,811
G. I. P. Railway	18,04,957	13,57,407	25,08,324	27,96,166	22,71,852	36,85,587	34,94,773	34,44,511	33,91,473	26,06,566
Total Cwts	58,25,545	39,72,624	56,30,155	57,19,075	52,30,601	70,04,029	75,07,110	67,81,797	64,30,008	61,88,043
Total F. P. Bales of 3½ Cwts. each	16,64,442	11,35,035	16,08,616	16,34,021	14,94,458	20,01,151	21,44,889	19,37,656	18,37,145	17,68,012

Statement showing the Exports of Cotton to Europe, China, Calcutta &c., from Bombay during the years 1884 *to* 1893.

To	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893
	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.
Europe	12,31,057	7,42,155	10,73,416	11,11,931	8,87,047	13,23,496	14,39,921	10,28,417	9,54,243	8,57,771
China	61,412	29,064	22,958	29,727	13,633	*16,417	*35,248	*1,12,189	*1,21,200	*1,04,495
Calcutta and other Ports	37,739	35,623	30,821	32,171	33,456	28,907	37,342	49,812	49,985	58,130
Total Bales	13,30,208	8,06,842	11,27,195	11,73,829	9,34,136	13,68,820	15,12,511	11,90,418	11,25,428	10,20,396

* For China and Japan.

EXPORT OF BOMBAY MANUFACTURED PIECE-GOODS AND YARN FROM BOMBAY PORT ONLY.

(*From Official Returns.*) 1892-93. (*Years ending 31st March.*)

EXPORTED TO	Length and Weight.							Value.					
	Piece-Goods, Millions of		Yarns. Millions of	Percentage of Goods.	Percentage of Yarns.	Total Weight. Millions of lbs.	Total Weight. Percentage.	Lakhs of Rupees. Goods.	Lakhs of Rupees. Yarns.	Percentage of Goods.	Percentage of Yarns.	Total Value in Lakhs of Rupees	Percentage.
	Yards.	lbs.	lbs.	o/o	o/o	lbs.	o/o	Goods.	Yarns.	o/o	o/o	Rupees	o/o
Foreign Ports.....	62·54	*14·44	170·79	33·45	86·5	233·33	80·89	78·69	614·09	35·20	85·82	692·7	73·77
Indian Ports	47·54	*10·98	22·44	25·43	11·36	33.42	11·58	55·35	86·27	24·76	12·05	141·62	15·08
Up-country by Rail.	*75·56	17·75	3·94	41·12	2·11	21·69	7·53	89·48	15·14	40·04	2·13	104·62	11·15
Total Indian	123·10	28·73	26·38	66·55	13·47	55·11	19·11	144·83	101·41	64·80	14·18	246·24	26·23
Grand Total.....	185·64	43·17	197·17	100·00	100·00	288·44	100·00	223·52	715·50	100·00	100·00	939·02	100·00

1891-92.

EXPORTED TO	Length and Weight.							Value.					
	Piece-Goods, Millions of		Yarns. Millions of	Percentage of Goods.	Percentage of Yarns.	Total Weight. Millions of lbs.	Total Weight. Percentage.	Lakhs of Rupees. Goods.	Lakhs of Rupees. Yarns.	Percentage of Goods.	Percentage of Yarns.	Total Value in Lakhs of Rupees	Percentage.
	Yards.	lbs.	lbs.	o/o	o/o	lbs.	o/o	Goods.	Yarns.	o/o	o/o	Rupees	o/o
Foreign Ports.....	58·34	*13·47	155·35	32·10	84·02	168·82	74·42	73·00	555·55	32·97	82·94	628·55	70·53
Indian Ports	47·12	*10·88	24·70	25·93	13·36	35·58	15·68	56·66	95·55	25·59	14·26	152·21	17·08
Up-country by Rail.	*76·31	17·61	4·83	41·97	2·62	22·44	9·90	91·70	18·68	41·44	2·80	110·38	12·39
Total Indian	123·43	28·49	29·53	67·90	15·98	58·02	25·58	148·36	114·23	67·03	17·06	262·59	29·47
Grand Total.....	181·77	41·96	184·88	100·00	100·00	226·84	100·00	221·36	669·78	100·00	100·00	891·14	100·00

1890-91.

Foreign Ports.....	54·34	*12·54	158·39	29·38	84·09	170·93	73·98	67·00	614·14	26·83	83·01	681·14	68·83
Indian Ports	42·82	* 9·89	23·04	23·15	12·24	32·93	14·26	59·88	96·67	23·98	13·06	156·55	15·83
Up-country by Rail.	*87·79	20·26	6·91	47·47	3·67	27·17	11·76	122·79	28·98	49·19	3·93	151·77	15·34
Total Indian	130·61	30·15	29·95	70·62	15·91	60·10	26·02	182·67	125·65	73·17	16·99	308·32	31·17
Grand Total.....	184·95	42·69	188·34	100·00	100·00	231·03	100·00	249·67	739·79	100·00	100·00	989·46	100·00

* Assuming 4·33 yards to be equal to 1 lb. and *vice versa*. The value of Goods despatched by Rail is based on the export to Coast values.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES TO WHICH GREY COTTON PIECE-GOODS OF BOMBAY MANUFACTURE HAVE BEEN EXPORTED SINCE 1886-87.

(*From Government Returns.*) (*Years ending 31st March.*)

Description.	To	In Millions of Yards (0000's omitted).						
		1892-93.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1886-87.
T. Cloths ...	Mozambique	2·71	3·13	1·84	1·86	1·90	1·84	·65
	Zanzibar	4·01	3.39	2·54	2·09	1·79	1·59	·79
	Aden	·38	·30	·39	·25	·16	·20	·23
	China-Hongkong ...	·51	·06	.....	·02	·42	·04	·01
	Do. Treaty Ports* ..	7·17	5·22	3·80	1·21	7·89	2·22	2·62
	Mekran and Sonmiani ...	·30	·21	·11	·10	·10	·08	·08
	Other Countries ...	1·69	1·22	·97	·89	·38	·20	·16
	Total ...	16·77	13·53	9·65	6·42	12·64	6·17	4·54
Sheetings ...	Abyssinia	·97	·62	1·63	1·37	·64	·55	2·28
	Mozambique	6·47	4·81	5·03	5·11	4·59	5·04	2·32
	Zanzibar	8·65	13·75	14·09	9·98	8·94	9·73	9·66
	Aden	1·82	·77	·92	1·32	1·97	1·42	·43
	Arabia	·73	·59	·57	·44	·72	·43	·35
	China-Treaty Ports* ...	·13	.....	·80	.....	1·28	·62	·25
	Other Countries ...	·82	1·34	·36	1·06	·91		
	Total ...	19·59	21·88	23·40	19·28	19·05	17·79	15·29
Domestics ...	Aden	5·61	5·51	5·95	9·20	7·98	11·31	8·14
	Arabia	·43	·44	·54	·09	·20	·20	·09
	Other Countries ...	·04	·09	.02	·05	·09	·13	·09
	Total ...	6·08	6·04	6·51	9 34	8·27	12·14	8·32
Drills and Jeans...	Zanzibar	.....	·01	.....	·11	·04	·80	·65
	Aden	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	·03	...
	Other Countries ...	·19	·03	·05	·08	·06	·03	·04
	Total ...	·19	·04	·05	·19	·10	·86	·69
Long Cloths ...	Abyssinia	1·87	·99	2·04	·48	·32	2·40	2·70
	Mozambique	·07	·28	·11	·49	1·05	·97	·43
	Zanzibar	·57	·23	·44	·24	·54	·83	·65
	Aden	2·10	3·47	3·98	2·78	3·67	5·66	1·98
	China-Treaty Ports* ...	3·20	1·10	·28	·02	4·65	1·86	.....†
	Arabia	1·54	1·19	·82	·43	·97	·72	·49
	Persia	·70	·35	·35	·51	·60	·46	·21
	Straits	·02	·02	·08	·09	·13	·15	·01
	Turkey in Asia... ...	1·65	2·27	1·19	1·47	1·33	1·36	1·00
	Egypt...	·95	·74	1·04	·43	·24	·21	·47
	Other Countries ...	·07	·04	·02				
	Total ...	12·74	10·68	10·35	6·94	13·50	14·62	7·94
Chudders ...	Aden	·22	·15	·11	·12	·13	·11	·07
	Zanzibar	1·04	1·13	·79	·80	·22	·30	·23
	Other Countries ...	·40	·33	·21	·21	·15	·15	
	Total ...	1·66	1·61	1·11	1·13	·50	·56	·30
Dhoties ...	Aden	·16	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...
	Other Countries ...	·19	·02	·03	·03	·03	·14	·04
	Total ...	·35	.02	·03	·03	·03	·14	·04
Other Sorts ...	Total ...	·03	·16	·20	·19	·19	·11	·22
	Grand Total ...	57·41	53·96	51·30	43·52	54·28	52·39	37·47

* Almost entirely to Shanghai. † Included with other Countries.

DESCRIPTIONS OF GREY COTTON PIECE-GOODS OF BOMBAY MANUFACTURE EXPORTED TO FOREIGN PORTS SINCE 1886-87.

(*From Government Returns.*) (*Years ending 31st March.*)

Descriptions.	In Millions of Yards (0000's omitted).						
	1892-93.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1886-87.
T. Cloths	16·77	13·53	9·65	6·42	12·64	6·17	4·54
Sheetings	19·59	21·88	23·40	19·28	19·05	17·79	15·29
Domestics	6·08	6·04	6·51	9·34	8·27	12·14	8·32
Drills and Jeans	·19	·04	·05	·19	·10	·86	·69
Long Cloths	12·74	10·68	10·35	6·94	13·50	14·62	7·94
Chudders	1·66	1·61	1·11	1·13	·50	·56	·40
Dhooties	·35	·02	·03	·03	·03	·14	·04
Other sorts	·03	·16	·20	·19	·19	·11	·25
Total Millions of Yards	57·41	53·96	51·30	43·52	54·28	52·39	37·47
Total Lakhs of Rs.	65·62	61·12	58·90	48·06	63·76	59·45	42·81

EXPORTS OF BOMBAY SPUN TWIST BY SEA AND RAIL. REDUCED TO BALES OF 400 lbs. EACH.

January 1st to December 31st.	To China.	To Japan.	Total to China and Japan.	Total to other ports.	Total Exports by Sea.	Total Exports by Rail.	Total Exports by Sea and Rail.
1879	45,530	4,842	50,372	31,711	82,083	11,072	93,155
1880	63,194	4,527	67,721	38,825	106,546	14,092	120,638
1881	61,783	7,378	69,161	41,092	110,253	14,333	124,586
1882	81,434	9,854	91,288	41,502	132,790	14,400	147,190
1883	94,982	17,421	112,403	42,130	154,533	9,091	163,624
1884	127,318	13,846	141,164	48,226	189,390	6,049	195,439
1885	154,517	19,020	173,537	43,197	216,734	5,129	221,863
1886	199,407	20,543	219,950	45,103	265,053	4,649	269,702
1887	205,158	39,730	244,888	47,799	292,687	3,451	296,138
1888	234,071	52,697	286,768	49,789	336,557	2,250	338,807
1889	254,697	62,220	316,917	59,326	376,243	1,615	377,858
1890	325,060	37,722	362,782	67,201	429,983	13,942	443,925
1891	365,038	10,939	375,977	78,136	454,113	9,147	463,260
1892	385,771	21,445	407,216	69,547	476,763	7,850	484,613
1893	297,572	14,198	311,770	88,130	399,900	9,139	409,039

QUALITIES OF YARNS OF BOMBAY MANUFACTURE EXPORTED TO FOREIGN PORTS SINCE 1885-86.

(*From Government Returns.*) (*Years ending* 31*st March.*)

Description.	In Millions of lbs. (0000's omitted).							
	1892-93.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1885-86.
Mule No. 15s and under	55·99	44·11	41·26	31·87	23·61	28·82	26·52	22·96
,, ,, 16s to 24s	113·70	109·78	115·72	99·11	98·90	79·37	62·14	52·96
,, ,, 25s to 32s	·20	·30	·72	·39	·09	·01	·02	·08
,, ,, 33s to 44s	·02	·02	·04	·04	·03	...	·02	·01
Total ...	169·91	154·21	157·74	131·41	122·63	108·20	88·70	76·01
Water No. 20s and under	·08	·24	·23	·30	·09	·15	·21	·14
,, ,, 21s to 30s	...	·29	·09	·02	...	...	...	...
,, ,, 31s to 40s	·01	·02	·02	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	·09	·55	·34	·32	·09	·15	·21	·14
Colored Yarns Total ...	·78	·59	·30	·29	·30	·16	·18	·15
Total Yarns ...	170·78	155·35	158·38	132·02	123·02	108·51	89·09	76·30

FOREIGN COUNTRIES TO WHICH YARNS OF BOMBAY SPINNING HAVE BEEN EXPORTED SINCE 1885-86.

(*From Government Returns.*) (*Years ending* 31*st March.*)

Quality.	To	In Millions of lbs.							
		1892-93.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1885-86.
Mule No. 15s. and under.	Aden	·71	1·47	1·28	1·14	·85	1·02	·86	1·33
	Japan	·20	·01	·19	·06	1·29	·04	·17	·14
	China Hongkong ..	43·95	33·14	30·45	28·24	19·27	26·22	25·30	21·49
	China, Treaty Ports*	10·91	9·17	9·10	2·25	2·10	1·44	·19	·30
	Other Countries ..	·22	·32	·24	·18	·10	·10		
	Total ..	55·99	44·11	41·26	31·87	23·61	28·82	26·52	22·96
16s. to 24s.....	Aden	·29	·52	·38	·45	·31	·24	·29	·27
	Japan	6·82	6·67	11·50	22·18	21·42	17·20	9·08	6·93
	China, Hongkong ...	53·71	50·09	47·98	51·84	57·63	45·09	38·14	37·45
	China, Treaty Ports*	50·32	47·18	52·80	22·30	17·23	15·47	13·85	8·82
	Straits	1·25	3·41	1·81	1·31	1·48	1·37	·78	
	Other Countries ..	1·31	1·91	1·25	1·02	·78			
	Total ..	113·70	109·78	115·72	99·10	98·90	79·37	62·14	
Above 24s	Total ...	·22	·32	·76	·43	·12	·01	·04	
	Total Mule ...	169·91	154·21	157·74	131·40	122·63	108·20	88·70	
Water	,, Water ...	·09	·55	·34	·33	·09	·15	·21	
Colored.....	,, Colored ...	·78	·59	·30	·29	·30	·16	·18	
	Grand Total ...	170·78	155·35	158·38	132·02	123·02	108·51	89·09	
	Value in Lakhs of Rs.	614·08	555·55	614·14	537·31	497·12	389·69	324·04	

* Almost entirely to Shanghai.

COTTON.

RECEIPTS at, and Exports from Bombay Port, also Mill consumption in the Island of Bombay. In thousands of Bales (000's omitted).

Years ending 30th June.

Years endings 30th June.	Receipts.	Exports to			Mill consumption.	Total.	Years ending 30th June.	Receipts.	Exports to			Mill consumption.	Total.
		Europe.	Elsewhere.	Total.					Europe.	Elsewhere.	Total.		
1859	.....	490	152	642			1876	1,073	980	35	1,015	147	1,162
1860	.....	566	202	768	Maxm. Exports up to this year.		1877	1 141	920	38	958	161	1,119
							1878	961	800	46	846	204	1,050
1861	.....	835	61	896	American War.		1879	832	652	64	716	181	897
1862	.....	911	8	919	In 1863 & 1864		1880	1,171	874	34	908	220	1,128
1863	.....	867	3	870	Bombay Imported from China.		1881	1,244	874	60	934	273	1,207
1864	.....	1,065	1	1,066	Cotton		1882	1,832	1,521	87	1,608	277	1,885
							1883	1,770	1,335	95	1,430	313	1,743
1865	.....	1,187	14	1,201	42	1,243	1884	1,759	1,295	100	1,395	348	1,743
1866	.....	1,277	5	1,282	46	1,328	1885	1,139	791	70	861	392	1,253
1867	.....	1,030	48	1,078	47	1,125	1886	1,480	1,009	61	1,070	391	1,461
1868	.....	1,225	56	1,281	48	1,329	1887	1,703	1,147	40	1,187	454	1,641
1869	.....	1,115	50	1,165	49	1,214	1888	1,472	893	58	951	500	1,451
1870	.....	967	39	1,006	50	1,056	1889	1,851	1,286	46	1,332	565	1,897
1871	1,085	1,002	48	1,050	52	1,102	1890	2,235	1,488	71	1,559	636	2,195
1872	1,151	1,079	34	1,113	53	1,166	1891	2,020	1,070	107	1,177	762	1,939
1873	978	917	34	951	67	1,018	1892	1,770	905	202	1,107	728	1,835
1874	1,311	1,192	25	1,217	83	1,300	1893	1,738	816	169	985	724	1,709
1875	1,345	1,285	20	1,305	135	1,440							

BOMBAY

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

COTTON SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS WORKING AND IN COURSE OF ERECTION IN INDIA ON

30TH JUNE 1893.

AY

SSOCIATION.

ING MILLS WORKING

TION IN INDIA

1893.

Progress of Cotton Mills in the Island of Bombay only, since 1851.

Year.	No. of Mills.	No. of Looms.	No. of Spindles.	Number employed. Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Average Number of Hands employed daily.	Total Number of Bales of Cotton consumed.	Value of Cotton consumed. Rs.	Value of Yarn and Piece Goods manufactured. Rs.
1851	1	30	1,000	50	20	10	80	80	200	20,000	30,000
1861	10	1,450	20,000	1,000	500	200	1,700	1,700	4,000	4,00,000	6,00,000
1871	18	3,000	50,000	2,000	1,000	500	3,500	3,500	10,000	10,00,000	15,00,000
1881	32	6,000	1,00,000	4,000	2,000	1,000	7,000	7,000	20,000	20,00,000	30,00,000
1891	56	12,000	2,00,000	8,000	4,000	2,000	14,000	14,000	40,000	40,00,000	60,00,000

Progress of Cotton Mills in the Presidency of Bombay other than those in the Island of Bombay, since 1861.

Year.	No. of Mills.	No. of Looms.	No. of Spindles.	Number employed. Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Average Number of Hands employed daily.	Total Number of Bales of Cotton consumed.	Value of Cotton consumed. Rs.	Value of Yarn and Piece Goods manufactured. Rs.
1861	1	200	5,000	100	50	20	170	170	500	50,000	75,000
1871	5	800	15,000	400	200	100	700	700	2,000	2,00,000	3,00,000
1881	12	2,000	40,000	1,000	500	250	1,750	1,750	5,000	5,00,000	7,50,000
1891	20	4,000	80,000	2,000	1,000	500	3,500	3,500	10,000	10,00,000	15,00,000

NAMES OF MILLS.	NAMES OF AGENTS OR OWNERS.	WHERE SITUATED.	Number of Looms.	Number of Spindles.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.				
The Fazulbhoy Manufacturing Company, Limited	The Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, C.I.E., Special Manager	Ahmedabad	1,000	40,000
The Ahmedabad Advance Mills, Limited	Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co., Agents	Ahmedabad	1,000	40,000
The Ahmedabad New Manufacturing Company, Limited	Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co., Agents	Ahmedabad	1,000	40,000
The Ahmedabad Spinning and Weaving

Progress of Cotton Mills in the Island of Bombay since 1865.

Progress of Cotton Mills in the Presidency of Bombay other than those in the Island of Bombay since 1865.

Mills in the Island and Presidency for the past 25 years.

Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills Working and in course of Erection in 1884-85 to 1884-1885.

Progress of Cotton Mills during the past Eighteen years.

BOMBAY ISLAND.

1. Alexandra Mill
2. Bombay Cotton Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd.
3. Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited.
4. Bombay Dyeing Manufacturing Company, Limited.
5. Bombay National Manufacturing Company, Ltd.
6. Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.
7. Byculla Mill, Limited
8. Carnac Mills, Limited
9. City of Bombay Manufacturing Company, Limited
10. Colaba Land and Mill Company, Limited
11. Currimbhoy Mills, Ltd.
12. Dharamsey Mill, Limited
13. Dinshaw Petit Mill, Limited
14. Dosabhoy Framjee Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited
15. Dowlut Cotton Mill, Limited
16. Elphinstone Spinning and Weaving Mills, Limited
17. Fazulbhoy Mill, Limited
18. Finlay Mills, Limited
19. Gokuldas Tejpal Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.
20. Hamam Mill, Limited
21. Hindoostan Spinning and Weaving Co., Limited
22. Hong Wah Spinning and Weaving Co., Limited
23. Imperial Manufacturing Company, Limited
24. Jacob Sassoon Mill, Limited
25. Jam Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.
26. Jubilee Manufacturing Company, Limited
27. Kamani Cotton Mill Company, Limited
28. Kasturchand Mill Co.
29. Kesowji Naik Spinning and Weaving Co., Limited
30. Kohinoor Mills Company, Limited
31. Kohinoor Spinning and Weaving Co., Limited
32. Kohinoor (New) Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.
33. Kohinoor (Old) Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.
34. Kohinoor (Victoria) Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.
35. Kohinoor (Victoria) Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.
36. Kohinoor (Victoria) Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.
37. Kohinoor (Victoria) Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.
38. Kohinoor (Victoria) Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.

REPORT

OF THE

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION

FOR THE YEAR 1894.

PRESENTED TO THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
HELD ON 25th JUNE 1895.

Bombay:
PRINTED AT THE "TIMES OF INDIA" STEAM PRESS.
1895.

CONTENTS.

PAGE

MEMBERS AND COMMITTEE OF THE ASSOCIATION.

Rules and Regulations of the Association i

Rules regarding the Registration of Trade Marks iv

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE 1

The Import Tariff 4

Cotton Duties Act ... ... 7—19

Friction under the Excise Act ... ... 8—128

Bill to amend the Indian Companies Act, VI of 1882 ... ... 8—130

Rules under the Boiler Act ... ... 9—134

Draft Rule under the Indian Factories Act ... ... 9—143

Increase of Halalkore Tax on Mills ... ... 10—144

Municipal charges for Water supplied to Mills ... ... 11—165

Reduction of wages of Mill hands 11

Special Clause to be inserted in Fire Insurance Policies where a return on account of Automatic Sprinklers is given ... ... 12—167

Protection of Ring Frames ... ... 13—177

Construction of a Through Road from Waree Bunder to Kala Chowki ... 13

Address of Welcome to Lord Elgin ... ... 14—184

Proposed Establishment of a Market in Cyprus for the Sale of Cotton Goods manufactured in Bombay ... ... 14—187

Particulars of Counts of Cotton Yarns exported from Bombay ... ... 15—191

Registration of Trade Marks 15

Stocks of Cotton in Bombay 15

Balance Sheets of Cotton Spinning and Weaving Companies 15

Poor Boys' Seminary 16

Annual Report of the China Imperial Maritime Customs 16

Affairs of the Association 16

Statistics ... ... 16—202

International Congress of Hygiene and Demography 16

Industrial Association of Western India 16

Holidays for 1894 17

Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute 17

Progress of Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills in India 17

Balance Sheet 18

Proceedings of the Annual General Meeting 192

Statement of Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills working and in course of erection in India on 30th June 1894 225

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

ESTABLISHED 1ST FEBRUARY 1875.

List of Members.

AHMEDABAD COTTON MILLS.
ALLIANCE COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
APOLLO PRESS ESTATE.
BARODA STATE SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS.
BECHARDAS SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS,
BERAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
BOMBAY COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
BOMBAY COTTON PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.
BOMBAY FLOUR MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.
BOMBAY NATIONAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
BOMBAY UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LD.
BRITANNIA MILLS, LIMITED.
CENTRAL INDIA SPINNING, WEAVING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
CITY OF BOMBAY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
COLABA LAND AND MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.
CONNAUGHT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
CORAL MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
CURRIMBHOY MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
DAMODHER LUKMIDAS MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
DAVID MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
FRAMJEE PETIT SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY LIMITED.
GEORGE GAHAGAN AND COMPANY.
GOKAK WATER POWER AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
GOCULDAS BULABHDAS COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
GOOLAMBABA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
HARVEY AND SABAPATHY COMPANY, LIMITED.
HINDOOSTAN SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
HINGUNGHAT MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.
HOWARD AND BUDLOUGH MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
HYDERABAD (DECCAN) SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
INDIAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
INDO-CHINA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
JAFUR ALEE SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
JULGAON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
JULGAON COTTON GINNING COMPANY, LIMITED.
JAMES GREAVES MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
JEWRAJ BALLOO SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
JUBILEE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
KHANDEISH SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
KHATAO MUCCONJEE SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
LAKHMIDAS KHIMJEE SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
LEOPOLD SPINNING, BLEACHING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
MADHAVJEE DHARAMSEY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LD.
MADRAS UNITED S. AND W. MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
MADURA MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
MAHALUXMEE SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
MALABAR SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
MANECKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
MANORE MILLS.
MAZAGON SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LD.
MODY BAY IRON WORKS COMPANY, LIMITED.
MORARJEE GOCULDAS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
NATIONAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY OF INDIA, LIMITED.
NEW EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
NEW GREAT EASTERN SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
NEW PACHORA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
NICOL MILLS.
ORIENTAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
PEROO MAHOMED MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
PRESIDENCY MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
QUEEN SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
RIPON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
SHOLAPORE SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
SOONDERDAS SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
SOUTHERN MARATHA S. AND W. COMPANY, LIMITED.
STANDARD MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
STAR OF INDIA MILLS, LIMITED.
SURAT PRESS FACTORY.
SVADESHI MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
UNION MILLS, LIMITED.
UNION SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
VEERAMGAM SPINNING, WEAVING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
VICTORIA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
VICTORIA ROLLER FLOUR MILLS.
WALLACE FLOUR MILLS COMPANY.
WESTERN INDIA SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
WADIA MILLS, LIMITED.

COMMITTEE FOR 1894.

GEORGE COTTON, ESQ., *Chairman.*

FRAMJEE DINSHAW PETIT, ESQ., *Deputy Chairman.*

*F. C. MACRAE, ESQ.
DINSHAW E. WACHA, ESQ.
AHMEDBHOY HUBIBBHOY, ESQ.
DAMODERDAS TAPIDAS, ESQ.
CURSANDAS VULLUBDAS, ESQ.
K. R. CAMA, ESQ.
THE HON'BLE MR. NOWROJEE NUSSERWANJEE WADIA, C. I. E.
DHURAMSEY SOONDERDAS, ESQ.
GORDHANDAS KHATAW, ESQ.
RUNCHORDAS NAROTAMDAS, ESQ.
JEHANGEERJEE HORMUSJEE, ESQ.
SASSOON J. DAVID, ESQ.
MANMOHANDAS RAMJEE, ESQ.
JOHN R. GREAVES, ESQ.

Members.

JOHN MARSHALL, ESQ., *Secretary.*

* In place of MR. C. Douglas who resigned during the year on proceeding to Europe.

RULES AND REGULATIONS
OF THE
BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

(*Revised and adopted down to the Annual General Meeting held on* 31*st May* 1892.)

I. THAT the objects and duties of this Association shall be to encourage friendly feeling and unanimity among Millowners and users of steam and water power on all subjects involving their common good, to promote and protect in any way which may seem best the interests of Millowners and users of steam and water power, especially of those who may be members of this Association, to collect and classify information on all matters of general interest, to obtain the removal, as far as this Society can by all legitimate means, of all acknowledged grievances affecting Millowners and users of steam and water power as a body, to receive and decide references on matters in dispute which may be laid for arbitration before the Association, and to communicate with the public authorities and with any individual or corporation, when it may be needful to do so, on all subjects of general interest to members of the Association.

II. That all persons owning mills or in any way interested in spinning or weaving concerns within the limits of this Presidency, or any other part of India, as well as any other users of steam and water power, be eligible as members, on payment in advance of the annual subscription, and on signing a copy of the Rules and Regulations. Any member may be expelled by a majority of three-fourths of the members present at any meeting specially called for that purpose.

III. That one-fourth of the members of the Association shall be held a sufficient quorum to form any General Meeting, when due notice of the intention to hold such meeting has been given in manner hereafter set forth. Each individual or firm being a member of the Association shall be represented at any meeting of members by a partner or person signing *per procuration* for the said individual or firm, and each public company being a member of this Association shall be represented at any meeting, either by one of the Board of Directors, by the Agent or Manager of the Company, or by the individual or a member of the firm acting as Secretary and Treasurer or Agent, or by a person authorized by that individual or firm to sign *per procuration*. That if two or more individuals representing or connected with the same firm or joint-stock company be present at any meeting, then only one shall vote.

IV. That the subscriptions for each member shall be—for Spinning and Weaving Companies Rs. 5 for every 1,000 spindles, and Rs. 5 for every 100 looms set up in the factories; and for other factories at Rs. 5 for every Rs. 50,000 expended on machinery, buildings or land.

V. That the affairs and funds of the Association shall be managed by a Committee of twenty members, consisting of a Chairman, a Vice-Chairman, and eighteen members, who shall be appointed annually at the General Meeting of the Association ; and of whom seven members shall retire every year, but be eligible for re-election. The Chairman of the Committee shall preside at all General meetings as well as at Committee meetings, and in his absence the Vice-Chairman, and failing both these, one of the members of the Committee to be appointed by the members present at each meeting of Committee or at each general meeting. In the event of the death or resignation of any member of the Committee, or his refusal to serve after nomination, then the other members of the Committee shall fill the vacancy.

VI. That the names of the members whom it is proposed to elect as Chairman, Vice-Chairman, and Members of Committee for each year be circulated amongst the members at least seven days before the annual meeting, and no two members of any one firm or company shall be eligible to serve on the Committee at the same time.

VII. Each member of the Committee shall have one vote, and in case of a tie, the Chairman for the time being shall have the casting vote.

VIII. The Committee shall meet at least once in each month, or oftener if need be.

IX. Minutes of all proceedings of the Committee shall be made and regularly entered in a minute-book, to be kept by a Secretary to be appointed. This book shall be open to the inspection of any member at any reasonable time.

X. The Committee for the time being shall have the control of the funds of the Association, and pay all necessary expenses and generally manage its affairs. They may disburse money from the Association's funds either by way of loan or gift for the purpose of furthering any of the objects for the carrying out of which the Association is formed. They may advance money either by way of loan or gift to any member of the Association to assist him in defending or filing a law-suit, or carrying on an arbitration, if in their opinion the principles involved in the said suit or arbitration affect the interests of Millowners as a body, and they may do all other things calculated to promote the general objects of the Association. Provided always that no one sum exceeding Rs. 2,000 shall be advanced by way of loan or gift by the Committee without the sanction of a majority of the members present at a general meeting to be called to sanction such gift or loan, and that, if at any time during any year the disbursements of the Committee, after providing for ordinary expenditure, such as Secretary's salary, printing, stationery, &c., amount to seven-eighths of the funds remaining in hand, then the Committee shall call a general meeting and lay the accounts before the members of the Association. For every annual general meeting the Committee shall prepare a statement of the accounts of the Association, which shall be circulated amongst the members seven days prior to the date of the meeting.

XI. The Annual General Meeting of the Association shall be held at such time as the Committee may appoint, and the Committee shall at any time call a general meeting for the purposes referred to in Clause X, should that be necessary, or if it should appear to them to do so. Seven days' notice of the anuual general meeting, and of any other meeting, shall be given by an advertisement in one or more of the English and one or more of the Vernacular newspapers. Any five Members may, by a requisition addressed to the Committee, request them to call a general meeting of members, and the Committee, on receipt of such a requisition, shall call a meeting on the earliest convenient day.

XII. All moneys or funds of the Association as received shall be paid into an account to be opened with the Bank of Bombay in the name of the Association. All cheques on that account shall be signed by the Chairman, or in his absence, by the Acting Chairman and one member of Committee, and countersigned by Secretary of the Association, unless he be absent.

XIII. That a Secretary be appointed by the members, and that his remuneration be fixed by the Committee. His duties shall be to keep the records and accounts of the Association, to collect subscriptions, paying the same into the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the Association's account, to consider all proposed legislative measures or the action of any individuals or corporation which may affect the interest of the Association, and generally to act in the Association's interest under the orders of the Committee.

XIV. That Solicitors to the Association be appointed, with whom the Committee may advise in case of need.

XV. That neither the Chairman, Vice-Chairman, nor members of Committee or Secretary, shall be answerable for anything other than his own acts or defaults, nor shall he be answerable for any act done by him for the sake of conformity only, or for any monies of the Association other than such as shall come into his own hands, or for any collector or receiver of moneys appointed by the Committee, or for any misfortune, loss or damage happening to the Association by reason of any deed done or executed by him as a Chairman, Vice-Chairman or member of the Committee, or by reason of any error in judgment or mere indiscretion on his part in the performance of his duties, or otherwise on any account, except for wilful negligence or fraud. Every person being Chairman, Vice-Chairman, or a member of the Committee, his heirs, executors, or administrators, shall at all times be indemnified and saved harmless out of the funds of the Association from and against all costs, losses, damages, and expenses whatsoever, incurred or sustained by him in the execution of his powers or duties, and every person having been or being a Chairman, Vice-Chairman, or member of Committee, or Secretary of the Association, his heirs, executors, and administrators, shall be indemnified and saved harmless, out of the funds of the Association, against all actions, suits, claims and demands whatsoever, brought or made against him or them in respect of any engagement of the Association, save such as may be incurred by his own personal wilful neglect or default.

XVI. That an annual report of the proceedings of the Association be prepared and printed for circulation amongst the members and that copies be sent to any similar Association or individuals or corporations whom it may be likely to interest.

XVII. No member of the Association will employ any operative or mechanic while under engagement for a fixed period of time in another mill, also a member of the Association without such operative or mechanic first producing a certificate in writing from his employers that his application is made with their sanction or that his services have been dispensed with.

XVIII. That the foregoing rules shall be copied into a book, to be kept with the records of the Association, and signed by all members, and that copies be printed and distributed to all the members and that these rules shall not be altered save and except by a majority of three-fourths of the members of the Association present at any meeting.

REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARKS.

(*Resolution passed at the Annual General Meeting of the Association held on the 13th February* 1886.)

"That all the members of this Association agree to register on or before the 1st March, in the books of the Association, all the trade-marks and tickets to which they lay claim, and from this date the following rules shall be adopted for the settlement of any disputes arising in connection with trade-marks :—

(*a*) All disputes arising between members of the Association shall be referred to the arbitration of two disinterested parties one to be chosen by each disputant.

(*b*) In event of the arbitrators not being able to arrive at a decision, then they shall refer the matter to an umpire, to be agreed upon between them (with the consent of their principals), whose decision shall be final.

(*c*) Should the arbitrators not agree upon the appointment of an umpire, the matter shall be referred to the Committee of the Association, who shall appoint an umpire, whose decision shall be final.

(*d*) No member shall be considered to have any prior right in a trade-mark or ticket unless the same shall have been previously registered in the books of the Association kept for that purpose."

REPORT

OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

For the period from 1st January to 31st December 1894.

THE Committee beg to submit to the members the following report on the more important matters dealt with during their period of office, accompanied by an audited balance-sheet of the receipts and expenditure of the Association during the twelve months ending 31st December 1894.

Both in number and importance the subjects which your Committee have had to deal with during the past twelve months have been exceptionally great, and the record of 1894 must always be one of special interest in connection with the industry. Early in the year we had the re-introduction of the import duties on practically all goods imported into the country, with the one exception of cotton goods and yarns. The inequitable character of this legislation gave rise to an intense feeling of dissatisfaction throughout the length and breadth of the land, and naturally your Committee were called upon to take a prominent part in connection with the discussion. With them as experts lay the duty of showing how unfair the exemption was, and it naturally devolved upon them to place the matter in such a light before the public as would enable the question in all its various bearings to be fairly and equitably discussed. As time went on, it became apparent that Government would be unable to balance their income and expenditure without either having recourse to other and more objectionable sources of taxation or including cotton goods and yarns in the Tariff Act; but at the same time it was evident that, in so doing, it would also be necessary for Government to take action in such a manner as would prevent it being in any way protective of the cotton industry in India. Seeing this, your Committee took steps to have full statistics prepared showing the exact character of the cotton goods and yarns manufactured throughout India, and later on, of addressing Government in the form of a memorial drawn up by the Secretary showing, as they considered most clearly and effectively, that an import tax upon the higher qualities of cotton goods and counts of yarns would be absolutely non-protective, while the imposition of an excise duty, on whatever basis it might be fixed, would be an unfair imposition upon the local trade. The after inclusion towards the end of 1894 of cotton goods and yarns in the Import Tariff, and the simultaneous imposition of an excise on all Indian spun yarns over No. 20s count, and the interesting discussions both in India and at home in connection with these movements, are matters of recent

history; and while your Committee consider that the Indian trade has been unfairly dealt with in fixing the limit of the excise at yarns above 20s instead of above 24s, they think that, all things considered, the members of the Association have reason to congratulate themselves that the eventual decision has not been more unfavourable than it is, and that Her Majesty's Government have not been more adversely influenced by the vigorous efforts on the part of Lancashire manufacturers than they have been.

The arrangements with the authorities for the collection of the excise and the various forms for returns from mills as to their manufactures, and for obtaining rebate on exportation have necessarily thrown a large amount of work on the Committee, and seeing that the entire trade benefits from their exertions and from the expenditure borne by the funds of the Association, the Committee cannot but again express their regret that some considerable owners of cotton mills still hold aloof from the Association. It is, however, satisfactory to be able to state that the number of members has increased, the membership at the close of the year being 80 companies against 75 at the end of 1893; but looking to the important work which the Association has been doing for years past and the enormous benefit to the trade derived from its dealings with Government and the Municipality, it is a matter of surprise that there should be a single mill outside of the pale of the Association.

In their report for 1893, the then Committee had to record a very depressed state of trade from which recovery seemed likely to be slow and by no means immediate. It is gratifying to state, however, that, notwithstanding the war in the Further East, there has been a decided improvement in the trade, and more especially since the end of last year a better feeling has been apparent all round, and it is believed that the majority of well-managed mills have been working to a fair profit. The improvement in the condition of the trade has not apparently been sufficiently marked to lead to the erection of new mills, only one mill having been added to the list of those in operation in all India during the year 1893. There has, however, been an increase of 73,819 spindles and 2,990 looms during the twelve months, showing that extensions and improvements have not been altogether at a stand still. The increase in the number of looms is noteworthy as showing a tendency to bestow greater attention to the requirements of the country itself and therefore to place less dependence on the export trade in yarns.

It will be perceived from the subjoined figures that there has been an increase in the exports of yarns to China of 41,131 bales as compared with 1893—an increase of 13·82 per cent. It must be borne in mind, however, that 1893 was an exceptionally adverse year owing to the state of affairs brought about by the closing of the mints, and the figures for 1894 are still considerably behind the exports of the two years preceding 1892 and 1891. To Japan, as might have been expected, there has been a falling off in 1894 as compared with 1893 of 3,455 bales, equivalent to 24·33 per cent., the net result being that our exports to the Further East, total 37,676 bales more than in 1893. Since the end of the year, however, there has been a material improvement, and unless something at present

unforeseen occurs, this year promises a considerable recovery in the volume of the yarn export trade :—

Exports of Country-made Yarn from Bombay to China and Japan.

PERIOD.	To China (Bales 400 lbs. each).	To Japan (Bales 400 lbs. each).	TOTAL Bales.
From 1st January to 31st December 1877.....	28,516	142	28,658
Do. do. 1878.....	45,933	1,745	47,678
Do. do. 1879	45,530	4,842	50,372
Do. do. 1880.....	63,194	4,527	67,721
Do. do. 1881.....	61,783	7,378	69,161
Do. do. 1882.....	81,434	9,854	91,288
Do. do. 1883.....	94,982	17,421	112,403
Do. do. 1884.....	127,318	13,846	141,164
Do. do. 1885.....	154,517	19,020	173,537
Do. do. 1886.....	199,407	20,543	219,950
Do. do. 1887.....	205,158	39,730	244,888
Do. do. 1888.....	234,071	52,697	286,768
Do. do. 1889.....	254,697	62,220	316,917
Do. do. 1890.....	325,060	37,722	362,782
Do. do. 1891.....	365,038	10,939	375,977
Do. do. 1892.....	385,771	21,445	407,216
Do. do. 1893.....	297,572	14,198	311,770
Do. do. 1894.....	338,703	10,743	349,446

In the exports of cotton goods to China, there has been a satisfactory increase of 1,551,257 yards equal to 34·33 per cent.; but to Japan there has been no export of goods whatever, and that country seems likely to permanently cease buying Bombay fabrics :—

Exports of Country-made Piece-goods from Bombay to China and Japan.

PERIOD.	CHINA.		JAPAN.		TOTAL.	
	Packages.	Yards.	Packages.	Yards.	Packages.	Yards.
From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1877.....	10	14,400	...	.....	10	14,400
Do. do. 1878.....	1,206	1,499,334	58	113,528	1,264	1,612,862
Do. do. 1879.....	296	365,640	5	8,400	301	374,040
Do. do. 1880.....	1,553	1,890,685	110	132,000	1,663	2,022,685
Do. do. 1881.....	144	168,139	2	5,250	146	173,389
Do. do. 1882.....	573	713,237	20	36,714	593	749,951
Do. do. 1883.....	1,875	2,188,770	452	565,953	2,327	2,754,723
Do. do. 1884.....	1,595	1,770,662	16	25,187	1,611	1,795,849
Do. do. 1885.....	2,303	3,712,273	6	5,376	2,309	3,717,649
Do. do. 1886.....	2,302	2,988,890	...	.....	2,302	2,988,890
Do. do. 1887.....	1,963	2,584,680	3	4,560	1,966	2,589,240
Do. do. 1888.....	11,320	15,751,688	96	140,321	11,416	15,892,009
Do. do. 1889.....	1,302	1,985,997	26	31,200	1,328	2,017,197
Do. do. 1890.....	3,148	3,660,574	21	23,800	3,169	3,684,374
Do. do. 1891.....	4,564	6,102,250	...	.....	4,564	6,102,250
Do. do. 1892.....	7,416	9,984,335	...	.....	7,416	9,984,335
Do. do. 1893.....	3,598	4,517,445	38	57,312	3,636	4,574,757
Do. do. 1894.....	4,949	6,068,702	...	.....	4,949	6,068,702

It is interesting to observe that the shipments of cotton piece-goods from the United Kingdom have materially increased during 1894 both to China and Japan, the respective increases being 16·39 per cent. to China and 4·82 per cent. to Japan. In yarns, Great Britain has also sent an increase of 11·29 per cent. to China; but to Japan there is a falling off amounting to 22·80 per cent.:—

Shipments of Cotton Piece-goods and Yarns from the United Kingdom to China and Japan from the Year 1877 *to* 1894.

YEARS.	PIECE-GOODS OF ALL KINDS.			YARNS.		
	To China and Hongkong.	To Japan.	Total.	To China and Hongkong.	To Japan.	TOTAL.
(1st Jan. to 31st Dec.)	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1877	367,329,900	27,150,300	394,480,200	17,962,200	15,105,700	33,067,900
1878	340,097,800	42,232,400	382,330,200	11,058,200	25,409,600	36,467,800
1879	462,303,800	61,617,500	523,921,300	14,343,400	24,607,700	38,951,100
1880	447,271,900	61,464,500	508,736,400	19,514,200	26,911,600	46,425,800
1881	523,852,300	63,325,100	587,177,400	19,149,400	28,329,800	47,479,200
1882	401,958,300	52,990,500	454,948,800	15,226,700	19,144,200	34,370,900
1883	370,659,800	45,006,000	415,665,800	13,370,700	20,148,500	33,519,200
1884	394,583,600	45,354,200	439,937,800	15,721,500	23,134,800	38,856,100
1885	523,927,000	45,412,400	569,339,400	20,373,900	12,687,200	33,061,100
1886	455,823,000	34,628,500	490,451,500	10,598,200	16,332,200	26,930,400
1887	552,742,700	65,403,800	618,146,500	11,882,200	23,472,500	35,354,700
1888	574,547,500	77,856,400	652,403,900	17,474,000	27,168,600	44,642,600
1889	474,426,100	82,578,000	557,004,100	8,826,900	26,832,600	35,661,500
1890	570,297,800	63,309,400	633,607,200	14,956,900	23,100,500	38,057,400
1891	534,129,400	61,120,100	595,249,500	13,144,800	14,826,500	27,971,300
1892	497,485,200	75,180,500	572,665,700	8,501,300	23,384,900	31,886,200
1893	365,425,500	68,307,800	433,733,300	8,778,500	18,963,000	27,741,500
1894	425,340,200	71,603,900	496,944,100	9,769,500	14,638,300	24,408,300
Average for 10 years	497,414,440	64,540,080	561,954,520	12,430,820	20,140,680	32,571,500

THE IMPORT TARIFF.

As already mentioned, the re-introduction of import duties by the Government of India and the adoption of the accompanying Excise Act later on has occupied the earnest attention of your Committee throughout the greater part of the year under report. When, under extreme financial pressure, the Finance Minister intimated to the Legislative Council that Government were practically compelled to have resort again to import duties as a means of obtaining the revenue necessary to meet the current expenditure of the country, the fact that cotton goods and yarns were to be the only important articles exempted from the Tariff created a profound feeling of dissatisfaction, not only amongst the trade which this Association represents but also amongst the public generally. So soon as your Committee were able

to obtain copies of the proposed measure, a meeting of the Committee was convened on the 6th March 1894, when, after a very full discussion of the entire subject, the following telegram was despatched to the Government of India :—

> "The Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association respectfully submit that, in view of the financial difficulties of the Government of India, they uncomplainingly submit, with some exceptions, to the indirect tax on their industry from the proposed import duties on many of the mill stores used in their mills, and to the further dislocation of their trade which has already taken place owing to the heavy decline in China exchange consequent on the proposed duty on silver, which has still further depreciated the value of that metal; but they most strongly protest against the exemption from taxation of such yarns and piece-goods as cannot be manufactured in India, such exemption being understood as a sacrifice of India's financial requirements to the unjust demands of Lancashire, who, by requiring that her own manufactures shall be exempted, forces the Government of India to exempt similar goods manufactured in other countries, which have placed heavy duties on India's produce. The Committee would further urge that an import duty on fine yarns and piece-goods would not be protective of local industries, and that the incidence of such taxation would not fall upon the producer, but upon the wealthy classes, who are the only consumers of such goods and who have never complained. Further, such duty is the only means of obtaining some return from Native States for the large sums expended on the defence of the Empire."

And as the result of a consideration of the duties imposed on other articles by the Tariff, the following further telegram was also despatched at the same time :—

> "Committee of Bombay Millowners' Association, having considered Tariff valuations, would respectfully protest against dyeing and tanning materials under Number Nine of Schedule Four being rendered liable to duty, as placing Indian dyers and manufacturers at a great disadvantage against English and Foreign competitors. They would also respectfully suggest that on unmanufactured iron and on iron and steel hoops a duty of 1 per cent. would be fair."

Considering that these telegrams fairly voiced the feelings of the members of the Association, it was decided by the Committee that they would hold no general meeting of the members to discuss the question, especially as they were aware that steps had already been taken by the leading citizens of Bombay to request the Sheriff to convene a public meeting of the inhabitants in the Town Hall. This meeting was duly held on the 14th March 1894 under the presidency of Mr. Sorabjee Framjee Patel, when the following resolution, which was unanimously passed, was forwarded to the Government of India by wire :—

> "That this meeting strongly protests against the exclusion from the Import Schedules of the Indian Tariff Act of such descriptions of

cotton yarns and cotton goods as cannot be manufactured in India. Such exclusion, in the opinion of the meeting, in no way benefits manufacturers in England, whilst it deprives the Government of India, in the present financial difficulties, of a source of revenue which, though paid by the people of this country, is acceptable to them as the least objectionable way of helping to meet the present deficit."

Notwithstanding these and other—in many cases still stronger—protests from every section of the community and from every centre of commercial activity throughout the country, the Tariff Bill was passed, leaving cotton goods and yarn still exempt from its impost. Your Committee, however, as it ultimately turned out to be the fact, felt assured that the strength of feeling manifested on every side would ultimately have its effect upon Government, who, from the character of the revenue returns of the country, would eventually be unable to continue the exemption beyond the current year unless they had resort to some other means of taxation. The Committee accordingly took steps to prepare for the re-opening of the question at an early date. In the first instance, statistics were carefully prepared of all the imports and exports of cotton goods and yarns so far as they were available from the Custom House returns ; but it was manifest that, if the question were to be dealt with on an exact basis, it was absolutely necessary to obtain reliable and indisputable information as to the yarns spun by Indian mills. Under the directions of the Committee, therefore, the Secretary addressed every mill throughout India asking for an exact return of the yarns produced by the various concerns during the 12 months ending 31st December 1893; and with the exception of the Bengal Mills Company, Limited, the Managing Agents for which are Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co., of Calcutta, every mill in India made this return. These figures were available at the last annual general meeting of the Association held on the 26th June 1894, when it was unanimously resolved that "the Secretary be requested to address the Government of India respectfully stating the reasons why, in the opinion of this Association, an excise tax on Indian yarns and piece-goods would be impolitic, unjust and impracticable." In accordance with this resolution, the Secretary prepared a memorial embodying all the information which had previously been compiled and showing therefrom the reasons which, in the opinion of your Committee, existed, firstly against the exemption of the higher classes of cotton goods and yarns from the import tariff, and, secondly, the inadvisability of inflicting an excise duty on those manufactured in India. The information which your Committee were thus able to place at the disposal of Government constituted the basis on which the entire question was afterwards debated between the Government of India and Her Majesty's Government in England ; and it is a fair subject of congratulation that the exactitude and reliable character of the figures then supplied have remained absolutely unassailed and unassailable. In the opinion of the Committee, and as shown by the unprejudiced portion of the press both here and in England, the statistics which they laid before Government afforded an unanswerable case for

fixing the limit of the excise duty—provided that mode of rendering non-protective the legislation in the preceding month of March were adopted—at not below No. 24s. Her Majesty's Government, however, under the advice apparently of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, fixed on 20s as the limit, with permissive power to the Government of India to raise the limit to 24s should experience of the working of the Act show that to be advisable.

The excise, or, as it is officially known, the

COTTON DUTIES ACT,

accompanied by a Bill to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1894, was introduced on 17th December by the Finance Minister and an expression of the Association's views was invited by wire by Government while the matter was still under discussion. Your Committee accordingly again discussed the matter in all its bearings and telegraphed the following to the Government of India on 17th December 1894:—

> "The Association, while cordially acknowledging the courtesy of Government in affording it an opportunity for the expression of its views regarding the Cotton Duties Act, would, for reasons already given at length in memorial of 10th September, respectfully protest against the imposition of any excise on Indian-made yarns as inequitable in incidence and calculated to materially hamper and repress the industrial progress of the country. But if Bill be passed into law, we would urge that as yarns of 24s and under do not compete with English spinnings, 24s should in all fairness be substituted for 20s in second para. and 30s for 24s in last line of third para. of section 5. Further that sub-section 2 of section 6 should be omitted as values of Indian spun yarns are much lower than corresponding counts of imported yarns, tariff valuations of imported 20s to 30s water for instance being 8 annas as against 6½ annas, value of same counts of Bombay yarn to-day. In section 18 would ask that the following words in 6th line be deleted:—'For the month to which the yarn relates,' such condition being likely to prove impracticable in actual working. After word 'woven' in first line of section 20 would desire inserted 'or otherwise altered in character since the payment of duty.' The section as it now stands would penalise dyed yarns, sewing thread, hosiery, &c., manufactured from Indian yarns on which duty might have been paid as grey yarn, and should therefore be entitled to drawback on exportation. Lastly the Association would solicit the insertion in the Act of clause 10 of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894."

At the same time they placed themselves in communication with the various Chambers of Commerce throughout India and did all in their power to show the unfairness of fixing the limit of excise so low down as 20s.

The amended Tariff Act and the Customs Duties Act were passed into law on 27th December 1894, and too short a time has elapsed up to

the writing of the present report to be able to speak authoritatively as to its effect upon the trade. The Government servants entrusted with the execution of the law have shewn every possible consideration for the convenience of mill-owners, but necessarily the law has to be carried into effect, and to that end therefore your Committee have had extensive correspondence with the Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium as to the various forms to be used for making the returns required by Government from the various mills. On 23rd January 1895, a Special Sub-Committee, consisting of the Chairman, the Hon'ble Mr. N. N. Wadia, C.I.E., Mr. Cursondas Vulubdas, and the Secretary, waited personally on the Collector of Customs and succeeded in arriving at forms which the Committee hope will simplify the procedure both as regards the rendering of the returns, payments of duty and drawbacks under exportation as much as a somewhat complicated matter can be simplified. For convenience of reference these returns will all be found in the appendix, as also the explanatory notes issued in connection therewith by the Customs authorities. (Appendix **B.**)

FRICTION UNDER THE EXCISE ACT.

The imposition of import duties and the establishment of an excise has necessarily led to a considerable amount of friction alike between importers and the Custom House and between millowners and the officers charged with the duty of collecting the excise. Where the Committee have deemed themselves justified, they have addressed the Customs authorities on the various disputes as they arose, but on the whole they consider the friction has not been more than might have been anticipated after the introduction of such an entirely new feature in the trade. Merchants and millowners alike having been for so many years under the enjoyment of almost absolute freedom from Customs regulations, naturally find even the simplest procedure irksome and objectionable. Nor can the additional work thrown on millowners especially by the preparation of the various returns and the more or less complicated accounts they have to keep of their production be performed without considerable expense; but this being unavoidable has to be borne with, and probably after a few months experience the law will be found to work without excessive friction. (Appendix **C.**)

BILL TO AMEND THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, VI OF 1882.

The Government of India having, at the instance of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, introduced a Bill into the Legislative Council for the purpose of giving power to Companies to make certain alterations in the instruments under which they are constituted, and to amend the Indian Companies Act of 1882, the Committee were favoured, through the local Government, with a copy of the proposed measure, with a request for an opinion on the provisions of same. The main object of the Bill is to apply the provisions of the Companies (Memorandum of Association) Act, 1890 (53 and 54 Vict., c. 62), to India. At present a Company registered under the Indian Companies Act can only alter its Memorandum of Association to the very

limited extent permitted by section 12 of that Act, while any extension or modification of its objects, however reasonable, necessitates the winding up and reconstruction of the Company. The English Statute, on the other hand, confers upon a Company registered under the Companies Acts power, within limits and subject to confirmation by the Court, to alter its objects as defined in its Memorandum of Association ; at the same time it allows of the substitution of a Memorandum and Articles of Association for the deed of settlement in the case of Companies which have been legally formed and incorporated in that way. The intention of the Legislature therefore being to place Indian Companies on an equality with English Companies in both the above respects—alterations which have met with general approval—the Committee, after considering the Bill, informed Government that the provisions of the proposed measure met with their entire approval. (Appendix **D**.)

RULES UNDER THE BOILER ACT.

A fresh set of rules has been framed by the Bombay Government in exercise of the power conferred by sections 4, 7 and 35 of the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act, 1891, and in supersession of any rules heretofore in force under the said Act ; but the Committee found nothing to object to in the new regulations, and they merely include same in the Appendix for purpose of future reference. (Appendix **E**.)

DRAFT RULE UNDER THE INDIAN FACTORIES ACT.

During the year Government notified the following draft of a rule which it was proposed to make under clause (*c*), sub-section (1), of section 18 of the Indian Factories Act, 1881 (as amended by the Indian Factories Act, 1891), as an addition to No. 9 of the rules made under the said Act :—

> "And no occupier of a factory shall cause or suffer any rubbish, filth or *debris* to be accumulated or to remain on any premises under his control of such a nature or in such a position as that effluvia therefrom can arise within such factory."

The Committee, having considered the proposed rule, did not see anything to object to in it, but copies of it were printed and circulated for the information of members.

In reply to an enquiry from a member of the Association at Ahmedabad as to the maximum hours of work for women under the Factories Act, who stated that the Factory Inspector of that district laid down that the eleven hours provided for women should include the interval of rest (1½ hours) mentioned in the Act, thus reducing the time to 9½ hours' actual work, the Committee stated that the reading of the Act by the Inspector in this connection was, in their opinion, incorrect, and that according to the practice followed in Bombay the Ahmedabad mills were entitled to employ women *at actual work* for eleven hours, provided they had a rest of 1½ hours during the time of their *attendance* at the mill. (Appendix **F**.)

INCREASE OF HALALKORE TAX ON MILLS.

The Committee have, during the year, been in further active correspondence with the Municipal Commissioner in reference to this important question. It will be remembered that at the end of last year the point in dispute—the right of the Municipality to levy an increase on the halalkore cess on mills amounting in some instances to an enhancement of 250 per cent.—remained open pending the reply of Government to a report made by the Municipal Commissioner on the subject. In response to an enquiry from the Committee as to whether any communication had been received by the Municipality to this reference, the Commissioner replied placing at the disposal of the Association copies of Government Resolutions dated 29th January and 18th June respectively. These, however, in the opinion of the Committee, had no bearing whatever on the matter at issue, the correspondence between Government and the Municipality being apparently with reference to a claim for exemption from the halalkore tax of certain hospitals under section 143 of the Municipal Act; and the fact that Government had ruled that these hospitals were not entitled to such exemption and that the bills were to be paid subject to the acceptance of the charge by the Executive Engineer did not, in the opinion of your Committee, affect the question raised by the Association. To make this perfectly clear, the Committee recapitulated the arguments previously advanced by them, adding that, had they been aware—as afterwards appeared to be the case—that the only reference from the Municipal Commissioner to Government was in connection with a claim for exemption from the halalkore tax of several of the hospitals referred to, they would at once have pointed out that this in no way concerned the members of the Association and would not help to elucidate the point at issue between them and the Municipality. The Committee accordingly pointed out that, if no further reference or report to Government had been made than that to which the resolutions in question referred, they were still of opinion that the basis fixed by the Municipality for halalkore charges to mills was not in accordance with the provisions of the Municipal Act, stating that, with the view to discussing and arriving at a settlement upon that contention, they were prepared either to appoint a deputation to meet the Commissioner to discuss the subject, or would be willing to refer the whole question to arbitration. The Commissioner, in his reply, intimated that no useful purpose would, in his opinion, be served by another deputation, as his mind was made up as to the rights of the case, nor did he think a reference to arbitration advisable, but suggested that the whole question should be dealt with by the Court of Small Causes, one mill or group of mills being selected for the purpose of a test case, at the same time promising that there would be no opposition on his part to a reference to the High Court (if the Judge chose to make it) of any point of real importance. The Committee have accordingly agreed to the matter being settled in this manner, but, in accepting this mode of settlement, they are largely influenced by the Municipal Commissioner's promise in reference to the condition mentioned above.

To make sure that the case of the Association should be as ably and forcibly stated as possible, the Committee have in the meantime engaged the services of Mr. John Wallace, C.E., for the purpose of drawing up a report

regarding the halalkore tax levied on mills, and this report is now before your Committee. Mr. Wallace has further undertaken to supervise the experiments proposed by him for the purpose of ascertaining the true contents of mill cesspits in proportion to the hands employed and the cost to the Municipality of the service, and on the receipt of this further report, it is the intention of the Committee to take Counsel's opinion on the whole question preparatory to contesting the specific cases selected in the Court of Small Causes. (Appendix **G.**)

MUNICIPAL CHARGES FOR WATER SUPPLIED TO MILLS.

This question again engaged the attention of the Committee during the year, and, in addressing the Municipal Commissioner on the subject, they reminded him of the reply received by the Committee to a previous representation, in which he stated that—

> "I consider the trade rate as too high having regard to the prices paid for, and revenue derived from, water used otherwise than for trade purposes, and I am very anxious to reduce it; but I am afraid I cannot at the present time give you any further satisfaction than to say that the subject has my earnest attention."

Seeing the views entertained by him on the subject, the Committee suggested the desirability of the question being brought before the Corporation for discussion, there being apparently no other means by which any reduction could be effected. To this communication Mr. Acworth replied that it did not seem feasible to propose a reduction in trade rates for water, elaborate proposals for the introduction of a general system of meter measurement having been laid by him before the Corporation a few months ago, including a large reduction in trade rates, but that these proposals were rejected.

The question, however, is still engaging the attention of the Committee, and it has been arranged that the Chairman of the Association, in conjunction with another member of the Committee, should, when opportunity offers, bring before the Corporation a resolution with respect to a reduction in the rate charged for water supplied to mills in Bombay. (Appendix **H.**)

REDUCTION OF WAGES OF MILL HANDS.

The Committee regret to state that this matter has made but little progress during the year, their further efforts to get the unanimous assent of millowners to the agreement referred to in last year's report having proved fruitless. This is a matter of much regret to the Committee, who were in hopes of seeing the scale of wages—which the Hon'ble Mr. N. N. Wadia, C.I.E., had drawn up at considerable trouble—adopted by all the cotton spinning and weaving mills in Bombay, but up to the end of the year a large number of mills had still not returned the agreement embodying their willingness to abide by the proposal, personal interviews and frequent reminders having done little towards obtaining unanimous adhesion.

SPECIAL CLAUSE TO BE INSERTED IN FIRE INSURANCE POLICIES WHERE A RETURN ON ACCOUNT OF AUTOMATIC SPRINKLERS IS GIVEN.

With reference to the remarks on the above head, which appeared in last year's report, the Committee have not, up to the time of writing this report, had a decided reply from the Bombay Association of Fire Insurance Agents respecting the draft clause which it was proposed should be inserted in, or endorsed upon, policies under which a remission of premium was granted for the installation of automatic sprinklers in mills. In reply to several reminders from the Committee, the Secretary of the Bombay Association of Fire Insurance Agents replied under date of 28th August embodying a communication on the subject from the Secretary of the London Committee (Foreign) to the following effect:—"As regards the Sprinkler clause, I much regret that, owing to the "very great pressure of work, the Committee have been as yet unable to take up "the question, and that, owing to the holidays usual at this time of the year, it "will be impossible for them to do so until October."

The Committee are also awaiting from the same source information which a member of the Association desired to be furnished with on the subject of the rebate on the installation of sprinklers in mills. It appears that some mills in Lancashire get a reduction of as much as 60 per cent. in premium as compared with 25 per cent. allowed in Bombay, and the Committee, in bringing this point to the notice of the Bombay Association of Fire Insurance Agents, desired to know, in the event of the statement being in accordance with fact, how the difference in rebate as between England and Bombay was explained. The Committee also had before them the subject of the reduced tariff lately introduced with respect to the scale of allowances for appliances for the extinguishing of fires, and, in calling the attention of the Association before mentioned to the matter, pointed out that these terms are much less favourable than the Companies are in the habit of granting in England, and enquired whether the Association was prepared to reconsider the tariff as, if not, millowners would have to seek other means to enable them to arrange for their fire insurance on fair and equitable terms. In the reply received it was stated that the scale of allowances for fire-extinguishing appliances was not a reduced one, seeing that no other scale had ever been in use in Bombay, that it was owing to the representations of offices on this side that any allowance had been sanctioned by the head offices, and that, with the exception of discount for automatic sprinklers, no allowance had ever been made for extinguishing appliances maintained in cotton mills in India. In answer to this the Committee pointed out that the statement that no other scale of allowances had ever been in use in Bombay than that to which objection had been taken seemed scarcely in accordance with the fact that a scale of allowances on a higher basis was issued to agents and owners of mills under date of 29th July 1893, and, whether this scale was actually acted upon or not, it certainly was accepted by millowners as the basis on which they would receive allowances for fire-extinguishing appliances. The Committee, in reply to a further communication from the Fire Insurance Association on the subject, pointed out that, while the question of a notice previous to that of 16th July 1894, as to allowances for fire appliances having been absolutely in use, was to a great extent

a side issue, the chief point remained that, in the opinion of the members of the Association, the allowances for the installation of automatic sprinklers, combined with other fire appliances in mills, was much less than the concessions made to mills in England, where discounts of 50 per cent. and upwards were, the Committee believed, freely given. Having regard to the class of risks which mills in this country consisted of, the Committee were still of opinion that much larger concessions were justifiable and should be made for sprinklers and fire appliances. Ultimately, the Fire Insurance Agents Association intimated that, while always happy to receive any communications and suggestions from the Committee in connection with fire insurance on mills, the final decision in the question of rates and discounts in tariff business, such as mill risks, rested altogether with the London Fire Offices Committee (Foreign), to whom the Association had already recommended an increase in the discount for automatic sprinklers in Bombay mills, but that, owing to the meetings of the London Committee being only held half-yearly, great delay occurred in the consideration of questions submitted to them from this side. (Appendix **I**.)

PROTECTION OF RING FRAMES.

The attention of your Committee was called during the year to three fatal accidents which had occurred in certain mills in Bombay, the result in each case of the operatives having been drawn in by the tin rollers of the ring throstle machines while sweeping or cleaning. It is necessarily the practice in the mills for boys to sweep under these machines while the machinery is in motion, and it not unfrequently occurs that the brooms they use for the purpose are caught in the tin rollers and dragged in, the boy being pulled in after if he fails to release his hold on the broom at once. The Chief Inspector of Factories, who brought the matter to the notice of the Committee, expressed the opinion that millowners should take steps to avoid such accidents in future by having their ring frames properly guarded, and suggested, for the Committee's consideration, certain methods by which this might be accomplished. The matter received the careful consideration of the Committee, and in conjunction with a member of their body—the Hon'ble Mr. N. N. Wadia, C.I.E.,—practical experiments were made at some of the mills with regard to the means best likely to prevent accidents in connection with frames, and the results of these experiments having been communicated to the Chief Factory Inspector, with a request that millowners should be permitted to adopt any of the methods reported upon which they might find most favourable for the purpose of preventing accidents, or any other system which would be effective in preventing the hands being drawn in between the tin rollers, the Factory Inspector approved of the Committee's recommendation, and time has been allowed by him up to 1st May 1895 to complete the necessary arrangements. (Appendix **J**.)

CONSTRUCTION OF A THROUGH ROAD FROM WAREE BUNDER TO KALA CHOWKI.

The attention of the Committee having been called to a scheme which the Bombay Municipality and the Port Trust had in hand for the joint construction of a road through Mazagon to the Sewri Road at Kala Chowki in extension of the Frere Road in connection with the proposed bridge, they did not consider it necessary to take any active part in the discussion at the time, seeing

that the matter was receiving careful attention from both the Municipality and the Trust. Since then the Committee are glad to learn that a settlement has been arrived at between these two bodies under which the Municipality agree to undertake the construction of a good through road, 60 feet in width, from the north abutment of the proposed over-bridge at Waree Bunder to the Trustees' boundary at Mazagon, at the same time undertaking the portion of Victoria Road extension outside the Trustees' boundary ; and the Trustees on their part agree to provide land for and construct the south approaches of the bridge and make the northern section of the road through their properties, thus providing for the construction of the length of roadway required to complete a splendid thoroughfare from the Mint to the Kala Chowki, a distance of about four miles, through the busiest parts of the city—an extension which will be of the greatest advantage to trade in general.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME TO LORD ELGIN.

On the arrival of Lord Elgin in Bombay to assume charge of the office of Viceroy and Governor-General of India, the Committee took the opportunity of presenting his Lordship with an address of welcome, at Government House, Malabar Point, on 22nd January 1894. Stating that his Lordship's assumption of office at that juncture was peculiarly acceptable to the members of the Association, the address pointed out that, since the closing of the mints to the free coinage of silver, the course of events had been a source of ever-increasing anxiety to those entrusted with the financial guidance of the country, while the effect of the step on trade, and more especially on cotton spinning, the leading industry of Western India, and the one in which the majority of the members of the Association were more mainly interested, had been little short of disastrous. Owing to the sudden fall of about 20 per cent. in the value of silver which had followed the closing of the mints, the demand for cotton yarn in China and the Further East, where Bombay millowners had hitherto found buyers for a large part of their production, had, the address stated, for the first time in twenty years undergone a serious re-action, the exports during the last six months of 1893 having fallen to 127,703 bales as compared with 184,908 bales during the first six months of the year and 205,894 bales in the last six months of 1892, adding that this diminution in the demand for the production of the mills was undoubtedly subjecting to a severe test the stability of a trade which employed upwards of 20 crores of rupees of capital and provided a means of livelihood for something like one hundred thousand people.

The Viceroy-elect, in thanking the members for their address, said that he would await the time when the Association addressed Government through the ordinary channels to give any expression of any views that he might form on the matters referred to. (Appendix **K**.)

PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT OF A MARKET IN CYPRUS FOR THE SALE OF COTTON GOODS MANUFACTURED IN BOMBAY.

Through the courtesy of Mr. Charles Watkins, late H. M.'s Consul for Cyprus, the Committee were favoured with samples of cotton goods and yarns imported into the Island, with a suggestion that similar goods of Bombay

manufacture, if shipped to Cyprus, would most probably find a ready sale there. Particulars of prices, &c., were also furnished, and these, with the samples received, were duly circulated for the information and inspection of members. (Appendix **L.**)

PARTICULARS OF COUNTS OF COTTON YARNS EXPORTED FROM BOMBAY.

The desirability of obtaining from exporters the exact counts of cotton yarns shipped from Bombay having been suggested to the Committee, they addressed the Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, stating that information in this detailed form would be of great service to all interested in the trade, and enquiring whether he could arrange in future to get exporters to give the requisite particulars in their shipping documents.

No reply has so far been received to this communication, but noticing from the last annual report of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce that the Committee of that body—to whom the matter had been referred by the Collector for opinion—are in favour of the suggestion being adopted, your Committee have no doubt that steps will soon be taken to obtain the requisite details from exporters. (Appendix **M.**)

REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARKS.

The scheme organised by the Association for the registration of tickets and labels introduced by cotton spinning and weaving mills has worked satisfactorily, a large number of tickets, &c., having been received by the Committee for registration during the year under review; and where no objection was recorded by members to any particular ticket, it was placed on the register kept by the Association for the purpose. In several cases where objections have been taken to the registration of new tickets as being infringements of existing ones they have been amicably settled through the intermediary of the Association, without, as would formerly have been the case, the expense and annoyance of going to law.

STOCKS OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

As in former years, the Secretary addressed the usual circular to the agents and owners of all cotton spinning and weaving mills in Bombay for the purpose of ascertaining the stocks of cotton held by them on 30th June 1894. With the exception of two mills which were not then at work, the stocks amounted to 86,577 candies as compared with 78,212 candies in the previous twelve months, and this information was accordingly circulated to members in the usual way.

BALANCE SHEETS OF COTTON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

As frequent references are made to the Association by members and others with respect to the working of the trade, its profitable character, or the reverse, it was suggested to members by the Committee in June last that it might prove serviceable if Agents of Companies were to send in, for the purpose of being filed for reference, copies of their Annual Balance Sheets as issued, intimating at the same time that the Committee would not take any steps towards publishing these beyond retaining them for reference as above indicated. This request was, to some extent, responded to, and the Committee trust the matter will not be lost sight of by members.

POOR BOYS' SEMINARY.

Application having been made to the Association for a contribution towards the funds of the above Institution, the Committee were unable to accede to the request, such contributions being entirely outside the objects of the Association.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHINA IMPERIAL MARITIME CUSTOMS.

A copy of the above publication having been obtained by the Committee, it is available to members for reference on application to the Secretary.

AFFAIRS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

The total number of members of the Association on 31st December 1894 was 80 as against 75 on 31st December of the previous year, the following Companies having joined in the interval :—

The Wadia Mills, Limited.
The Standard Mill Company, Limited.
The Apollo Press Estate (Colaba).
The Bombay Flour Mills Company, Limited.
The Nicol Mills.

The Committee record with much regret the death of their colleague, Mr. S. D. Sassoon, who had, for many years, served on the Committee of the Association.

STATISTICS.

In the Appendix will be found the usual comparative statements of the imports and exports of piece-goods and yarns for a number of years past, as also the annual statement, made up to 30th June 1893, showing the cotton spinning and weaving mills working and in course of erection in India. The members of the Association have been regularly supplied with the detailed statements of cotton yarns and goods issued monthly by the Committee, together with the weekly lists of quotations. (Appendix **N**.)

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF HYGIENE AND DEMOGRAPHY.

The Association was invited to nominate a delegate to be present at the Eighth International Congress of Hygiene and Demography ; but the Committee did not think it necessary to avail of the invitation, and so informed the Congress authorities.

INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION OF WESTERN INDIA.

In response to an invitation from the Honorary Secretary of the above Association to appoint a delegate to represent the Bombay millowners at the Fourth Industrial Conference held in Poona in the month of September, at which he notified he would move a resolution regarding the question of an excise duty on the production of Indian mills, the Committee stated that, while they were glad to learn that this important question was engaging the attention of the Industrial Association of Western India, they would prefer to see the resolution in question undertaken by some independent person not connected with cotton mills and unconnected with the Millowners' Association, as a resolution brought forward in the manner suggested might be misconstrued, adding that for a like reason they would prefer not to appoint any delegate to the Conference.

HOLIDAYS FOR 1894.

As on previous occasions the Committee, on being favoured by a member of their body with information regarding the holidays to be observed by cotton spinning and weaving mills during the year 1894, had lists of same printed and circulated for the information of agents and owners.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

The Committee have paid the Association's annual donation of Rs. 2,000 to the funds of the above Institute for the year 1894, and the following year's contribution will be made over on the same being sanctioned at the Annual General Meeting.

PROGRESS OF COTTON SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS IN INDIA.

From the annual statement of cotton spinning and weaving mills in India, compiled up to 30th June 1894, which is given in the appendix, it will be seen that the total number of mills in all India on that date was 142 against 141 in the previous 12 months, the addition being in the Bombay Presidency. In Bombay itself, while the total number of mills remained the same as on 30th June 1893, there was a decrease of spindle power during the 12 months, the figures being 2,027,374 in 1894 as against 2,041,208 in 1893; on the other hand there has been an addition to the looms at work, the number on 30th June 1894 being 18,265 as compared with 16,664 in the previous year. There was also an increase of 2,683 in the number of hands employed. For all India the figures are as follow :—

	No. of Mills.	Spindles.	Looms.	Hands employed daily.
1893 ...	141	3,575,917	28,164	121,500
1894 ...	142	3,649,736	31,154	130,461

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

APPENDIX A.

BALANCE SHEET OF THE BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

From 1st January to 31st December 1894.

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
To Office rent	720 0 0		By Balance at the credit of the Association on 31st December 1893 :—		
„ Office salaries	2,785 0 0		General Fund	20,351 2 8	
„ Printing	1,772 0 0		Travelling Agency Fund	2,836 7 0	
„ Advertisements	76 15 6				23,187 9 8
„ Miscellaneous expenses, Telegrams, Stationery, &c.	815 13 0		„ Subscriptions for the year ending 31st December 1894	11,074 14 11	
„ Association's contribution to the Chamber of Commerce Statistical Department	1,200 0 0		„ Miscellaneous Receipts	196 8 8	
„ Law charges	28 8 0		„ Interest on Government Paper and Fixed Deposits of General Fund and Travelling Agency Fund	775 13 8	
„ Auditor's Fee	50 0 0				12,047 5 3
		7,448 4 6			
„ Association's contribution to the Victora Jubilee Technical Institute for 1894-95		2,000 0 0			
Balance as under :—					
Government 3½ per cent. Promissory Notes for Rs. 14,000—cost.	14,251 14 0				
Fixed Deposit with the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation for six months at 4 per cent.	7,500 0 0				
Cash in the Bank of Bombay	862 11 10				
Amount due by Travelling Agency Fund Account	790 11 0				
	23,405 4 10				
Less—Amount due for wages for December and Auditor's fees.	512 8 5				
		22,892 12 5			
Government 3½ per cent. Promissory Notes for Rs. 3,000 of Travelling Agency Fund Account	2,934 6 0				
Cash in the Bank of Bombay	750 3 0				
	3,684 9 0				
Less—Amount due to General Fund	790 11 0				
		2,893 14 0			
Total Rupees ...		35,234 14 11	Total Rupees		35,234 14 11

Examined and found correct.

NESSERWANJEE SORABJEE JAMSETJEE,
Auditor.

JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

Bombay, 9th March 1895.

Appendix B.

Cotton Duties Act.

BOMBAY, *3rd March* 1894.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

We beg to call the attention of your Committee to the report published in yesterday's *Times of India* of the speech of the Hon'ble Mr. Westland as regards the taxation of imports.

We wish particularly to bring to notice the further hardship that will be inflicted on the mill industry of India by the proposed Import Duties which must fall on all stores, coals, and iron which, we suppose, includes machinery. The import duty on silver also, as you are aware, will affect us. While our industry is thus further handicapped, the cotton goods from England escape all duty and place us at a still greater disadvantage. Altogether, the Government proposals have incidentally a tendency to cause additional loss to the mill industry, and we trust that your Committee will take energetic action in taking up the subject with Government and obtaining such redress as may be possible. There is no time to be lost, and immediate action is necessary.

Of course, our representation is subject to any subsequent explanation which may be available after receipt of full details. It is possible Government may have anticipated this hardship and provided against our industry suffering any increased loss. But, as energetic and immediate action is necessary, we think no time should be wasted till receipt of further details or explanation.

We are,
Dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
TATA & SONS.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *3rd March* 1894.

MESSRS. TATA & SONS,
BOMBAY.

DEAR SIRS,

I am submitting to the Committee of the Association your letter of this date, and would merely say with reference to it that the matter alluded to is not being lost sight of, and is already noted for discussion at the regular monthly meeting of the Committee on Tuesday afternoon, by which time, also, we shall be in possession of detailed copies of the proposed Bill.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *7th March* 1894.

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT,
CALCUTTA.

SIR,

I have the honor, by direction, to confirm the following telegrams despatched to your address yesterday evening :—

(1) The Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association respectfully submit that in view of the financial difficulties of the Government of India they uncomplainingly submit, with some exceptions, to the indirect tax on their industry from the proposed import duties on many of the mill stores used in their mills and to the further dislocation of their trade which has already taken place owing to the heavy decline in China exchange, consequent on the proposed duty on silver which has still further depreciated the value of that metal; but they most strongly protest against the exemption from taxation of such yarns and piece-goods as cannot be manufactured in India. Such exemption being understood as a sacrifice of India's financial requirements to the unjust demands of Lancashire, who, by requiring that her own manufactures shall be exempted forces the Government of India to exempt similar goods manufactured in other countries which have placed heavy duties on India's produce. The Committee would further urge that an Import duty on fine yarns and piece-goods would not be protective of local industries, and that the incidence of such taxation would not fall upon the producer, but upon the wealthy classes who are the only consumers of such goods and who have never complained. Further, such duty is the only means of obtaining some return from Native States for the large sums expended on the defence of the Empire.

(2) The Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association, having considered Tariff valuations would respectfully protest against dyeing and tanning materials under number nine of schedule four being rendered liable to duty as placing Indian dyers and manufacturers at a great disadvantage against English and foreign competitors. They would also respectfully suggest that on unmanufactured iron and on iron and steel hoops a duty of one per cent. would be fair.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *10th September* 1894.

To
THE SECRETARY TO THE
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
SIMLA.

SIR,

In accordance with a resolution unanimously passed at a General Meeting of this Association held on 26th June last—a report of the proceedings of which is hereto appended—I have the honor to respectfully lay before His Excellency the Governor-General in Council the reasons which, in the opinion of the members of the Association, would, in the event of cotton

goods and yarns being brought under the Import Tariff, render the simultaneous imposition of an excise on all or any of the productions of Indian mills an impolitic and retrograde step on the part of Government, politically and economically, unjust in conception and incidence, and impracticable financially as a source of revenue.

2. But before entering on a detailed discussion of the facts and figures which, they consider, abundantly support these objections to the infliction of an excise, I am directed once more to place clearly on record that the members of this Association, neither as a collective body nor in the exercise of their individual rights as private citizens, have ever advocated the imposition of an import duty on cotton goods *per se*. On the contrary, as commercial men—and many of them more deeply concerned in the general trade of the country than in the success of the individual mills with which they may happen to be connected—they would, provided any other equally practicable and equitable mode of providing the financial requirements of Government could be devised, unhesitatingly advocate the abolition of all import duties except such as those on wines, spirits, and other cognate articles, which all civilized nations continue to accept as legitimate objects of taxation.

3. From the abolition of the import duties in 1882, therefore, up to March last, their reimposition has never been advocated by this Association, either directly or indirectly. When, however, the financial budget for this year announced that, in anticipation of a deficit of 350 lakhs, Government proposed to raise an estimated revenue of only about 140 lakhs by the reintroduction of a 5 per cent. duty on all imports except cotton goods and yarns, which represent in value on the average fully one-half of the entire imports from foreign countries, the impolitic and inequitable character of the decision—involving, as it did, on the one hand, the adoption of a policy of financial economy bound to arrest, if not actually repel, the material progress of the country, and on the other, virtual protection to English Continental and American manufacturers against the most important industry in India—determined the members of this Association, in common with all sections and classes of the community, to record a respectful but decided protest. This they did in the following resolution telegraphed to Government on 6th March last :—

> "The Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association respectfully submit that, in view of the financial difficulties of the Government of India, they uncomplainingly submit, with some exceptions, to the indirect tax on their industry from the proposed import duties on many of the mill stores used in their mills, and to the further dislocation of their trade which has already taken place owing to the heavy decline in China Exchange consequent on the proposed duty on silver, which has still further depreciated the value of that metal ; but they most strongly protest against the exemption from taxation of such yarns and piece-goods as cannot be manufactured in India. Such exemption being understood as a sacrifice of India's financial requirements to the unjust demands of Lancashire, who, by requiring that her own manufactures shall be exempted, forces the Government of India to exempt similar goods manufactured in other countries, which have placed heavy duties on India's produce. The Committee would further urge that an import duty on fine yarns and piece-goods would not be protective of local industries, and that the incidence of such taxation would not fall upon the producer but upon the wealthy classes, who are the only consumers of such goods and who have never complained. Further, such duty is the only means of obtaining some return from Native States for the large sums expended on the defence of the Empire."

On the arguments set forth in what they then intended and still conceive to be, under the circumstances, a moderately worded protest, the members of the Association feel it is unnecessary now to dwell. During the searching and widespread discussion which the entire question has in the interval undergone, it has been abundantly demonstrated that not only His Excellency the Governor-General and every member of his Government, but every official and authority in India and England, who, either from special training and experience or from their standing as political economists are entitled to be heard with respect on Indian policy and affairs, not only share and support the views originally expressed by the Association as regards the exemption from duty of all such cotton goods and yarns as are not manufactured in India, but by a large

majority hold the opinion which further consideration and detailed enquiry and figures have constrained the members of the Association to adopt, that a 5 per cent. duty on all imported cotton goods and yarns imposed for revenue purposes would not be, having regard to the class and quality of goods the Indian mills do and can produce, in any sense of the word, really protective.

4. If, however, the experience and knowledge gained during the time which has elapsed since the Tariff Act became law has shown that it would be supererogatory to reiterate previous, or adduce new arguments as to the inequitable policy of exempting cotton goods and yarns from duty, it has also unmistakably demonstrated that failing the unforeseen the financial exigencies of the country, if current revenue is to be made to balance current expenditure, will not admit of a continuance of the exemption beyond the termination of the present financial year. Seeing this, while Lancashire extremists—heedless apparently of the requirements of Government, or only suggesting they might be met by some problematical currency reform which, even if it eventually yielded all the advantages claimed for it, could not have practical effect for years to come, while the liabilities of the country are emergent and of to-day—still oppose the imposition of an import duty on cottons in any form, the majority of the opinions expressed in England, political and otherwise, concede the necessity of its adoption, although a section of these hold that it should be accompanied by an excise on the production of the Indian mills in whole or part.

5. That this step would find favour with, or be adopted by, the Government of India of their own free will, the members of this Association do not for a moment believe, and looking to the clear and unequivocal terms in which the possibility of an excise was discussed by the Finance Minister when moving the Tariff Bill in the Legislative Council on 1st March last, it would almost seem superfluous to address Government on the subject. In language so decided as almost to convey an assurance that Government neither could nor would sanction the imposition of an excise on local manufactures, the Hon'ble Mr. Westland not only admitted the intrinsic objectionableness of the measure, but indicated some of the many serious difficulties in the way of its adoption. The rumours on the subject, however, are so persistent and have derived so much support from authoritative statements in Parliament that at the risk of, in some cases, going over previous ground again, the Association considers it necessary to deal with the suggestion at some length.

6. An instructive light is thrown on the situation by the remarks made in this connection by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in his place in Parliament on the 16th ultimo, when introducing the Indian Budget, and it may be assumed that these state the official views, if not the intentions, of Her Majesty's Government. According to the report in the *Times* of 17th August, the Right Honourable Mr. Fowler said :—

> I am aware that a good number of people are of opinion that the Government ought not to interfere with the original intention of the Indian authorities to levy an import duty on all imports into India without any exception ; and that the exception of cotton goods is an exception which cannot be justified. We have heard that this is felt to be a very great injustice by the people of India. I should like to ask, who is going to pay the taxes on the goods imported ? The people of India, the consumers of India. If I interpret rightly what is passing in the minds of people who have spoken in that way, it amounts to this—that this is a tax which would have been paid by the people of Lancashire, and that the corresponding burden would be paid by people in India. Whether import duties are right or wrong, whatever duty you levy on cotton goods must inevitably be paid by the people who wear these cotton goods in India. The tax would, therefore, be a tax upon the people of India, and not upon the Lancashire manufacturer. It may, of course, affect the amount of goods by raising the price of cotton goods ; but, as a matter of fact, the duty will be paid by the consumer. The one complaint of the people of Lancashire, prior to 1879, was a complaint of protective duties being levied on their goods in favour of the native manufacturer ; and Lord Salisbury declared that it was impossible to believe that, under those conditions, the cotton duty could be permanently maintained, and Lord Salisbury also added :—" Parliament, when its view is called to the matter,

> will not allow the duty to be a protective duty which is hostile to English manufactures." The position I have taken up on this point is that this House, having by solemn resolution, said that it would not sanction a protective duty on cotton goods, I say that the imposition of such a duty is a step which must not be taken until the House has had some opportunity of discussing the question. But if this duty is paid by the people of India, what is the position of the Government? We say that if you are going to tax the people of India, the product of that tax must go into the treasuries of India, and that you must not tax the people of India to put money into the pockets of the manufacturers of England. The broad principle of protective duties is this, that the native manufacturer raises his prices to within an appreciable distance below the protective duty, so as to have an additional profit to put into his own pocket at the expense of the consumer and at the expense of the taxpayer. I repudiate on behalf of the English Governments on both sides of the House any imputation that they can get the Lancashire man's vote by their policy on matters of this kind. This must be decided on higher grounds. Speaking for myself and my predecessor, Lord Kimberley, I say that our sole motive has been to prevent the imposition of a protective duty which would inflict a burden on the consumer in India, and would not compensate the manufacturer. If the manufacturers of India are prepared to submit to a countervailing duty which will destroy the element of protection—there are great difficulties in this question (I know certain descriptions of goods are made in Lancashire and not made in India, while others are made in India and not in Lancashire)—and if there had been any necessity for increasing the taxation of India, I see no reason why this tax could not be fairly and justly imposed, and at the same time deprived of any protective character, so that the tax shall go into the treasury of India and not into the pockets of the manufacturers. Then no injustice would be done.

Assuming, as already remarked, that these words, at least, amount to a statement of the position to which the question has narrowed itself in the minds of Her Majesty's Ministers, the members of the Association consider that His Excellency the Governor-General in Council and his Government are to be congratulated on the discussion having reached a stage which concedes virtually all that they, as voicing the wishes of the country, ever contended for. In fact, the Secretary of State professes himself now willing to grant all that this Association asked for at the time the Tariff Act was under discussion, that cotton goods and yarns should, like all other imports, be held liable to a duty of a non-protective character, and if it can be proved that a 5 per cent. duty for revenue purposes would not, from the relative conditions of cotton manufacture here and in England, be of a protective character, any necessity for the levy of an excise on Indian products disappears.

7. Addressing myself by direction mainly to that issue with respect to which the Association has been at some pains to collect the best figures available, it is not necessary at this stage to more than merely notice another point on which the Secretary of State's views are at one with all in India who have protested against the exemption of cotton goods from the Tariff Act, *viz.*, that the tax would fall on the inhabitants of the country, and on them alone. It is precisely because of this fact and the equality of incidence on the inhabitants of Native States and British India alike that the exemption of cotton goods has been objected to, and no representation made in or from India on the subject has ever held otherwise. On the contrary, going a step further, it has been almost invariably pointed out by every advocate of the equalisation of the import duties, that all imported goods being of a finer quality than those of internal manufacture necessarily laid the burden of the duty upon the wealthier classes who used them. Moreover, how the incidence of a duty should be assumed to be different on one half of the goods imported than on the other wants explanation. The members of this Association respectfully submit that the consumers of woollens, silks, mixed goods, &c., eventually pay the tax in the same way as users of cotton, and if so, there is no valid reason for differential treatment, nor can an import duty constitute protection in the one case and not in the other, seeing that all alike are to some extent manufactured in the country. It necessarily follows, therefore, that if what is euphemistically termed a countervailing excise is justifiable on cotton goods, it is equally called for on woollens, silks, and mixed goods. That the first mentioned industry is more important both as regards its extent and the labour and capital employed does

not affect the principle involved, more especially as there can be very little doubt that an establishment to collect an excise on cottons could also effect the collections on the three other classes of goods mentioned without extra expenditure, the various manufactories being, with few exceptions, situated in the same neighbourhoods.

8. In discussing the many objections, theoretical and practical, to the imposition of an excise, there is one point, as already mentioned, which cannot but be conceded, *viz.*, that it is indefensible if the import duty is practically non-protective. And it may also be assumed that it would find no supporters if it be shown that, either from the limited revenue it would produce, or cost of collection or both, it would not appreciably advantage the finances of the country. It might have been expected, therefore, that on these two points at least the objectors to an import duty would have justified their contention by some tangible and decisive evidence drawn either from the working and effect of the import duties in the past or the conditions of trade at the present moment. No such evidence has hitherto been produced, and to supply the want, the Association decided, as a first and the most important step, to ascertain, with the utmost exactitude possible, the actual counts of yarns produced by the Indian mills, and as no mills weave any imported yarns, these counts necessarily indicate at the same time the standards of cloth woven. The following figures have accordingly been compiled from detailed returns obtained from every mill working in India during 1893, with the exception of one mill in Calcutta, which, however, from enquiries made, does not appear to spin anything higher than 20s :—

Counts.	Bombay Mills.	Up-country Mills.	Total of all India.	Percentage.
10s and under	53,002,067	15,136,396	68,138,463	19·714
Above 10s to 20s...	122,792,802	83,345,863	206,138,665	59·633
„ 20s to 30s...	36,640,499	29,293,590	65,934,089	19·073
„ 30s to 40s...	2,866,481	2,159,075	5,025,556	1·453
„ 40s	287,565	151,355	438,920	0·127
Total ...	215,589,414	130,086,279	345,675,693	100·000

It is unfortunate that, owing to the manner in which many of the mills keep a record of their outturn, it was found impossible to ascertain, as would have been desirable to prevent the least degree of uncertainty, the exact production of each individual count, but judging by an average obtained from a representative group of Bombay mills, a very full allowance would be to put the entire production of yarns in the country above 24s at inside of 6 per cent. of the whole. This estimate is more than confirmed by the figures showing the percentages of yarns imported into Bombay during the quinquennial periods from 1869 to 1893 inclusive. These figures are not available for all India, but it is not likely that the variations in the counts imported at Calcutta, Madras and Karachi would materially affect the percentages shown in Bombay. As a matter of fact, the total quantity of grey cotton yarn under 24s, mule and water together, imported into Bombay in 1892 was only 8,174 lbs., and in 1893 8,500 lbs., showing that from 24s downward competition is absolutely non-existent, and above that count only to the extent of 6 per cent. of the entire production of the Indian mills—a figure which affords practically no ground for the statement that an import duty would be protective especially when allowance is made for the fact that the imported stores used in Indian factories are already paying a 5 per cent. duty :—

IMPORTS OF COTTON YARNS INTO BOMBAY.

Calendar Years.	Grey Mule.							Grey Water.					Colored.			Bleached.	Total.
	10/24s.	26/32s.	34/42s.	44/52s.	54/60s.	Over 60s.	Total Mule.	16/24s.	26/32s.	40s.	Over 40s.	Total Water.	Turkey Red.	Other Colors.	Total.		
1869																	
1870																	
1871	0·74	4·02	16·81	2·77	2·29	0·86	27·49	5·83	33·71	3·15	0·33	43·02	14·68	14·81	29·49	.....	100·00
1872																	
1873																	
1874																	
1875																	
1876	0·20	1·19	16·01	2·51	2·02	0·38	22·31	1·64	33·44	2·18	0·06	37·32	21·70	18·67	40·37	.....	100·00
1877																	
1878																	
1879																	
1880																	
1881	0·21	5·43	12·21	3·21	1·65	0·28	22·99	0·55	25·17	0·88	0·02	26·62	36·87	13·16	50·03	0·36	100·00
1882																	
1883																	
1884																	
1885																	
1886	0·09	4·32	11·16	4·58	2·89	0·16	23·20	0·29	20·42	1·62	0·02	22·35	41·82	11·30	53·12	1·33	100·00
1887																	
1888																	
1889																	
1890																	
1891	0·04	4·65	12·75	5·23	4·17	0·37	27·21	0·15	21·59	4·22	0·23	26·19	31·11	12·59	43·70	2·90	100·00
1892																	
1893																	

A careful perusal of this table, moreover, shows something more than the bare fact that an import duty of 5 per cent. would not be protective of the Indian industry. It affords proof positive that the partial removal of the duty on cotton goods and yarns in 1878 and its final abolition in 1882 had practically no effect on the natural course which the relative conditions attending cotton spinning in India and England, respectively, were ultimately bound to evolve. The marked decline in the imports of low count yarns between the quinquennial period 1869—73 and the succeeding period 1874—78 merely marked the natural expansion of the local industry, with the raw material suitable for the production of such yarn, and the demand for it when produced both at the mill door. The average steadiness of the imports of the higher counts, whether before or after the removal of the duty, is equally remarkable, showing as it does that, whether subject to duty or not, the hold of English spinners on the finer yarns remained undisturbed. In other words, the abundant supply of long-stapled cotton and highly-skilled labour available is marking out, with equal distinctness, the practical monopoly which Lancashire enjoys in the production of fine counts. Under these influences English spinners have for years past been turning their attention more and more to fine spinning, leaving to India and the Continent of Europe, and more recently also to Japan, the production of the less remunerative coarser yarns. The steady development of this tendency is very clearly defined in the following statement showing the distribution of the Bombay cotton receipts during the past 23 years, which may be accepted for all intents and purposes as a direction chart of where short-stapled cotton is in request for low count spinning. The extraordinary reversal of the lines of distribution are noteworthy, England now taking less than Bombay consumed in 1871 :—

MOVEMENTS OF BOMBAY COTTON CROP FROM 1871-72 TO 1893-94.

Year ending 30th June	Receipts.	Exports to			Mill Consumption.	Total.	Percentage of Cotton exported to U. K. to receipts.	Percentage of Mill consumption to receipts.
		United Kingdom.	Continent.	Elsewhere.				
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.		
1871-72	1,151,000	871,000	208,000	34,000	53,000	1,166,000	75·67	4·60
1872-73	978,000	713,000	204,000	34,000	67,000	1,018,000	72·90	6·85
1873-74	1,311,000	821,000	371,000	25,000	83,000	1,300,000	62·62	6·33
1874-75	1,345,000	866,000	419,000	20,000	135,000	1,440,000	64·38	10·08
1875-76	1,073,000	604,000	376,000	35,000	147,000	1,162,000	56·29	13·70
1876-77	1,141,000	431,000	489,000	88,000	161,000	1,119,000	37·77	14·11
1877-78	961,000	392,000	408,000	46,000	204,000	950,000	30·38	21·23
1878-79	832,000	298,000	354,000	64,000	181,000	897,000	35·81	21·75
1879-80	1,171,000	362,000	512,000	34,000	220,000	1,128,000	30·91	18·89
1880-81	1,244,000	287,000	587,000	60,000	273,000	1,207,000	23·07	21·94
1881-82	1,832,000	816,000	701,000	87,000	277,000	1,881,000	44·54	15·12
1882-83	1,770,000	511,000	825,000	95,000	313,000	1,744,000	28·87	17·68
1883-84	1,759,000	576,000	719,000	100,000	348,000	1,743,000	32·74	19·78
1884-85	1,139,000	267,000	524,000	70,000	392,000	1,253,000	23·44	34·41
1885-86	1,480,000	321,000	688,000	61,000	391,000	1,461,000	21·69	26·42
1886-87	1,703,000	397,000	750,000	40,000	454,000	1,641,000	23·31	26·65
1887-88	1,472,000	234,000	659,000	58,000	500,000	1,451,000	15·89	33·96
1888-89	1,851,000	386,000	900,000	46,000	565,000	1,897,000	20·85	30·52
1889-90	2,235,000	370,000	1,118,000	71,000	636,000	2,195,000	16·55	28·45
1890-91	2,020,000	114,000	955,000	107,000	762,000	1,938,000	5·64	37·72
1891-92	1,770,000	72,000	833,000	202,000	728,000	1,835,000	4·07	41·13
1892-93	1,738,000	40,000	776,000	169,000	724,000	1,709,000	2·30	41·65
1893-94	1,769,000	49,000	860,000	159,000	731,000	1,799,000	2·77	41·32

The figures of these various tabular statements read together prove indubitably, this Association respectfully contends,—

(1) That in yarns below 24s and in goods made therefrom there neither is now nor can be in the future any competition between English and Indian productions.

(2) That in yarns above 24s and goods made from them, the margin of contact between Indian and English products is so slight as virtually to render an import duty of 5 per cent. non-protective.

(3) That the respective trades in English and Indian cotton goods and yarns have continued steadily to develop on perfectly natural lines both before and after the previous import duty was abolished.

The whole of these deductions, but more particularly the last, derive additional support from an analysis of the following memorandum detailing the progress of the Indian mills during the past nineteen years ending with 30th June of this year :—

Years ending 30th June	Number of Mills.	Number of Spindles.	Number of Looms.	Average No. of Hands employed daily.	Approximate quantity of cotton consumed.	
					Cwts.	Bales of 392 lbs.
1876	47	11,00,112	9,139	Not stated.	Not stated.	
1877	51	12,44,206	10,385	Do.	Do.	
1878	53	12,89,706	10,533	Do.	Do.	
1879	56	14,52,794	13,018	42,914	9,86,547	2,67,585
1880	56	14,61,590	13,502	44,410	10,76,708	3,07,631
1881	57	15,13,096	13,707	46,430	13,26,461	3,78,989
1882	65	16,20,814	14,172	48,467	13,91,467	3,97,562
1883	67	17,90,388	15,373	53,476	15,97,946	4,56,556
1884	79	20,01,667	16,262	60,387	18,59,777	5,31,365
1885	87	21,45,646	16,537	67,186	20,88,621	5,96,749
1886	95	22,61,561	17,455	74,383	22,51,214	6,43,204
1887	103	24,21,290	18,536	76,942	25,41,966	7,26,276
1888	114	24,88,351	19,496	82,379	27,54,437	7,86,982
1889	124	27,62,518	21,561	91,598	31,10,289	8,88,654
1890	137	32,74,196	23,412	1,02,721	35,29,617	10,08,462
1891	134	33,51,694	24,531	1,11,018	41,26,171	11,78,906
1892	139	34,02,232	25,444	1,16,161	40,80,783	11,65,938
1893	141	35,75,917	28,164	1,21,500	40,98,528	11,71,008
1894	142	36,49,736	31,154	1,30,461	42,78,778	12,22,508

Had the former import duty exercised the protective influence which, it is alleged, a similar imposition would now involve, it is natural to suppose that its partial removal in 1878, and its final abolition in 1882, would have had a retarding effect on the development of the industry, whereas the result has been exactly the reverse. In the five years ending with 1882 the

increase in spindles in India was only 3,31,108 as compared with 11,31,584 during the succeeding 5 years, being the period immediately following the entire withdrawal of the impost.

9. In the face of these figures the members of the Association venture to think that it will not be tenable to argue that an import duty of 5 per cent. is practically protective. But, however that may be, they consider it proved to demonstration that it is financially impracticable to impose an excise on local manufactures of a purely non-protective character. To fulfil that condition it is evident it would only be levied on the 6 per cent. of the yarns produced over 24s (there could be no excise on cloth as that would amount to taxing the same product twice over) less the production of the mills in Native States, on which Government have already conceded it would be impossible to exact an excise. This production is as follows :—

Counts.	Yarns.	Percentage.	
	lbs.		
10s and under	1,028,670	8·744	
Above 10s to 20s	6,718,752	57·112	
„ 20s to 30s	4,014,199	34·122	
„ 30s to 40s	2,596	0·022	
„ 40s	.....	.....	
	11,764,217	100·000	

The figures would accordingly work out thus :—

Estimated value of yarn produced by all Indian mills.....	1,200	lakhs.
Less value of production in Native States	42	„
	1,158	„
6 per cent. on which is	69½	„
The average value of exports during the past 3 years has been 625. lakhs, 6 per cent. of which would have to be allowed drawback, or	37½	„
leaving	32	„
On which an excise of 2½ per cent. would yield ..... Rs.	80,000	
Or 5 per cent..... Rs.	1,60,000	

The first amount would certainly not pay the cost of supervision, collection and refund on exportation, and it is questionable whether the latter would leave an appreciable balance on the right side.

10. Holding, as this Association does, that the recent responsible utterances of Her Majesty's Secretary of State prohibit the possibility of an excise being imposed on Indian-made cotton yarns under 24s, and assuming for a moment that the figures showing the probable result of such a tax being levied on the yarns produced over that count are not considered so conclusive as the Association deem them to be, there are other considerations attendant on the imposition which the members, with all due deference submit would be more conclusively objectionable than, and at the same time not without influence on, the figures themselves.

11. Unless in the case of a few mills exceptionally favourably situated as regards either cotton supplies or skilled labour, or both, the margin of profit on spinning counts above 24s from Indian cotton is exceedingly circumscribed, and the result of the imposition of an excise would unquestionably be to reduce the production of the higher counts to something infinitesimal and the revenue from the excise to a corresponding level, while the interpretation placed upon the step would inevitably be that to favour manufacturers in England, India was to be prohibited from utilising to their fullest advantage the products of her own soil. Nor would the benefit be confined to English manufacturers alone, as, although the proportion is still small, there is an appreciable quantity of both goods and yarns being imported both from America and the Continent, where heavy protective duties are levied on all Indian produce. A statement showing what these imports really amounted to during the past five years—being too long to incorporate here—is given in the Appendix, and it will be perceived from it that from 1·51 in goods and 1·85 in yarns in 1889-90 the percentages have increased to 2·51 and 2·88 respectively of all the goods and yarns imported in 1892-93, and there can be no doubt that, favoured by an excise on the Indian mills, the increase would be much more rapidly developed. Small as the percentages are, yet, taken in conjunction with the production of the mills in Native States, they constitute a set-off against the 6 per cent. of yarns over 24s spun in India. In other words, *the exemption of cotton goods and yarns from import duty is virtually favouring the same quantity of foreign manufactures as the infliction of an import duty could possibly be construed as protecting in India.*

12. But there is another consideration in connection with Native States which, in the opinion of the Association, is of a much graver character than the protection which an excise would extend to the present production of the mills situated in them, in that it would have a tendency to largely develop the extension of cotton manufacture and possibly result in the transfer of existing mills beyond the borders of British territory. Already the situation is being keenly watched by those interested, and there can be no doubt that the announcement of the imposition of an excise duty, even of a partial character, would be the signal for the erection of a number of mills in Native States.

13. With the retrograde and imprudent nature of the policy which, from a political point of view, the declaration of an excise on Indian-made cottons would announce, it is not the desire of the Association to deal at any length. The recent weighty words of Lord Lansdowne, the late Viceroy, and of Lord Roberts, ex-Commander-in-Chief of India, both of whom enjoyed unequalled facilities for ascertaining the true feeling of and its probable effect on the country, have depicted the situation to Her Majesty's Government and the people of England in unequivocal and unmistakable terms; and to His Excellency the Governor-General in Council and the Government of India, it is unnecessary to speak of the strong and unanimous feeling evoked throughout the length and breadth of the land amongst Europeans and Natives alike against the exemption of cotton goods from the Import Tariff. This feeling can scarcely fail to be turned to resentment by the imposition of an excise, as it will be impossible to avoid a comparison of the justice meted out by England to her greatest dependency and her Colonies. In Canada, for instance, where cotton spinning and manufacturing has acquired a considerable footing, the import duty varies from 22½ to 32½ per cent.; while the Crown Colony of Ceylon at our own door is enabled by an import duty of 5 per cent. to import Indian cotton and return it in a manufactured state to compete with Indian mills.

14. From an economic point of view the present exemption of cotton goods and yarns from an Import Tariff, absolutely forced on Government for purely revenue purposes, is admittedly unjust, and the proposal under the prevailing conditions to impose an excise on our most important local industry is indefensible. None know this better than the very people who are upholding the one and demanding the other, and there is nothing to be gained, therefore, by allowing a representation like this to assume a polemical character. The members of the Association, however, would crave permission to point out that in a country like India,

where a large majority of the population depend upon agriculture for their subsistence, manufacturing industries demand the fostering care of Gevernment by every legitimate means, and not the repression which excise brings in its train ; and that excise means repression is as true now as when a leading writer on political economy described it a few years ago as follows :—

> "The levy of excise has more than the disagreeableness of other direct taxation, and, though not more inquisitorial than income-tax, establishes an espionage and control over premises and processes of manufacture which are much more offensive as well as sometimes injurious. . . . . But what may be deemed the permanent defect of excise is that it is apt to increase the cost of commodities to consumers far more than the amount of duty levied for the revenue. This has been found on the abolition of excise, whether on bricks, calicoes, leather, paper, or other articles of manufacture. The cheapening effect might not be very immediate or apparent, because the duty when abolished might bear only a very fractional proportion to the natural value of the goods ; but under the greater freedom of production have arisen more invention, more skilful and varied appliances, and consequently more economy to consumers, and more expansion of the several industries than could have been attained under the fiscal restrictions."

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

JOHN MARSHALL,

Secretary.

APPENDIX A.

Value of Imports of Cotton Goods and Yarn into India from different countries during the official years 1888-89 to 1892-93.

NAMES OF COUNTRIES.	1892-93.						
	COTTON GOODS.						Yarn.
	Gray Piece-Goods.	White Piece-Goods.	Coloured, Printed or Dyed Piece-Goods.	Shawls, Handkerchiefs, &c.	Lace, Nets, Canvas, &c.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
United Kingdom	12,12,62,635	4,79,77,851	4,92,40,753	16,26,057	35,39,642	22,36,46,938	2,60,64,818
Austria	30,324	3,11,691	8,03,990	89,973	2,98,147	15,34,125	4,49,304
Belgium	470	9,877	1,57,155	668	48,772	2,16,942	1,64,156
France	.....	29,330	5,66,901	6,507	23,202	6,26,440	3,010
Germany	.....	3,893	8,16,520	37,523	1,76,500	6,34,436	16,730
Holland	1,795	34,020	9,05,066	1,204	89,749	10,31,834	39,938
Italy	.....	41,003	4,00,005	1,360	53,732	4,96,600	14,230
Other Countries in Europe	.....	.....	40	.....	2,075	2,115	.....
United States	3,49,555	.....	.....	.....	865	3,50,420	.....
Aden	29,924	719	7,593	.....	379	38,615	4,338
China and Treaty Ports	16	214	4,015	187	1,176	5,608	574
Straits Settlements	2,474	2,09,344	4,46,615	7,079	5,644	6,71,156	48,396
Africa (Zanzibar)	9,566	.....	3,983	.....	.....	13,549	250
Do. other Ports	.....	.....	359	.....	.....	359	100
Mekran and Sonmiani	105	255	370	.....	.....	730	555
Turkey in Asia	.....	525	1,633	538	240	2,936	912
Arabia	3,054	2,706	39,884	400	.....	46,044	1,565
Persia	604	228	5,326	525	504	7,187	2,200
Ceylon	76,248	21,448	51,179	4,929	35,903	1,89,707	26,925
Other Countries	583	.....	3,754	125	.....	4,412	.....
Total...Rs.	12,17,67,303	4,86,43,604	5,29,55,141	17,77,575	42,76,530	22,94,20,153	2,68,38,496

	Percentage.	
U. Kingdom ...	97·49	97·12
Other Countries.	2·51	2·88
Total...	100·00	100·00

APPENDIX A—*contd.*

Value of Imports of Cotton Goods and Yarn into India from different countries during the official years 1888-89 to 1892-93.

Names of Countries.	1891-92.						
	Cotton Goods.						Yarn.
	Grey Piece-Goods.	White Piece-Goods.	Coloured, Printed or Dyed Piece-Goods.	Shawls, Handkerchiefs, &c.	Lace, Nets, Canvas, &c.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
United Kingdom	13,35,91,292	4,85,59,159	5,39,22,731	16,43,921	34,22,977	24,61,40,080	3,43,20,813
Austria	3,945	2,44,875	3,08,534	68,964	1,94,866	8,21,184	4,76,867
Belgium	.....	964	91,945	.....	49,184	1,42,093	1,47,598
France	2,655	29,754	2,69,145	1,360	14,527	3,17,441	.....
Germany	1,390	95,097	3,98,816	40,505	1,77,148	7,12,956	57,286
Holland	4,108	4,975	6,58,347	4,041	97,637	7,69,108	7,675
Italy...	31,022	1,28,858	7,19,810	23,676	63,247	9,56,613	25,647
Other Countries in Europe	.....	10	8	625	160	803	1,435
United States	5,51,927	.....	.....	.....	563	5,52,490	.....
Aden	43,095	2,907	6,060	.....	50	52,112	2,112
China and Treaty Ports	4	181	4,829	12	387	5,413	1,969
Straits Settlements	12,502	4,06,622	5,85,211	220	8,192	10,12,747	49,704
Africa (Zanzibar)	7,636	21	1,091	.....	.....	8,748	.....
Do. other Ports	.....	.....	5,453	.....	.....	5,453	.....
Mekran and Sonmiani	455	.....	5	.....	.....	460	262
Turkey in Asia	.....	35	1,383	455	.....	1,873	.....
Arabia	21,827	29,380	20,962	1,492	224	73,885	2,324
Persia	1,110	2,198	8,515	62	470	12,355	150
Ceylon	84,790	33,996	10,213	1,841	9,561	1,40,401	51,985
Other Countries	225	20	1,104	10,602	355	12,306	368
Total...Rs.	13,93,57,988	4,95,39,052	5,70,14,162	17,97,776	40,39,548	25,17,48,521	3,51,46,195

	Percentage.	
U. Kingdom ...	97·78	97·66
Other Countries	2·22	2·34
Total...	100·00	100·00

APPENDIX A—*contd.*

Value of Imports of Cotton Goods and Yarn into India from different countries during the official years 1888-89 to 1892-93.

Names of Countries.	1890-91.						
	Cotton Goods.						Yarn.
	Grey Piece-Goods.	White Piece-Goods.	Coloured, Printed or Dyed Piece-Goods.	Shawls, Handkerchiefs, &c.	Lace, Nets, Canvas, &c.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
United Kingdom	15,55,51,566	5,22,93,404	5,47,62,800	21,00,296	38,43,908	26,85,51,974	3,68,12,423
Austria	5,376	74,549	2,05,005	86,372	1,11,328	4,82,630	3,73,546
Belgium	.....	.....	1,44,194	.....	60,873	2,05,067	1,13,576
France	.....	15,022	1,47,029	2,595	6,966	1,71,612	3,600
Germany	.....	11,750	1,85,691	43,021	1,32,448	3,72,910	44,588
Holland	.....	.....	28,933	1,250	.....	30,183	21,750
Italy	14,552	1,98,251	5,47,356	34,739	75,297	8,70,195	1,19,266
Other Countries in Europe	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	60	.....
United States	5,37,816	.....	.....	.....	54	5,37,870	.....
Aden	3,056	165	2,002	.....	490	5,713	2,737
China and Treaty Ports	12	445	2,743	17	1,709	4,926	8,642
Straits Settlements	5,382	3,81,905	6,56,208	11,203	8,217	10,63,415	99,014
Africa (Zanzibar)	2,472	333	.....	.....	.....	2,805	.....
Do. other Ports	.....	600	11,772	1	85	12,458	.....
Mekran and Sonmiani	140	.....	.....	.....	.....	140	636
Turkey in Asia	180	45	1,692	343	1,028	3,288	.....
Arabia	.....	368	10,602	.....	.....	10,970	940
Persia	834	1,560	4,311	110	2,181	8,996	.....
Ceylon	55,146	7,332	10,992	3,445	4,052	80,967	82,899
Other Countries	.....	.....	2,345	.....	1,343	3,688	7
Total...Rs.	15,61,77,032	5,29,85,729	5,67,23,675	22,83,392	42,50,039	27,24,19,867	3,76,33,624

	Percentage.	
U. Kingdom ...	98·58	97·69
Other Countries	1·42	2·31
Total...	100·00	100·00

APPENDIX A—*contd.*

Value of imports of Cotton Goods and Yarn into India from different countries during the official years 1888-89 to 1892-93.

Names of Countries.	1889-90.						
	Cotton Goods.						Yarn.
	Grey Piece-Goods.	White Piece-Goods.	Coloured, Printed or Dyed Piece-Goods.	Shawls, Handkerchiefs, &c.	Lace, Nets, Canvas, &c.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
United Kingdom	14,98,95,140	4,62,27,018	5,83,56,551	21,11,016	33,17,949	25,99,07,674	3,41,78,733
Austria	3,437	1,20,736	2,84,791	26,202	93,011	5,28,177	3,14,901
Belgium	.....	...	61,402	1,666	25,919	86,987	1,30,629
France	2,169	21,513	2,31,177	...	5,121	2,59,980	...
Germany	.....	1,200	56,130	29,084	96,272	1,82,686	7,649
Holland	.....	...	8,606	...	...	8,606	11,437
Italy	19,688	4,12,673	6,16,938	30,390	1,47,698	12,27,387	1,95,233
Other Countries in Europe	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...
United States	4,41,123	...	...	...	...	4,41,123	...
Aden	32,365	2,000	3,795	...	...	38,160	6,921
China and Treaty Ports	97,443	...	3,928	...	...	1,01,371	1,180
Straits Settlements	10,219	4,82,584	4,84,406	7,640	16,783	10,01,632	61,430
Africa (Zanzibar)	.....	...	1,501	...	...	1,501	...
Do. other Ports	.....	...	31,153	...	...	31,153	...
Mekran and Sonmiani	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...
Turkey in Asia	.....	...	5,925	...	...	5,925	...
Arabia	.....	...	8,579	...	...	8,579	...
Persia	3,217	1,427	7,431	...	...	12,075	...
Ceylon	44,722	5,011	5,841	4	2,033	57,611	5,314
Other Countries	2,374	1,426	806	1,521	7,232	13,359	1,863
Total ..Rs.	15,05,51,897	4,72,75,588	6,01,68,960	22,07,523	37,10,018	26,39,13,986	3,48,25,290

	Percentage.	
U. Kingdom	98·49	98·15
Other Countries	1·51	1·85
Total	100·00	100·00

APPENDIX A—*contd.*

Value of Imports of Cotton Goods and Yarn into India from different countries during the official years 1888-89 to 1892-93.

Names of Countries.	1888-89.						
	Cotton Goods.						Yarn.
	Grey Piece Goods.	White Piece-Goods.	Coloured, Printed or Dyed Piece Goods.	Shawls, Handkerchiefs, &c.	Lace, Nets, Canvas, &c.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
United Kingdom	15,88,68,937	5,44,97,468	5,46,25,946	21,62,657	33,37,934	27,34,92,942	3,68,85,070
Austria	4,113	1,88,128	4,10,069	60,531	1,74,490	8,37,331	2,56,568
Belgium	.....	...	71,128	1,404	26,478	99,010	84,125
France	3,906	1,59,427	3,36,605	3,156	30,073	5,33,167	8,690
Germany	.....	...	99,957	26,579	57,025	1,83,561	3,120
Holland	.....	...	21,882	...	...	21,882	15,517
Italy	21,650	4,64,341	3,36,594	32,618	89,707	9,44,910	1,26,364
Other Countries in Europe	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...
United States	5,87,708	...	...	...	...	5,87,708	...
Aden	9,544	11,107	1,787	...	...	22,438	7,261
China and Treaty Ports	7,773	...	...	...	...	7,773	2,817
Straits Settlements	9,776	4,02,645	2,81,947	9,491	21,392	7,25,251	...
Africa (Zanzibar)	.....	...	4,653	...	...	4,653	...
Do. other Ports	32,776	3,898	5,100	...	1,724	43,498	...
Meckran and Sonmiani	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...
Turkey in Asia	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...
Arabia	2,226	...	16,834	...	...	19,060	...
Persia	1,273	1,128	8,142	...	...	10,543	...
Ceylon	74,712	11,894	7,596	...	1,851	96,053	74,936
Other Countries	370	4,472	3,577	1,409	5,474	15,302	3,511
Total ... Rs.	15,96,24,764	5,57,44,508	5,62,31,817	22,97,845	37,46,148	27,76,45,082	3,74,67,969

	Percentage.	
U. Kingdom...	98·51	98·45
Other Countries.	1·49	1·55
Total...	100·00	100·00

No. $\frac{S.R.}{5531}$.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

SIMLA, *the 2nd November* 1894.

To

THE SECRETARY,

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,

BOMBAY.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 10th September 1894, stating the objections of the Association to the imposition of an excise duty on the manufactures of the Indian cotton mills.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

J. E. O'CONOR,

Assistant Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Statistics and Commerce.
Customs.

CALCUTTA, *the 9th November* 1894.

No. 5577-S.R.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 23 of the Sea Customs Act, VIII of 1878, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to exempt from the whole of the Customs duties leviable thereon on importation under the Indian Tariff Act, VIII of 1894,—

Belting of whatever materials composed, for driving machinery (other than leather belting, which is already free).

(Signed) STEPHEN JACOB,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,

BOMBAY, *26th November* 1894.

To

THE UNDER SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,

BOMBAY.

SIR,

I have the honour, by direction, to request that the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association may be favoured with a copy of Resolution No. 5559-S.R., of the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, dated Simla, 3rd November 1894, on the subject of the definition of the term "machinery" under the Indian Tariff Act. This resolution is of great interest to the members of this Association, and the Committee are desirous of considering it and making known to Government their views thereon.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

JOHN MARSHALL,

Secretary.

No. 9747 of 1894.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,

BOMBAY CASTLE, *28th November* 1894.

To

THE SECRETARY,

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,

BOMBAY.

SIR,

As requested in your letter dated 26th instant, I am directed to forward herewith copy of the resolution of the Government of India, No. 5559-S. R., dated 3rd idem, and to request that you will be so good as to favour this Government at your earliest convenience with the opinion of the Association on the suitability of the definition of the term "machinery" suggested in paragraph 5 of the resolution.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

G. S. CURTIS,
Under Secretary to Government.

No. 5559-S. R.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Statistics and Commerce.
Customs.

RESOLUTION.

Simla, 3rd November 1894.

READ—

Resolution in the Finance and Commerce Department, No. 873, dated 31st May 1881.

Resolution in the Finance and Commerce Department, No. 3172, dated 25th June 1894.

Letter from the Government of Bombay, No. 5964, dated 13th July 1894.

In the letter from the Government of Bombay read in the preamble, the orders of the Government of India are requested on proposals made by the Collector of Customs, Bombay, for the adoption of some general principle for the guidance of Customs officers in differentiating between machines and machinery for the purpose of the levy of duty under the Indian Tariff Act.

2. The question has more than once engaged the attention of Government in connection with the working of former Tariff Acts. It was considered very fully in 1880 in view to the removal of the great diversity of practice which prevailed in the Custom-houses at that time in the classification of articles as machines (hardware) and machinery. On the suggestion then made that Government should either issue a general definition as to articles which should be deemed machinery, or frame an authoritative list of articles to be passed free as machinery, the decision arrived at, as stated in the resolution of the 31st May 1881 read above, was as follows:—

"2. These reasons have led the Government of India to the conclusion that neither a definition of machinery, nor a list of articles which should be exempted under that head, can be

issued which would not be open to objection as including or excluding much which the law and the Government of India do not intend to include or exclude, as the case may be. The only feasible course to adopt is that local officers should exercise their discretion in determining what articles should be passed free as "machinery," bearing in mind the distinction between "machinery" and "machines" or articles so named, doubtful points being referred, as hitherto, to the Government of India."

3. The Government of India are still of opinion that it is practically impossible to frame in general terms a definition of machinery which would not be open to the objections expressed in 1881 and still leave much opening for doubt and discussion. It may be possible, however, by supplementing a general definition by particular limitations, to lessen to a material extent the occasions for doubt; and in view of the difficulties experienced by Customs officers and the complaints by importers it is expedient that the question should again be fully considered.

4. It appears to the Government of India that the principle of imposing indirect taxation in the form of import duties for revenue purposes having been accepted, no reasonable claim can be urged for the exemption from duty of articles of common domestic use merely because they are called machines, articles, for instance, like coffee-grinding machines, which are found in every household, or sodawater machines. But a fair claim can be made for the exemption of machinery which represents fixed capital directly employed in the productive industries of the country. Any definition which failed to bring out this distinction clearly would obviously be defective.

5. The following definition has been suggested to the Government of India as substantially meeting the necessary conditions. It is both general and specific, and, while the specification has been so framed as to include all important industries now existing in India, it also contains a proviso enabling Government to add to the list :—

Machinery, meaning machines or sets of machines which are worked by electric, steam, water, or other power not being manual or animal labour, or which before being brought into use require to be fixed with reference to other moving parts; and the term includes all such machines or sets of machines intended for—

(*a*) the pressing, spinning, and weaving of cotton, jute, silk, wool, or other fibres;

(*b*) the smelting of iron-ore and manufacture of iron;

(*c*) the manufacture of leather, paper, sugar, indigo, soap, gas, and flour;

(*d*) the milling of rice;

(*e*) the drying and rolling of tea;

(*f*) the pulping of coffee;

(*g*) printing presses;

(*h*) foundries and workshops of iron and other metals;

(*i*) the refining of petroleum;

(*j*) mining, navigation, and agriculture;

(*k*) any other manufacturing or other industry that may be specified from time to time by the Governor General in Council;

Provided that the term does not include tools or implements.

6. On the suitability of this definition, which will require legislation to give it effect, the Governor General in Council desires to be favoured with an expression of the opinion of

His Excellency the Governor in Council / His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor / the Chief Commissioner and of the Madras / Bombay / Bengal / Upper India / Rangoon Chamber of Commerce. As it is

desirable to consider, as soon as possible, the questions that have been raised, it is requested that the Chamber of Commerce may be consulted and an answer sent with the least possible delay.

ORDER.—Ordered, that copy be forwarded to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and to the Chief Commissioner of Burma.

J. E. O'CONOR,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *8th January* 1895.

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 9747 of 28th November 1894, and to say that the alterations which the Association would have desired to see inserted in the definition of machinery under the Tariff Act, have been covered by the amendment of that Act recently passed by the Legislative Council of the Government of India, and they do not therefore desire at present to make any further representation on the subject.—I have, &c.,

JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

No. 702 of 1895.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, *28th January* 1895.

To

THE SECRETARY, MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY.

SIR,

With reference to my letter No. 9747, dated 28th November 1894, I am directed to forward herewith copy of the Resolution of the Government of India, No. 324-S. R., dated 18th January 1895, and its accompaniment, on the subject of the definition of the term "machinery" for the purposes of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
G. S. CURTIS,
Under Secretary to Government.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Statistics and Commerce.
Customs.

Definition of the term 'Machinery' for the purposes of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894.

No. 324-S. R., dated Calcutta, the 18th January 1895.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

Read—

(1) Resolution in the Finance and Commerce Department, No. 5559, dated the 3rd November 1894.

(2) Letter from the Government of Madras, No. 4928, dated the 14th December 1894, and enclosures, containing a letter from the Madras Chamber of Commerce, dated the 26th November 1894.

(3) Letter from the Government of Bengal, No. 6844, dated the 27th December 1894, and enclosures.

(4) Letter from the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, No. 1272—94, dated the 22nd December 1894.

(5) Letter from the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 317—XIII—370 A., dated the 22nd December 1894, and enclosures, containing a communication from the Upper India Chamber of Commerce, dated the 20th December 1894.

(6) Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor-General for making Laws and Regulations, dated, respectively, the 17th and 27th December 1894.

(7) Letter to the Government of Madras, No. 6370, dated the 31st December 1894.

In the Resolution of the 3rd November 1894, read in the preamble, the Local Governments concerned were requested to furnish the Government of India with an expression of their opinion on the definition of the term 'Machinery,' which was given therein, for the purposes of the Indian Tariff Act, VIII of 1894.

2. The replies received were duly considered by the Select Committee on the Tariff Amendment Bill, and the grounds of their decision are enunciated in the speeches of the Honourable Sir James Westland contained in the Abstract of the Proceedings of the Legislative Council read above. Accordingly the definition of the term 'Machinery' and its component parts finally adopted by the Legislature (*vide* entry No. 14 of Schedule IV of the Indian Tariff Act, Amendment Act, XVI of 1894) allows of the free import of—

> Machinery, namely, prime-movers, and component parts thereof, including boilers and component parts thereof; also including locomotive and portable engines, steam-rollers, fire-engines and other machines in which the prime-mover is not separable from the operative parts.

Machinery (and component parts thereof), meaning machines or sets of machines to be worked by electric, steam, water, fire, or other power not being manual or animal labour, or which before being brought into use require to be fixed with reference to other moving parts ; and which are intended for—

(*a*) the preparing, ginning, pressing, spinning, weaving, sowing, knitting, bleaching, and dyeing of cotton, jute, hemp, silk, wool, or other fibres and any other process intervening between the raw material and the finished product as packed ready for the market ;

(*b*) the smelting and milling of iron and other metallic ores and the manufacture of iron, steel, and other metals ;

(*c*) the manufacture of leather, sugar, indigo, silk, paper, soap, gas, oil, flour, cordage, rope, and twine ;

(*d*) the milling of rice ;

(*e*) the drying and rolling of tea ;

(*f*) the pulping of coffee ;

(*g*) printing presses ;

(*h*) foundries and workshops of iron and other metals ;

(*i*) railway workshops ;

(*j*) the refining of petroleum, and the manufacture of vegetable oils ;

(*k*) the crushing of bones and bricks ;

(*l*) the manufacture of lac ;

(*m*) potteries ;

(*n*) saw mills ;

(*o*) mining, navigation, agriculture, and pumping ;

(*p*) such other manufactures and industries as the Governor-General in Council may from time to time specify.

Provided that the term does not include tools and implements to be worked by manual or animal labour, and provided also that only such articles shall be admitted as component parts of machinery as are indispensable for the working of the machinery and are, owing to their shape or to other special quality, not adapted for any other purpose.

Note.—Machinery and component parts thereof made of substances other than metals are included in this entry ;

while under entry No. 13 of the same schedule the only machines, tools, and implements to be worked by manual or animal labour, which can be admitted free, are—

water-lifts, sugar-mills, oil-presses, and parts thereof, and any other machines and parts of machines ordinarily used in processes of husbandry, or for the preparation for use or for sale of the products of husbandry which the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, exempt.

3. As regards the question as to what are and what are not component parts of machinery, the attention of all Collectors of Customs should be invited to the express provisions of the law and to the remarks in elucidation of this point contained in the Honourable Sir J. Westland's speech of the 27th December 1894. No hard-and-fast lines other than those contained in the Act itself can be prescribed, but if the general principles laid down in the above-mentioned speech are borne in mind, Collectors of Customs should have but little difficulty in giving effect to the intentions of the Legislature. They should bring to notice any points

arising in ordinary practice in which they think that the words of the law oblige them to impose a duty, where they have reason to believe that the intention of the law was to exempt.

4. In the letter to the Government of Madras of the 31st December 1894, the Government of India undertook to adopt the suggestion of the Madras Chamber of Commerce regarding the publication in the Gazettes and the communication to mercantile and trade representative bodies of all Government decisions on questions raised and adjudicated upon under the Tariff Act. The Governor-General in Council is of opinion that the best way of giving effect to this suggestion is to publish such decisions in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, and to communicate them without delay to Chambers of Commerce and the Press, and further to collect the decisions and notifications and rules issued under the Act periodically into volumes of 'Selections from the Records of the Government of India,' which will be for sale to the public. This course will be followed in future, and this Resolution, together with the Resolution of the 3rd November 1894, cited in the preamble, and extracts from the speeches referred to in paragraph 2 are accordingly published for general information.

ORDER.—Ordered, that copy be forwarded to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, to the Chief Commissioner of Burma; also to the Chambers of Commerce, Madras, Bombay, Bengal, Karachi, and Rangoon, and to the Upper India Chamber of Commerce.

Ordered also, that this Resolution and the papers mentioned in the last paragraph be published for general information in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

(Signed) STEPHEN JACOB,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 10381 OF 1894.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, 17*th December* 1894.

To

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY.

SIR,

Under instructions from the Government of India, I am directed to forward herewith, for the information of the Association, copies of the papers, noted in the margin, regarding imposition and levy of certain duties on cotton goods.

Bills and statements of objects and reasons, together with copies of the Hon'ble Mr. Westland's speech.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
G. S. CURTIS,
Under Secretary to Government.

No. 10384 OF 1894.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, 18*th December* 1894.

To

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY.

SIR,

In continuation of my letter, No. 10381, dated 17th instant, I am directed to forward herewith, for the information of the Association, copy of the speech of the Hon'ble Mr. Westland on the Excise Duty Bill.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
G. S. CURTIS,
Under Secretary to Government.

AMENDMENT OF TARIFF.

Speech by Hon'ble J. Westland on Introduction, printed in anticipation of Official Report.

On the 1st of March of this year I had the honor of introducing in this Council a Bill for the renewal of the import duties, which had been abolished in various stages from 1878 to 1882, and explained that the proposal of the Government was to levy duties, except in a few cases, of five per cent.; that Her Majesty's Government had, in view of the financial position assented to this course, but that they were not prepared at that time to sanction the inclusion of cotton yarns or cotton fabrics among the articles declared liable to duty. The discussions which took place in this Council during the consideration of that Bill made it evident that the exclusion of these cotton duties was a policy which was not favoured by the individual members of your Excellency's Council, but which was, for the time at least, directed by Her Majesty's Government, who, through the mouth of your Excellency, gave us the assurance that if, after an interval sufficient to judge of the position as affected by the new Tariff Act, the course of exchange, and other circumstances, there were no improvement, they would be prepared to receive a further representation on the subject.

I need not recount the discussions which have since then taken place on this subject. It has been discussed at length both in the House of Lords and in the House of Commons, and the Government of India have also laid before Her Majesty's Government the ample representations which they received on the matter from various public bodies in India. Finally we received the instructions of Her Majesty's Government on the general question in the Secretary of State's Despatch of 31st May 1894, in which, repeating the undertaking given through your Excellency on 10th March, that Her Majesty's Government were prepared, if necessity arose, to receive proposals on the subject, he laid down the economic conditions which it would be necessary to observe in any proposals we made.

I am concerned at present only with the question of the import duties on cotton goods, the imposition of which has now been sanctioned by Her Majesty's Government: the condition

which has been attached to this sanction I shall deal with when I take up the second part of the duty which to-day's list of business allots to me.

Under the circumstances which I have stated, I imagine that the Council will require little explanation of me, in justification of the Bill I ask leave to introduce. I do not intend to anticipate the financial explanations that I shall have to give in this place three months hence. I would merely remind the Council that it was by means which were only temporarily available that in the estimates which I produced last year the revenue was brought within about 30 lakhs of the expenditure: and that was done by taking the exchange at fourteen pence. It is only by a miracle such as we cannot hope for, that we shall be able to base next year's estimate upon so favourable a rate; and even if we did so, we would, estimating on the basis of last year's figures, have to face a deficit of a crore or a crore and a half at least. I consider it to be as certain as anything can be, that depends upon such an unstable item as exchange, that without the aid of the cotton duties we shall not be able to present to the Council in March next such estimates as would meet with the Council's approval.

The necessity of the income derivable from the cotton duties being thus established, it seemed to the Government to be advisable for many reasons that these duties should be introduced as soon as possible, and without waiting for the season when the Financial Estimates come before us in detail. The anticipation of these duties has already, as we are informed, caused considerable orders to be sent to England, and we learn from England also that goods are being shipped in larger quantities than usual, in order that they might arrive before the duties become leviable. To postpone legislation on the subject merely means to divert into the pockets of those importers the profit which I think they would themselves admit properly belong to the State. There are also other economic disadvantages which arise to us, from a temporary excess of imports. I have no hesitation, therefore, in asking that we may be allowed under the circumstances, to anticipate the financial arrangements of next year by bringing the proposed duties into effect at once. Even if we are fortunate enough not to require for the balancing of the current year's account the revenue they will bring in, yet we have the heavy deficits of the last two years to make up for, not to talk of the suspension of the famine insurance grant of the current year.

We have taken the opportunity afforded by the introduction of the cotton duties to revise the Tariff also in some other particulars, keeping in respect of them, however, strictly within the lines of policy explained when the Tariff Bill was introduced in March last. In so far-reaching a subject, it was necessarily impossible to foresee all the difficulties and doubts that would arise in applying the provisions of the Tariff, and though we have done our best to meet these difficulties, I am bound to admit that in some cases there has been cause for complaint. The main reason for this is that the Tariff is so drawn up as to leave, in some cases, a doubt as to whether certain articles are taxable or not, in a Tariff which has been in force for half-a century; practice and custom have had the effect of defining pretty clearly the classification for Tariff purposes of the articles which are imported; each variation in the course of trade, each new article which has entered into the list of imports has, as it presented itself, found its assigned place in the Tariff classification. But when a new Tariff is introduced, after twelve years' abeyance, the changes that have intermediately taken place in the course of trade present themselves in too great numbers for immediate settlement, and give rise to differences of opinion between the Collector and the payer, or rather to cases in which the latter is not satisfied with the decision of the former.

I am quite willing to admit that a merchant who would pay without demur a duty which was clearly imposed upon him by the law is reasonable in resenting the levy of the same duty when he considers it is imposed upon him only by an interpretation of the law in which he does not concur. However clear the interpretation may be to an officer who is accustomed

in his daily duty to deal with questions of classification, the merchant may reasonably claim that the law itself should be set forth in terms which do not leave the question of taxation to considerations which might, even for a short time, be interpreted in one way at one Customs port and in another way at another.

The difficulties and doubts in this respect have mainly arisen out of two causes, and these I shall ask the Council to enable me to remove.

In the first place, the schedules as they stand at present are statements by classes of the goods that are liable to duty; they make reference to the goods which are free from duty, only when it is necessary to exempt some specified item or items coming under a class which is dutiable. When, therefore, an article is presented to the Collector, the question that has to be decided is, does it, or does it not, fall within one of the specified classes; if it does not, there is no authority to tax it, and it must go free. Now if the huge variety of articles is considered and the fact that our Tariff specified 62 classes only, it will easily be seen that there are numerous articles which the importer at least considers do not come within any of the classes, and which he therefore claims should go free. It does not satisfy him to be told that in the trade-returns, upon which the Tariff classification was based, the articles in dispute have always been taken within a specified one of these 62 classes.

In order to remove this cause of variance, we have adopted a principle which is followed by the American Tariff and by several other Tariffs I could name. We carefully specify and define the free headings as well as the taxed ones, and then we add that all unenumerated articles have to pay the general rate of duty. The result is that the contention that some specific article does not fall within any of the Tariff classifications, results, not in letting it go free, but in subjecting it to taxation. I need not say that this course is adopted only because we believe it carries out the intention of the Legislature, when the matter was under discussion last March. A reference to the discussions in the Council will show that the principle of taxation was that everything should pay duty which there was not some special reason for exempting. This principle is obviously strictly carried out by examining and specifying what ought to be exempt, and then saying that everything else should be taxed. And in fact a mistake in this direction is easily corrected, for the Executive Government has the power of exempting anything that is by law taxable; but a mistake of the opposite kind, the accidental exemption, on a mere technical ground of some unspecified article while other things of exactly the same character and use are taxed, creates an inequality which cannot be remedied without legislation.

I may give one illustration of this, which, though it is not the case of an article taxed at the general rate of duty, I select because it arises in connection with the very first article in our schedules,—that of fire-arms. Somebody has invented a gun in which the explosive force is obtained by the release of highly compressed carbonic acid gas. These guns are quite deadly enough for any practical purpose, and ought for any purpose of taxation to be reckoned with fire-arms discharged in the ordinary way, but as the explosion is determined by a mechanical act, and not by combustion of any kind, the arms are not fire-arms and are chargeable with a much lower rate of duty than fire-arms.

Or take the case of sponges: they were meant to be taxed under the classification of toilet requisites; but unfortunately sponges are used for many purposes besides application to the human body, and this gives occasion to a contention that under the existing Tariff sponges are not always taxable. A similar doubt of the opposite kind has arisen in the case of hops and certain pulses. We omitted all mention of them, with the intention of leaving them free of duty, but the question has arisen whether they are not, under the classification of "provisions," taxable at the rate of five per cent. under article 3.

In these instances and in others we have made the necessary correction in the Tariff, but it is only by actual experience that we can say in how many cases in future similar difficulties will arise. Trade usages and trade nomenclature frequently create differences and difficulties in these points of detail, and the best way to remove them and prevent their interfering with the intended effect of the law is that which we have adopted, as I have explained above, in common with the American and several other Tariffs.

The second cause of the difficulties to which I am alluding is the indefiniteness of the lines, which divide machinery which is free, articles made of iron which are taxed at one per cent. and hardware and cutlery, including ironmongery, which pay the five per cent. rate of duty. The exemption of machinery was based on the principle that it was undesirable to burden with a five per cent. duty capital employed in the productive industries of the country; but, even while the old Tariff was in force, difficulties were found in restricting the application of the exemption within its intended limits. "Machinery" is a somewhat wide term, and it gives rise to claims for exemption of "machines," which is a still more indefinite and extensive term. We have met this difficulty by giving a somewhat precise definition of machinery, which will, we hope, have the effect of opening the door freely to such articles as represent what may be called the fixed capital employed in productive industries, but will at the same time prevent claims arising for exemption of articles which, though they may bear, in common parlance, the name of machines, have no right to expect entry into India without the same payment of duty which we levy upon nearly all other imported articles. The proposed definition of machinery was circulated to Chambers of Commerce, and other authorities, a short time ago, and has been slightly expanded in consequence of suggestions received.

These are the two principal directions in which we have amended the Tariff, with the object of making its effect more clear and precise and less liable to question. We hope that the additional clearness which we have imparted to it will remove the difficulties that have arisen in its application, and facilitate and expedite the action both of the customs officers and of the importing merchants. It will be seen that the inclusion of the free classes, and the more careful definition of the taxable ones, have resulted in increasing the number of articles from 62 to 117, while keeping, as we believe, strictly within the intentions and principle of the original Act.

We have also, in respect of the other articles of the Tariff of March last, made some amendments in the definitions, chiefly in the direction of expressing them more clearly and removing the chances of doubt as to what they really contain.

The valuations have also undergone a revision. We receive monthly returns of prices which in some cases at least are sent also to the Chambers of Commerce, and on the basis of these returns we have examined the valuations in the existing Tariff. The valuations adopted are mostly based on the prices of October, care being taken that nothing special or peculiar to that month has been taken as a permanent or normal value. This revision of valuations is a function which the Executive Government have authority to discharge without special reference to the Legislature, but we have thought it best to combine the operation with the present general revision of the Tariff.

Excise Duties.

Speech by Hon'ble J. Westland on Introduction, printed in anticipation of Official Report.

I have now to ask the permission of the Council to supplement the imposition of import duties on cotton goods by introducing a Bill for the levy of excise duties on certain cotton goods manufactured in India.

I would not be dealing straightforwardly with the Council if I pretended that this measure was recommended by the Government of India on its own merits. No Government would desire, except under the extremest stress of financial necessity, to impose a duty upon an industry so deserving of any fostering care which the Government can bestow upon it, as the cotton manufacturing industry of India. The proposal I make is therefore not made on its own merits, but as the necessary accompaniment of the fiscal measure which I have already to-day laid before the Council—a fiscal measure which we believe to be rendered necessary by the financial circumstances in which we find ourselves.

Her Majesty's Government, representing the supreme authority in the administration of India, and following the instructions of the House of Commons, have stipulated that if we are obliged by stress of finance to impose an import duty on cotton goods, we must deprive it of a protective character by imposing an equivalent duty upon similar goods manufactured in India, to the extent to which these enter into direct competition with goods imported from the United Kingdom. I do not desire to discuss this condition—it is a decision arrived at by an authority which is as capable of pronouncing a judgment on the economic question as the Government of India is, and which has, by the constitution of the Government of India, the authority to enforce it.

The part which the Government of India have taken in the discussion of the subject has been, in the first place, to lay before Her Majesty's Government such arguments on the subject as occur to themselves or as were communicated to them by various representative bodies in this country; and in the second place, after receiving the decision of Her Majesty's Government on the matter, which they accept as a fully-instructed decision, to consider in what manner they can carry out the requirements of the House of Commons, while at the same time conserving to the utmost degree consistent with those requirements the interests of manufacturers in this country, and avoiding to the utmost possible extent all interference with the processes of manufacture and production in this country.

The Bill which I now ask leave to introduce sets forth in legislative form the method in which we propose to carry into effect the results of our considerations.

The first question, therefore, to which our enquiries were directed was the extent to which Manchester and Indian manufacturers compete. The details of the subject will be found in the papers laid before the Council, but generally it may be said that below the class of yarns described as 24s to 30s, the circumstances of production are such as to give India a natural advantage over Manchester, and above that class they are such as to give Manchester a natural advantage over India. The markets for these different classes of goods, the coarser and the finer, are also to a very great extent distinct.

Both Manchester and India confine themselves for the most part to their respective spheres of industry, and thus to only a limited extent compete with each other, their processes in each case being adapted to their own spheres and not to their competitors. In fact, if it were not that by the continuous advance of the Indian manufacturers in skill and in enterprise, they are beginning, by the manufacture of the higher counts, to invade what has hitherto been the province of Manchester, it might be said that the two classes of manufacture and consumption were entirely distinct.

The only fear, therefore, that arises to Manchester is that the imposition of a duty of 5 per cent. upon Manchester goods may give such an advantage to the Indian manufacturer in respect of the finer classes of goods, as to enable him, by reason of the difference of taxation, to oust Manchester in an increasing degree from its own sphere of manufacture; and we carry out the condition of non-protection imposed upon us by subjecting to an equivalent excise duty the classes of goods which I have described as primarily belonging to the sphere of non-Indian manufacture.

We have had some correspondence with Her Majesty's Government as to the precise point where the line should be drawn. The information of the Government of India is that practically nothing below 28s is imported from Manchester, and we, therefore, proposed to limit

our tax to counts higher than 24. The Secretary of State, on the other hand, believes, from the information supplied to him, that cloth is imported into India which contains, although in combination with finer yarns, yarns of count 24; and considering Her Majesty's Government pledged to the House of Commons to insist on the avoidance of all protection, desired to make 20s the highest free count. I may explain that there is not the least difficulty in getting the information in question as regards yarns. Yarns are classified by counts, and we know that of the total of imported yarns, only 2 per mille are of count 24 or less. Moreover, as Manchester, though it has the bulk of this trade, has not the monopoly of it, the probabilities are that a great part of this 2 per mille represents a portion of the import trade that does not belong to Manchester at all. It is more difficult, however, to gather the exact facts regarding woven fabrics; they are not classified for trade purposes by the counts of the yarn they contain, and it requires an expert examination to decide what the counts of the yarns really are. The fact, therefore, regarding which there is this difference of information between ourselves and the Secretary of State can be solved only by an enquiry of a kind that it is not possible to undertake while a measure like the present one is known to be under consideration, and we have made therefore this arrangement, with the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, that on the first introduction of the Bill we shall fix the line at 20, but we shall take power to raise it to 24, if it is found upon enquiry that woven fabrics imported from Manchester do not, as a matter of fact, contain yarns so coarse.

Our proposal, therefore, is to levy an excise duty upon all yarns manufactured in mills in India which are above the count of 20, power being taken to exempt up to 24. We do not touch the hand-industry; little or no yarn of the finer counts is now-a-days spun by hand, and what is spun cannot be regarded as competing in the market with mill-spun yarns. Village industry is, however, almost confined to the weaving of yarns, either imported or Indian manufactured.

It will be seen from the papers that our first intention was to tax imports of fabrics at 5 per cent., and to tax yarns, both imported and manufactured, at 3½ per cent., these being the rates of the former Tariff. Objection has been raised to this as containing in itself an element of protection, and we now propose to take a 5 per cent. duty all round. The difference in the operation of a 5 per cent. duty upon Manchester and upon India is this. The Indian producer will pay 5 per cent. duty on the yarns, and he will have also to pay something in respect of duty on the stores consumed in manufacture. The Manchester producer has not to pay duty on these stores, but on the other hand he has to pay the duty upon that portion of the value of his fabrics which represents the cost of the conversion of yarn into cloth, and upon the charges of conveyance to India. I do not know which of the two will in this respect have the advantage; in any case the difference will be a very small one.

My discussion of the subject will have shewn the Council that our intention is to tax the production of yarns only—that is, those of the higher counts,—and to tax cotton fabrics only through the taxation of yarns. It has been a great object with us so to regulate our procedure as to interfere as little as possible with the processes of production. If we tax the yarns, the cotton fabrics which are woven from them will necessarily pay their due share of duty, without our having in any way to touch the weaving departments of the mills. And as regards the taxation of the yarns, the method we have adopted is that of avoiding all interference with the mills themselves and with mill management, and basing our assessments upon monthly returns of production, which we shall lay upon the mill-owners a legal obligation to render to us. We believe we can take steps to prevent incorrect returns being sent to us, and can satisfy ourselves that the returns sent us as a basis of assessment are fairly and truly compiled. The processes of manufacture are such as to require the maintenance in the mills themselves of working-records which afford ample means of testing the returns. The problem set before the manufacturer, when he is producing 20s, for example, is that of producing 16,800 yards of yarn which shall weigh one pound neither more nor less; and this exact result cannot be attained except by examining and recording the result of each process and adjusting it to a definite standard. Moreover, it

must be remembered that the yarns we tax are the finest that are produced in India, and are such as can be manufactured only in mills which are thoroughly well organized and managed. If we draw the dividing line above 20s, the yarn taxed in India will be only about 20 per cent. of the whole production, and if we draw it above 24s, it will be only about 6 per cent. In either case many mills will fall entirely outside the area of taxation, as they do not produce the finer counts at all, and their work and disposal of their produce will therefore be in no way interfered with.

We provide that yarns which are intended for export either shall not pay any duty at all, or if they have paid it, that the full amount shall be refunded.

As we do not propose the present measure for the sake of the revenue we intend to derive from it, we do not attempt to justify it by shewing the amount of revenue it will bring in, nor can it legitimately be attacked on the ground that the revenue is too small to warrant the steps we take. The gross revenue I expect from Excise duties is only about seven lakhs, and if the dividing line is raised to 24, only about two and a half lakhs; but the revenue with respect to which and for the raising of which the Bill is introduced, is that derived from the Cotton Duties as a whole. This I estimated last March at an annual sum of Rx. 1,350,000, and it would be considerably increased if based upon later figures.

It remains for me to make some remarks on the manner in which we propose to deal with mills established outside British India. Those in Berar we need not reckon with; these territories are subject to our direct administration, and whatever law we apply to British India we can apply also to Berar.

In Native States there are only one or two cases as yet with regard to which the question is of any practical importance, and the chief of these are the mills established in the territories of His Highness the Nizam. Our present information is that the yarns produced at these mills are consumed within the Nizam's own territories and do not enter British India at all. If that is the case, the question does not affect us, and is one for settlement by the Nizam's Government. But so far as regards this class of mills the existing law gives us ample power. We can under the Tariff Act declare the territory of any Native Chief to be foreign territory, and thereupon all imports from it become subject to the ordinary duties levied upon goods imported by sea. But to make things perfectly clear we have repeated that provision in the present Bill, and have thus taken power, even without subjecting to duty all imports from any such States, to levy the duties upon all cotton goods so imported, and, if it is necessary, to prohibit importation except by specified routes. If we are burdening our own manufacturers in order to avoid protecting them against Manchester, we shall certainly take steps to prevent the protection, against our own manufacturers, of goods manufactured outside British India.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 18*th December* 1895.

THE HON'BLE J. WESTLAND,
CALCUTTA.

SIR,

I have the honour, by direction, to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram, dated 17th instant, reading as follows :—

> "I am instructed by His Excellency the Viceroy to say that the Government Telegraph Department is at your disposal for any communications which your Association may desire to make to Government on the subject of the Bill to be introduced to-day; copy of the Bill will be delivered to you to-day by the Under Secretary to Bombay Government, and further papers will arrive at Bombay to-morrow morning."

and to confirm my reply (by telegraph) of same date as under :—

"The Association while cordially acknowledging the courtesy of Government in affording it an opportunity for the expression of its views regarding Cotton Duties Act, would, for reasons already given at length in memorial of 10th September, respectfully protest against the imposition of any excise on Indian-made yarns as inequitable in incidence and calculated to materially hamper and repress the industrial progress of the country. But if Bill be passed into law would urge that as yarns of 24s and under do not compete with English spinnings, 24s should in all fairness, be substituted for 20s in second para. and 30s for 24s in last line of third para. of Section 5. Further, that sub-section 2 of section 6 should be omitted as values of Indian spun yarns are much lower than corresponding counts of imported yarns, tariff valuations of imported 20 to 30s water, for instance, being 8 annas as against 6½ annas value of same counts of Bombay yarn to-day. In section 18 would ask that the following words in sixth line be deleted "for the month to which the yarn relates," such condition being likely to prove impracticable in actual working. After word "woven" in first line of section 20 would desire inserted "or otherwise altered in character since the payment of duty." The section, as it now stands, would penalise dyed yarns, sewing thread, hosiery, &c., manufactured from Indian yarns on which duty might have been paid as grey yarn, and should therefore be entitled to draw-back on exportation. Lastly, the Association would solicit the insertion in the Act, of Clause 10 of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894."

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

No. $\frac{\text{F.I.}}{185}$ OF 1894.

FROM

THE COLLECTOR OF LAND REVENUE, CUSTOMS AND OPIUM,
BOMBAY,

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
26th December 1894.

SIR,

I have the honour to enquire whether you could favour me with any information on the following points :—

(1) The extent to which Millowners and Managers would avail themselves of the warehousing system referred to in the Cotton Duties Bill if the latter became law.

(2) The system of warehouses which they would find most suitable, that is, whether they would prefer to provide private warehouses on their premises and place them in charge of a Government Officer or whether they would use district warehouses to be provided at central points, such as Byculla, Parel, Mazagon, Tardeo and Colaba,

2. In the absence of information on these points, it is impossible to make any arrangements for the provision of warehouses.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
J. M. CAMPBELL,
Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *9th January* 1895.

J. M. CAMPBELL, ESQ., C.S., C.I.E.,
COLLECTOR OF LAND REVENUE, CUSTOMS AND OPIUM,
BOMBAY.

SIR,

In reply to your letter No. $\frac{E.\ I.}{185}$, of the 26th ultimo, I am directed to say that, so far as my Committee can see at present, they do not think it will be necessary to avail of the warehousing system referred to in the Cotton Duties Act in any way ; but should their experience in the practical working of the Act show that it would be advisable to adopt either of the systems suggested by you, they will address you again on the subject.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

No. E. 34 OF 1895.

From
THE COLLECTOR OF LAND REVENUE, CUSTOMS AND OPIUM,
BOMBAY,

To
THE SECRETARY OF THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CUSTOM HOUSE,
10th January 1895.

SIR,

I have the honour to enclose herewith a brief statement of the position of Exporters under the Cotton Duties Act, showing the procedure to be followed when dutiable yarn is not exported direct from the mills, and would suggest that the members of your Association might communicate the contents to Exporters, who purchase from their mills. This will remove the uncertainty which at present seems to exist concerning the party entitled to receive drawbacks and certificates of free export when the Exporter is not the Millowner.

2. I would further invite attention to the fact that Exporters have been advised by a notice in to-day's papers to obtain the Statements E and F from Millowners previous to exporting yarn. This will facilitate the adoption of the procedure suggested in my note.

3. Seventy-five spare copies of the note accompany.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
R. E. ENTHOVEN,
for Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium.

Position of Exporters under the Cotton Duties Act.

Exporters of yarn may be either—

(1) The Millowner in whose mill the yarn is produced ;

(2) Purchasers who have bought from the mill for export.

2. In the first case the procedure for free export and drawback is simple. The Millowner sends with the export bills the Forms E and F properly filled in if he is exporting yarn before payment of duty, and thereupon receives a certificate under Section 17 of the Act. When he exports yarn on which he has paid duty, he sends Forms H and I with the shipping bills, and then obtains payment of drawback either in cash or by credit against his next monthly account.

3. But the second case is not quite so simple. A Millowner selling yarn to a purchaser who intends to export the same has practically no security that the yarn will be actually exported. Were he to sell the yarn without adding the excise to the price, the purchaser might subsequently sell locally and thus deprive the Millowner of his right to obtain a certificate under Section 17. The Millowner would thus have to pay excise at the end of the month, and yet would have sold the yarn on the assumption that it was not dutiable.

4. It is therefore obvious that in the absence of special arrangement with the exporters, the Millowner would be right in adding the excise to his price in all such cases.

5. When the exporter brings the yarn for shipment, and the export is completed, the Millowner is entitled to receive a certificate of exemption for the same. Were this furnished direct, the exporter would have paid the excise, while the Millowner would receive the exemption. This, of course, was not intended. The difficulty will be met if purchasers of yarn who intend to export the same obtain from the Millowners or Managers at the time of purchase the particulars in Forms E and F and then pay the excise on the distinct understanding that the excise will be refunded if they, the purchasers, produce a certificate from the Collector under Section 17.

6. The Collector will in such cases hand over the certificates to the purchasers as exporters.

7. It may possibly be objected to this procedure that the Millowner or Manager, having once received from the purchaser the excise on the yarn sold, will have no interest in procuring the exemption of the same by purchasing the certificates for the amount in question. But I am inclined to consider that they would readily recognize that their interests and those of the purchasers were practically identical, and that unless, by granting the purchaser a refund of excise on production of the certificates, they enabled him to export yarn free of duty, the foreign trade in yarns must suffer, and the demand proportionately decrease.

8. The case of drawback is far simpler. Purchasers would pay the excise to the Millowners, obtaining particulars in Forms H and I. The Collector, if satisfied that the declarations contained in these forms were genuine, would pay drawback to the exporter, and the transaction would thus be concluded.

9. It must be added for the information of those who purchase from the mills for export that certificates under Section 17 can only be granted when yarn is exported before the return of dutiable yarn for the month in which the same is produced has been delivered to the Collector. Thus, the Hongkong Mill sells yarn on January 20th to an exporter and submits the

monthly return for January on February 5th. If the exporter puts in his shipping bills before February 5th he may obtain a certificate of free export, and subsequently claim his refund from the Millowner as explained above. But if he waits till February 6th or later he can only obtain drawback, *i.e.*, a return of duty paid—and he must be careful to adapt his procedure accordingly.

R. E. ENTHOVEN,
for Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium.

January 9th, 1895.

No. $\frac{6}{\text{Ex.}}$ OF 1895.

To

THE SECRETARY, MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

BOMBAY, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
1st January 1895.

SIR,

Under instructions from the Government of India I have the honour to address you on the subject of the returns and statements to be furnished by Millowners under the Cotton Duties Act.

2. Returns and statements will be required on the following occasions :—

(*a*) For the Assessment of Duty.

(*b*) At the time of Export.

(*c*) For the grant of Drawback.

I have therefore prepared certain draft forms, copies of which accompany this letter. The draft forms have been based on those already in use in some of the larger mills, and I would beg to invite an expression of opinion from your Association on the suitability of the same for the purpose for which they are required.

3. First in importance is the form of the monthly return required under Section 7 of the Act. It appears to me that all the information necessary for the purpose of assessment cannot conveniently be contained in one form. I have therefore prepared three forms—A, B and C. Form A contains details of the number of machines of each kind worked in the mill during the month, the number of spindles, the various counts of yarn produced on each, the average production per spindle, the total outturn, and the average production per spindle reckoned at 20s. It also shows the portions of this total outturn which have been respectively—

(1) Bundled,

(2) Passed into the weaving room,

(3) Passed out of the mill in other cases.

4. From this Form A two subsidiary forms, B and C, are abstracted. In the first of these all dutiable counts of yarn spun in the mill will be entered, with brief particulars of the spindles which have produced them, and the average production per spindle. The total weight of dutiable yarn will be entered. Columns are provided for the yarn exported and warehoused, both of which are to be deducted from the gross total, leaving in the final column a precise return of the net dutiable outturn of yarn on which the excise duty will be leviable.

5. The third form will be filled in partly at the mill and partly at the Collector's office. It will show, like Form B, the net dutiable outturn of yarn for each count. This is all that

will be entered at the mill. The Collector will on receipt cause to be written up against each count the tariff value per lb., the gross tariff value and the duty leviable thereon. An addition of the various totals will show the grand total of duty leviable from the mill. Millowners and Managers will be able to calculate for themselves the amount of duty payable, which probably they would record in their office copy of Form C. It appears to me, however, that it would avoid mistakes if the Collector were to send a demand for the amount due as soon as the calculations were completed in his office. Payment would be made on receipt of this demand. Otherwise a formal notice would be served on the millowner as provided in the Act.

6. In addition to these three forms described above I had originally designed a fourth (D), which was intended as a check on the yarn woven into cloth and was designed to assist in tracing dutiable yarn said to have been made into cloth. It has, however, been suggested that the necessity for this form would cease to exist if a rule were framed under the Act, providing for the stamping of all bales of cloth woven from dutiable yarn with the name or distinctive mark of the mill, the serial number of the bale, the quantity of yarn of each count contained therein, and the month and year or a mark indicating them in which duty was paid, and for the keeping of a bale register in which these particulars would also be entered. Personally I am not aware that it is ever the practice to stamp outside bales of cloth the amount of the counts of yarn contained therein, and it is possible that objections may exist to such a procedure being introduced. Yet the recording of these particulars outside the bales would most undoubtedly facilitate the grant of certificates for free export and the payment of drawback. I would therefore request you to favour me with a definite opinion on the merits of the two courses. Form D is, I admit, likely to involve considerable labour in the filling in of particulars. It may be abolished if you accept the marking of the bales proposed above as a substitute.

7. Turning next to the procedure for free export, it is obviously necessary that exporters should supply the Collector with the particulars necessary for the grant of certificates under Section 17. I propose that two Forms E and F should be filled in and presented to the Excise Office at the time of export. Practically they may be given in with the shipping bills. The particulars contained in these forms will be checked by an examination of the bales to be exported and the Collector will then grant the certificate of export in Form C.

8. For claims of drawback full statements appear to me necessary. I have therefore prepared Forms H and I, which are intended to show clearly the amount of dutiable yarn to be exported, the duty paid thereon and the date of payment. Form I is the same as H except that particulars of the yarn contained in the cloth to be exported are given therein in full detail. Form H would thus be used in the case of claims for drawback on yarn and I in the case of cloth.

9. I am under the impression that these forms contain only such particulars as are absolutely necessary for the assessment of duty, the grant of free export and drawback, and the checking of the monthly returns; and that they will not entail on the clerical establishment of the mills labour of an unnecessary and vexatious character. They have been framed after careful enquiry into the nature of the records already maintained at the mills.

10. I have the honour to solicit the favour of a very early communication of your opinion on the subject.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
J. M. CAMPBELL,
Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *8th January* 1895.

J. M. CAMPBELL, ESQ., C. S., C.I.E.,
COLLECTOR OF LAND REVENUE, CUSTOMS AND OPIUM,
BOMBAY.

SIR,

I have laid before the Committee of the Millowners' Association at their meeting to-day your letter No. $\frac{6}{EX.}$ of the 1st instant, and after perusal of same and a careful consideration of the various forms thereto appended, they direct me to suggest the following alterations :—

(1) On all the forms A, B, C, and G, they assume that the counts inserted under the first columm are merely by way of illustration ; but if not, they wish me to point out that the space left would not be sufficient for filling in all the various counts produced by mills, and the counts therefore should be left blank with merely the headings " Mule," " Ring yarn" and " Throstle."

(2) In form A they consider that columns 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 should be omitted, as the information required under their respective heads does not appear called for under the Act, and to fill in the particulars required would unnecessarily complicate the return and, in their opinion, create a large amount of unnecessary work. This form and form C, they consider, should be signed either by the Manager or Agent and not by the Manager alone as appears to be contemplated.

(3) In form B they would suggest doing away with the third column " Average per spindle" which does not appear necessary, and the heading of column 4 they think should be changed to " Total pounds produced."

(4) In form C, they have no alteration to suggest in the headings.

(5) Form D, they are of opinion, should be discarded entirely, substituting the system suggested in paragraph 6 of your letter under reply, with the exception of the one condition—the quantity of yarn of each count contained therein. This information, my Committee consider, it would be most objectionable to publish to buyers and others, but the books kept at the mills would afford the particulars if, and when, required by the Collector.

(6) In form E, the only alteration they would propose is in the heading of column 5, in which they would propose to substitute the word " month" for " dates," making the heading " month of production." The reason for this will doubtless be apparent in the great difficulty there will be in stating the exact date of production of any particular parcel of yarn, while it would not be impracticable to give the month in which it had been produced.

(7) In forms F and G they have no changes to propose, but in form H, column 5, they would again ask for the substitution of the word " month" for " dates" for the reason already given for a like suggested change in form E.

2. These are all the alterations which suggest themselves to the Committee of the Association at present, but it is very probable that practical working may necessitate some further changes later on, and their representations to this end you will no doubt be prepared to listen to as occasion arises. I am moreover directed to point out that in the case of weaving mills, or mills where yarn is otherwise manufactured or changed in character, the conditions are materially different to those of spinning mills, in that it frequently happens that yarns after

they are spun and delivered for weaving may not be manufactured for some considerable time, and it may therefore happen that there will be considerable difficulty in specifying such yarns when drawbacks can be claimed on the cloth exported. On this point my Committee trust you will be able to see your way to such modifications of the Customs requirements as would facilitate actual business.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

No. $\frac{37}{Ex.}$ OF 1895.

To

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

BOMBAY, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
January 11th, 1895.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 8th instant, on the subject of the draft forms for returns under the Cotton Duties Act, and to note your objections to columns 3 to 7 of form A, column 3 of form B, form D, and column 5 of forms E and H. On all these points I would beg to invite the attention of your Committee to the remarks and suggestions herewith enclosed.

2. It seems to me that possibly on further consideration they may be willing to withdraw their objections to form A for the present. I am also hopeful that the amended procedure in regard to returns and statements dealing with yarn woven into cloth may lead to a material saving of labour both in the maintenance of records and the furnishing of returns. The question whether in statements E and H the date or month of production should be given may perhaps be left open for the present on the understanding that the exact date will not be insisted on, but that it will be furnished whenever available.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
J. M. CAMPBELL,
Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium.

Additional Proposals for the Introduction of the Cotton Duties Act.

In offering remarks on the draft forms of returns and statements under the Cotton Duties Act which were forwarded to them for opinion, the Committee of the Millowners' Association have made the following suggestions:—

(1) That columns 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 of Form A and 3 of Form B should be omitted.
(2) That Form D should be discarded.
(3) That column 5 in Forms E and H should bear the heading "Month of Production" instead of the present "Date of Production."

On these points I would venture to offer the following comments for consideration.

2. There are two grounds on which the five columns of Form A might be open to objection. It might in the first place be argued that unnecessary labour would be caused to the mills in filling them in. Also there would be cause for complaint if the information required is of such a nature that Millowners would prefer to keep it to themselves. The Committee of the Millowners' Association have based their objections on the first of these grounds. No

doubt the entry of any particulars beyond a bare statement of the total monthly production of each count of yarn must cause additional labour in filling in the returns. But it appears to me that the extra work will not be a serious consideration in view of the object which it is intended to secure by means of these additional entries. I believe I am right in stating that all mills which pay any attention to the accurate recording of the work of their machines enter these particulars from day to day in a form known as the "Daily Return." Certainly this is the case with the mills noted in the margin for which I have collected information, and which may be taken as fairly representing the well-managed mills of Bombay. To transcribe from these Daily Returns to the Monthly Statements the particulars now under discussion cannot be a very difficult matter. I hope at any rate to show below that sufficient reasons exist to justify an attempt being made in this direction.

The Standard Mill.	The Alexandra.
The Piru Mahomed.	The Khatau Makanji.
The Sunderdass Mill.	The Ripon.
The E. D. Sassoon.	The Kaiser-i-Hind.

3. Secondly, with regard to the nature of the information, I am not aware that any harm will be caused to the mills by its insertion. In the first place, under the Act the Collector could furnish himself with the same at any time by inspecting the books of the mills and noting the details. Further, given the number of spindles working on any single count and the total outturn, the average production at 20s could be calculated by any one versed in such matters, though the calculation would be far more easily made at the mills, where a daily record is maintained. I am inclined therefore to conclude that the mills in furnishing these particulars would merely be assisting the Collector with information which he has a perfect right and ample opportunity to obtain on his own motion, but which they can supply with a fractional portion of the labour necessary if he were to take steps to procure them.

4. It must, however, be admitted that the columns cannot be justified unless some valid reason exists for requiring the information. This appears to me to be the case. If Form A is to contain merely a statement of the outturn of the mill for each count and the number of spindles working during the month, a perusal of it will afford absolutely no indication of the accuracy of the return. Given the particulars required in columns 3 to 7, and a rough check will be provided for testing the value of the figures. No doubt if ill-advised attempts were made to check the average outturn reduced to 20s of a spindle at one mill against a spindle at another, or of a spindle working on one count against a spindle working on another, the result would be eminently unsatisfactory, and would merely lead to misunderstandings. On the other hand, after making due allowances for temporary stoppages, it is to be assumed that the average outturn per mensem of a spindle of the same machine on the same count and at the same mill will not vary to any marked degree, and thus column 5 will in time afford a test, if a rough one, of the value of the returns. Probably this average is pretty well known to all those who have any intimate knowledge of the Bombay mills. It can certainly be ascertained, and when the Collector is once in possession of the information he has at least one method of checking the returns without resort to the books of the mills. It may be granted that the check is a rough one, but it is better than none.

4. If the existence of this check diminishes the necessity for repeated and minute examinations of the mill-books, the Millowners will be saved a certain amount of interference and supervision which it is the object of the Collector to avoid whenever possible.

5. Finally, it may be argued that the test admittedly rough is too inaccurate to afford the Collector results of any value. On this point I would ask for a decision to be deferred. The practical utility of the information now asked for can only be satisfactorily ascertained after the returns have been furnished and examined for some months. Perhaps the Millowners' Association will be content with an assurance that if after a fair trial the value of these details is found to be out of all proportion to the labour involved in supplying them, the form will be amended by the adoption of the simplification suggested.

6. Form D has been objected to. It deals with the most difficult aspect of the Cotton Duties Act, being intended as a record of the dutiable yarn which is woven into cloth. The form was drafted on the assumption that the mills would be in position to return each month the exact weight of dutiable yarn used for weaving each individual piece of cloth. It has also been proposed in alternative that a register should be maintained in the mills showing exactly the weights of each kind of yarn put into every bale of cloth. I believe, however, that at present no means are available for arriving at this information in reference to any particular bale with sufficient accuracy, and that consequently the amounts which would ordinarily be recorded either in this form or in the register would merely be an approximate average calculation of what should be in the cloth, varying very considerably from the actual contents. If this is unavoidable, neither the form nor the register are worth the trouble of filling in as proposed. Moreover, there appears to me to be a far simpler method of arriving at the same results. If it must be admitted that when dutiable weft passes into the weaving shed the exact quantity which is put into each of the various kinds of cloth being woven at the time, and the additional amount which goes in waste cannot be traced, and that consequently any returns professing to show these particulars are not reliable, it is at least certain that every weaving master could work out for each kind of cloth a percentage estimate of the warp, weft and size, which would be sufficiently accurate for all practicable purposes. It appears to me that in this direction lies a solution of the difficulty. The percentage estimate might be used in two ways. If worked out for all the kinds of cloth produced at one mill, an average percentage for the whole might be taken. The value of such an average would of course depend on how far it was representative, that is to say, the extent of actual variations. I believe that these would be so great as to render it of little use for purposes of calculations. On the other hand the percentage estimates could be supplied for each kind of cloth, and the weft calculated accordingly. To this it may be objected that the furnishing of such information would be injurious to the interest of the mill inasmuch as it would make public secrets of the trade which weavers are particularly interested in keeping to themselves. It would, I imagine, be unobjectionable to combine these two methods, and to supply for each mill a percentage estimate or formula for various classes of cloth which do not vary much in the dutiable weft contained. Formulas thus calculated would neither have the inaccuracy of a general average taken for all cloth nor would they be sufficiently detailed to afford precise information of the manner in which any given kind of cloth is manufactured. Care would, however, be taken to treat them as confidential.

7. Thus I would propose that all mills should cause to be prepared for each distinct class of cloth woven by them a representative formula which they would record in a special register and of which the Collector should be furnished with a copy. The procedure would then be comparatively simple. A bale register would be kept to show the number and weight of the pieces of cloth in each bale and a reference number would be added to show the formula for the quality of cloth. In filling in Form F, columns 4 and 5, calculations would be made on the basis of the formula. The Collector being in possession of the latter could himself check the results at the time of export.

8. It is believed that the preparation of these formulas would not require an unreasonable amount of time and trouble, bearing in mind that when they are once prepared all future calculations of dutiable weft will be immensely simplified.

9. If the suggestion is approved on consideration, Form D might be abolished in favour of a return showing merely the number and weight of bales of each kind of cloth produced during the month, and the formula for the same. Bale registers would be maintained to record merely the number and weight of the bale with the pieces and kinds of cloth contained. A specimen of the new form is appended.

10. It will, I hope, be understood that this course is intended to lighten the difficulties likely to be experienced in the mills when endeavouring to show, for the purposes of Section

17 or 20 of the Act, the amount of dutiable yarn in their cloth, and to supersede the necessity of tracing the weft from the spindles to the loom in the case of each piece.

11. In the third place, the Millowners' Association have taken objection to column 5 in Forms E and H, which require the statement of the date of production, and suggest the substitution of "month" for "date." It is somewhat difficult to see how the month can be arrived at without a knowledge of the date. If a millowner is to discriminate between yarn produced on January 31st and that which is produced on the 1st of February, he must surely require the dates of production ; and it is probable that the means whereby the information is arrived at in this case could be applied to the case of yarn produced on January 20th and 21st. It must, moreover, be remembered that the word "produced" means bundled, passed in to the weaving shed, or removed from the mill. In the last of these cases the date must surely be easily ascertainable, as the purchaser who removes the yarn takes at the same time the statements in Form E or H. In the case of yarn bundled it would perhaps be possible to attach a date-ticket to each packet along with the mill's trade-mark. Yarn of the third kind presents some difficulty, but a solution might be arrived at by allowing three to four days for the various processes which intervene between the spinning of the yarn and the final closing of the bale. The date of baling is always ascertainable and should be stamped on the exterior.

12. For these reasons I would propose at present to let the word "date" stand unaltered. It may perhaps be possible very shortly to give the date accurately. Meanwhile the information should be supplied approximately to the best of the mill-manager's ability, and the statement so filled in will ordinarily be accepted.

R. E. ENTHOVEN,
First Assistant Collector and Chief Factory Inspector.

11*th January* 1895.

D.

Description of Cloth.	No. of Bales produced.	Weight.	Formula for Cloth.

(Signed)

Manager.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 17*th January* 1895.

J. M. CAMPBELL, Esq., C.S., C.I.E.,

COLLECTOR OF LAND REVENUE, CUSTOMS AND OPIUM,
BOMBAY.

SIR,

I have laid before the Committee of the Association your letter No. $\frac{87}{Ex.}$ of the 11th instant, and I am directed to say that as there are a number of points in your proposals regarding which they consider a personal discussion would be much more advantageous than correspondence, they would esteem it a favour if you would consent to meet a deputation representing the Association for the purpose of considering the subject-matter of your letter. The deputation will consist of—

Mr. G. Cotton (Chairman of the Association),

The Hon'ble Mr. N. N. Wadia, C.I.E.,

Mr. Cursondas Vullubdas

and myself; and the time most suitable for these gentlemen would be between the hours of 12 and 2, on such early day as you may be able to make it convenient to receive them.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
JOHN MASRHALL,
Secretary.

No. E/54 of 1895.

From

THE COLLECTOR OF LAND REVENUE, CUSTOMS AND OPIUM,
BOMBAY.

To

THE SECRETARY,
BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

BOMBAY CUSTOM HOUSE,
18*th January* 1895.

SIR,

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter dated 17th instant, in which you propose that a deputation should meet me to discuss the details to be entered in the Returns and Statements required under the Cotton Duties Act, I have the honour to state that I should be glad to receive in advance a brief note of the points which the deputation would wish to discuss, showing the proposals to which objection has been taken, and the amendments desired by your Association.

2. It appears to me further to be desirable that the deputation should be in a position to favour me with their views on the subject of the Draft Rules required by the Government of India. For this purpose I have prepared a rough outline of the form which the Rules should take. A copy will be sent to you to-morrow.

3. If the meeting were fixed on Wednesday or Thursday next at 12 o'clock both the objections to the Draft forms and the scope and purport of the Rules might be discussed and settled at one meeting.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
J. M. CAMPBELL,
Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opiu

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 21*st January* 1895.

THE COLLECTOR OF LAND REVENUE, CUSTOMS AND OPIUM,
BOMBAY.

SIR,

In reply to your letter of the 18th instant, I am directed to say that the deputation mentioned in mine of the previous day will be happy to wait upon you at noon on Wednesday, the 23rd instant.

2. As regards the points to which objections are to be taken by the Association, I have to say that they are the same as mentioned in my former letter of the 8th idem. If possible I shall send you a note of these before the deputation waits upon you ; but as the time is so short, I am not absolutely certain that it can be done.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
JOHN MASRHALL,
Secretary.

No. $\frac{55}{Ex.}$ OF 1895.

From
THE COLLECTOR OF LAND REVENUE, CUSTOMS AND OPIUM,
BOMBAY.

To
THE SECRETARY, BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.
BOMBAY CUSTOM HOUSE,
19*th January* 1895.

SIR,

In continuation of my letter No. E/54, dated 18th instant, I have the honour to forward herewith the Draft Rules referred to therein.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your must obedient Servant,
R. E. ENTHOVEN,
For Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 22*nd January* 1895.

THE COLLECTOR OF LAND REVENUE, CUSTOMS AND OPIUM,
BOMBAY.

SIR,

In continuation of my letter of yesterday's date, the following are the points to which the deputation will mainly desire to call your attention :—

In Draft Rules.

Rule 10—Add the words "from the receipt of the form".

" 17—Substitute for the word "date of production," "date of bundling."

" 33—Add to the word "ticket", "stamped or ticketed."

Rule 33 A—(1) Change the word "piece of cloth" to "description of cloth."

" " (2) Omit the word "percentage" and substitute the word "estimated."

" 35—(3) Add "date or dates," as one bale may contain and usually as in practice bundles left from previous packings of a similar description.

" 36—(6) It is not possible to fix the date of the production of yarn in any cloth.

" " (7) Nor is it possible to fix the date when the pieces of cloth in a bale are made. They are put together indiscriminately as they come to hand and this in practice is the only method possible :—

In proposed Forms.

Form A.—The members of the Association object to fill in columns 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 or 9. They give no information which would be of any value. In the same mill the same counts of yarn spun from different mixings give a difference of outturn equal to 25 per cent., and millowners do not consider they are bound to give any particulars as to their mixings and other details of manufacture. They think the total production of the month with the total of daily number of spindles at work on each of the counts sufficient guide and on which the Collector could easily, in individual cases, when he has any reason to do so, investigate further under the rules.

Form D.—Number of formula would be better.

Form E.—It would be better if the heading on column 5 was altered to "Date of bundling."

Form F.—Column 10 should only give the number of formula and the amount of duty paid per bale; and column 11 might then be unnecessary.

Further, the rules make no provision for drawback under the conditions of the explanatory note in section 19 of the Act. How is the yarn under these conditions to be recognised?

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

No. 230 of 1895.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, 11*th January* 1895.

To

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY.

SIR,

I am directed to forward herewith, for the information of the Association, copy of a letter from the Government of India, No. 78 S. R., dated 5th January 1895, and to request that this Government may be favoured with the opinion of the Association on the various suggestions made by the Government of India, and that every facility may be afforded to the Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, Bombay, in framing the rules required by that Government.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
G. S. CURTIS,
Under Secretary to Government.

No. 78 S. R.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Statistics and Commerce.

Customs.

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

CALCUTTA, *the 5th January* 1895.

SIR,

I am directed to request the attention of the Government of Bombay to Act XVII of 1894 for imposing certain duties on cotton goods manufactured in India, and to beg that the Government of Bombay will consider and propose to the Government of India the necessary rules for bringing the Act into operation. The Presidency of Bombay is the main theatre of the operation of the Act, and it is desirable that in framing the rules the Government of India should have the assistance both of the officers of the Government of Bombay who have local experience of the conditions under which it will operate, and as far as possible of the millowners also.

2. It will be observed that the basis of the assessment and levy of the tax are the monthly returns which are required from millowners. These returns have to show the amount of yarns produced in each mill, the word "produced" having the definite meaning laid down in the explanation under section 5 of the Act.

3. The first step will be to devise a suitable form for this return, and I am to request that this may be at once taken in hand by the Government of Bombay, the Millowners' Association being asked to give assistance in the matter. It is not desired that the return should be more elaborate than is necessary to give the Collector or his Inspector sufficient means of satisfying himself, whenever he desires, of its accuracy. Its form and the information it contains should be such as can be easily obtained from the ordinary working records of the mills. It has been suggested that the statement should be supported by a return of the number of spindles working on each day of the month, which would afford a rough test of the whole amount up to which the return should work.

4. The production of each count over 20 must necessarily be separately stated, but it may be possible to combine in a single entry the whole production of the lower counts. It will be seen that the Act gives power to prescribe in these matters such details as may be deemed necessary.

5. It will be a matter of some importance, especially in Bombay, the centre of the spinning industry, to appoint competent men to be Inspectors under the Act. There is little doubt that a man who possesses an acquaintance with the practical working of the mills could easily satisfy himself that the working records were being kept in business-like fashion, and that the returns made by the millowners were in accord with them and were true.

6. There are, it is believed, several parts of India in which no attempt is made to spin counts above 20. It is stated that in the Madras Presidency no counts above 20 or 21 are produced, and the latter is not unlikely to be dropped in consequence of the present taxation. In these cases it might be found sufficient to require (so long as this is the case) a monthly certificate from the millowner that no counts above 20 have been spun, and the certificate

(with the proper means taken by the Collector to assure himself of the truth of it) would indicate that for the present at least the Act remained inoperative in the district concerned.

7. The difficulties in working the Act come into operation only when the millowner desires to withhold payment of the duty, on the ground that the yarn which he has spun is not wanted for immediate sale, or is to be exported by sea. For these two sets of provisions are made by the Act.

8. There are, first, those for warehousing. A millowner by warehousing his yarn can remove it altogether from the assessment to duty. Moreover, as the yarn which he spins during the month of January is not returned or assessed till February 15th, the question whether he wishes by warehousing it to reserve it from assessment does not require to be settled by him until the first or second week in February. He is not obliged in any way to warehouse his yarn as soon as produced, and gets the full benefit of the warehousing clauses by merely tendering his excess production for warehousing once a month,—that is, at any time after the close of the month and before the return is due in which it is included as yarn "produced."

9. When yarn is tendered for warehousing, it does not seem necessary to enquire particularly of what month it is the "production." It will pay duty unless issued for export, and if steps are taken to ensure the completeness of the production returns, the system cannot be made to work as a bounty on exports.

10. Once yarn is in a warehouse, it will be treated in the same way as imported yarn, warehoused, would be dealt with.

11. It may possibly suit the millowners to have part of the warehouse accommodation upon the mill premises licensed as a warehouse. Their convenience in such a matter should be consulted.

12. It is a more difficult question how to provide that the locking-up of goods in a warehouse shall not interfere with the daily work of the mill. The yarns which are warehoused are, by their nature, only excess stock, because so long as they are only the ordinary working stock of the mill under daily issue, there is no advantage to be gained by the millowner in warehousing them. But at the same time it may be found to be extremely inconvenient that the millowner should not get at them without the presence of an Excise officer. If any difficulties in this respect are anticipated, it might be found possible to appoint the Manager of the mill to be an officer under the Act, and to give him the power of giving out articles from the warehouse. The same necessity, that is, the convenience of working the mill, does not arise in the case of receiving goods into the warehouse; although, having the command of the entrance, it must necessarily be physically in the power of a Manager, so authorized, to receive goods also. The Government of Bombay are requested to consider whether, all goods being warehoused in the presence of an officer, it might be possible, by a rigid system of marking all articles warehoused, requiring each article to be exactly accounted for, and subjecting the warehoused stock to occasional inspection, to reconcile the exercise of the powers suggested with adequate security to the revenue.

13. Section 33 (*c*), (*d*) and (*e*) give adequate powers of prescribing rules relating to all these matters.

14. Yarns which are to be exported by sea may be either—

(1) warehoused yarns;

(2) yarns of date subsequent to those included in the last return;

(3) yarns included in a return and assessed to duty.

15. As regards (1), no special instructions are necessary.

16. As regards (2), all that is necessary, if the millowner wants to save the payment of duty, is for him to take the necessary measures for having the duty deducted when in ordinary course it would come to be paid. The point here, to be observed by the Collector, is that the yarn is really dutiable (*i.e.*, has been produced since the Act came into operation).

There is nothing, as the Act stands, to prevent a millowner, who exports on February 14th yarns produced after February 1st, from taking the deduction against the duty payable by him in respect of yarns produced in January.

17. It is presumed that exporters who export after purchase from millowners will make their own arrangements with the millowners for the recovery or non-assessment of the duty. The certificate under section 17 practically operates as an assurance of release from the demands of the Collector.

18. Case (3) is provided for by section 19 of the Act. The difficulty in the case will no doubt be that of identification, but it is presumed that the greater part of the exported yarns will have been provided for by cases (1) and (2), and that an exporter is not likely to supply himself with yarns which are already in the market as duty-paid yarns.

19. It seems to the Government of India that it would probably greatly facilitate the working of these sections of the Act if the millowners (or at least those of them who produce dutiable yarns) could be induced to adopt a system of numbering and dating their bundles of yarns, and their bales, when they make them up ; a regular system of this sort if it were submitted to inspection, might be accepted by the Government as a basis of easy identification for the working of the rules about drawback and deduction. It is a matter about which the Government of Bombay might usefully consult the Millowners' Association the Government of India being especially anxious to secure, in co-operation with them, a system which will interfere as little as possible with the working of the mills, and will not go beyond what is necessary to ensure the due levy of the duty upon such of their goods as pass into consumption in India.

20. The difficulties connected with drawback upon export of manufactured goods containing duty-paid yarns will require some further consideration. The Government of India have not much information about the extent of such export trade, but believe it to be inconsiderable. The claim for drawback is admitted in section 20 of the Bill, but there will undoubtedly be great difficulty in giving the requisite proof of payment of duty. In this connection I am to draw attention to section 33 (*f*) of the Act, which is purposely so worded as to give very considerable latitude in respect of this matter. The question of what arrangement may be practicable to facilitate drawback of the kind referred to should be discussed with the Millowners' Association, and they may be able to suggest some plan by which when goods of the kind are manufactured for export, such evidence may be placed on record as may afterwards enable the claim to drawback to be easily established.

21. The power reserved in section 33 (*c*) of prescribing the records and books of account to be kept by owners of mills is one that it is necessary to reserve, but there is not any present intention of making use of it. The existing records and accounts of every properly managed mill are believed to be quite adequate for all the ordinary purposes contemplated by the Act, and the Government is anxious to fit its system into the actual working system of the mills.

22. Finally, I am to draw especial attention to the provisions relating to mills in Native States. The Government of India lay some stress upon their obligation to prevent

the untaxed produce of these mills competing, in their own territory, with the taxed produce of mills in British India. I am to enquire especially regarding the mills in the territory of His Highness the Nizam and regarding those in the territories surrounding Ahmedabad, and to request that the Government of Bombay will ascertain precisely to what extent they produce goods of the kinds now taxed in British India, and whether these goods enter into consumption in British India.

The existing law, it will be seen, gives powers either to exclude, or to levy customs duties on such produce; and the Government of Bombay are requested to lay before the Government of India such proposals as they may deem necessary in this behalf.

23. The Government of Bombay will, it is understood, take the necessary steps to appoint such officers as may be necessary for the administration of the Act. It will be observed that, as the Act stands, the Government of Bombay may place as many of the mills as they please under the control of the officer who is charged with the administration of the Act in the City of Bombay. There is no obligation to place mills which lie in the District of Thana under the District Collector, if it suits the Government to place them under the Collector of Bombay.

* * * *

24. The instructions contained in this letter were under issue when your letter of 29th December, No. 10724, was received. That letter makes some suggestions, and asks for instructions on the points which are dealt with by the Government of India in the present communication.

25. It will be seen that the Government of India are in full accord with the Government of Bombay regarding the method of working the Act, and they trust that the instructions contained in the present letter will enable the Government of Bombay to complete the arrangements to which its attention has already been given. It does not appear necessary at present to pass immediate orders on the subjects referred to in your letter, especially as the Government of India are desirous that, before the rules take actual shape, the Government should have the advice or suggestions of the Millowners' Association.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

STEPHEN JACOB,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 17*th January* 1895.

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 230 of the 11th instant accompanied by a copy of a letter from the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, No. 78-S. R. of the 5th idem, on the subject of the rules and forms to be framed under the Cotton Duties Act, XVII of 1894.

2. In reply, I am to say that the Committee of this Association are already in close communication with the Collector of Customs in this matter, and they trust that the discussion and interchange of views now going on may lead to a satisfactory arrangement on the various points at issue. Should they ultimately find, however, that their views and those of the Collector are not reconcilable on any special points, they will take the liberty of approaching Government again on the subject.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

CIRCULAR.

To

THE AGENTS AND MANAGERS OF ALL MILLS.

BOMBAY CUSTOM HOUSE,
January 21st, 1895.

SIR,

To avoid confusion in the submission of the first monthly return under section 7 of the Cotton Duties Act, I have the honour to enclose herewith amended forms for the same, and to request that, pending the final publication of the forms for adoption, you will submit returns for your mill as required by these forms.

2. To facilitate the filling in of particulars a brief summary of instructions is attached.

3. Particular attention is invited to my previous Circular No. $\frac{49}{Ex.}$ of 15th January copy of which is enclosed.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
R. E. ENTHOVEN,
For Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium.

No. $\frac{69}{Ex.}$ OF 1895.

Copy forwarded to the Secretary of the Millowners' Association. All agents have been supplied with the Circular.

(Signed) R. E. ENTHOVEN,
For Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium.

24th January 1895.

A.

RETURN made for the_____, showing Total Outturn of Yarn during the month ending_____189 .

1 TOTAL OUTTURN.		2	3	4	5
Description.	Weight.	Total No. of Spindles at work during the month on each count.	Average per Spindle.	Total No. of Spindles idle throughout the month.	REMARKS.
	Lbs.				
1 Mule					
No. 16					
No. 18					
No. 20					
&c.					
2 Ring Yarn ...					
No.					
No.					
No.					
&c.					
3 Throstle					
No., &c. ...					

I do hereby declare that I have compared the above particulars with the books of my Mill, and that they are, in so far as I can ascertain, accurate and complete.

Agent or Manager.

B.

EXTRACT of particulars of dutiable YARNS produced during the month.

1	2 PRODUCED (*vide* SECTION 5 OF THE ACT).			3	4	5	6
Description.	Amount bundled.	Amount woven or otherwise manufactured.	Otherwise passed out of Mill.	Total Lbs. produced.	Quantity warehoused.	Quantity exported.	Balance of Yarn dutiable.
Mule—							
No. 21.							
No. 24.							
&c.							
Ring Yarn—							
No. 21.							
No. 24.							
&c.							
Throstle—							
No. 21							Total Yarn Dutiable all counts.
&c.							Lbs.

I do hereby declare that I have compared the above particulars with the Books of my Mill, and that they are, in so far as I can ascertain, accurate and complete.

(Signed)

Agent or Manager.

Details of shipments *

Date	Nos. of Bales.	Contents.

(* To be filled in at the Collector's Office.)

C.

STATEMENT of dutiable YARNS to be taxed, with amount leviable thereon.

TO BE FILLED IN BY MILLOWNER.		TO BE FILLED IN AT THE COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.			
1 Count of Yarn.	2 Weight in Lbs.	3 Tariff Rate. per lb.	4 Total Tariff Value.	5 Duty leviable.	6 Total Duty.
No. 21					
No. 22					
No., &c.					

(Signed)

Agent or Manager.

(Signed)

Collecto

FORM **D.**

(Cloth for Export to Foreign Ports only.)

1 Kind of Cloth woven.	2 No. of Bales produced.	3 Numbers on Bales produced.	4 No. of Standard or Formula.	5 Weight.
1				
2				
3				

I do hereby declare that I have compared the above particulars with the books of my Mill, and that they are, in so far as I can ascertain, accurate and complete.

(Signed)

Agent or Manager.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILLING IN FORMS **A, B, C, D.**

FORM A.

Column 1.—This shows the total weight of all yarn taken *off the spindles* during the month—yarn of different counts being shown separately above 20s ; but everything of 20s and under may be combined in one entry.

Mule, ring-frame and throstle yarn must be entered separately.

FORM B.

Column 2 shows yarn produced in the meaning of the Act. No other yarn should be entered in this form. The form refers only to yarn over 20s count.

Column 4 will not be required at present.

Column 5 will show the total of all yarn over 20s count exported during the month for which a certificate in proof of export has been obtained. Certificates should be attached to this form.

FORM C.

Columns 1 and 2 are the same as columns 1 and 6 of form B.

Columns 3 to 6 should be left blank.

FORM D.

Column 4 should show the number of the standard recorded in each mill for the kind of cloth shown in column 1. It may be left blank if the standards have not been preserved, but in future, records will have to be maintained of all such standards.

R. E. ENTHOVEN,
for Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium.

No. $\frac{49}{\text{E. X.}}$ OF 1895.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
BOMBAY, 15*th January* 1895.

The attention of all millowners and managers is invited to the fact that under the Cotton Duties Act yarn is said to be produced when it is—

(1) Bundled ;
(2) Passed into the weaving shed ;
(3) Otherwise passed out of the mill ;

and that consequently in making the monthly returns, the quantities of yarn falling under these three heads will have to be shown separately below the statement of the mill's total outturn.

R. E. ENTHOVEN,
for Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium.

No. 965 OF 1895.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,

BOMBAY CASTLE, *6th February* 1895.

To

THE SECRETARY,

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,

BOMBAY.

SIR,

With reference to your letter dated 17th January 1895, I am directed to forward herewith for the information of the Association, copy of a Resolution of this Government, No. 963 of to-day's date, and of the rules mentioned therein as revised by the Solicitor to Government.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

G. S. CURTIS,

Under Secretary to Government.

The Cotton Duties Act.

No. 963.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 6th February 1895.

Letter from the Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, Bombay, No. 67-Ex., dated 24th January 1895—Forwarding amended proposals for the introduction of the Cotton Duties Act and the draft of rules required by the Government of India.

Letter from the Solicitor to Government, No. 124, dated 31st January 1895.

RESOLUTION.—Copy of the Collector's letter and of its accompaniments, together with a copy of the report of the Solicitor to Government and of its accompanying draft rules, should be forwarded to the Government of India with reference to their letter No. 78-S.R., dated 5th January 1895, with an intimation that this Government approves of the draft rules dealing with the subjects, noted in the margin, as revised by the Solicitor to Government, and is of opinion that so far as it is possible to judge without practical experience of their working, they seem to be complete and suitable as far as they go, and to be unobjectionable from the point of view of the millowners. The attention of the Government of India should be invited to the remarks made in paragraph 3 of Mr. Little's letter. It should further be stated that the Governor in Council concurs in the remarks made by Mr. Campbell in paragraphs 4 to 6 of his letter as regards rules providing for—(*a*) warehousing, (*b*) drawback on dyed yarn, and (*c*) inspection. Copies of Government Resolutions Nos. 3 and 483, dated, respectively, 2nd and 21st January 1895, and of the notifications referred to therein, should also be forwarded to that Government for information with reference to paragraph 23 of their letter, and it should be added that the information called for in paragraph 22 of the letter will be furnished on receipt of the reports called for from the officers concerned.

Excise Returns. | Drawback.
Free Export. | Records.

2. The Political Department should be requested to consider the advisability of inducing the Bhavnagar and Baroda Darbars to levy on all counts of yarns over 20s produced by the mills in their territories the same rates of duty as are imposed by the Cotton Duties Act.

3. Government acknowledge with satisfaction the valuable assistance rendered by the Millowners' Association to the Collector of Customs, Bombay, in the framing of the rules.

4. Orders, with reference to paragraph 7 of Mr. Campbell's letter, have been separately issued in Government Resolution No. 731, dated 29th January 1895, and reported to the Government of India under letter No. 732 of the same date.

5. The substance of paragraphs 2 to 4 above should also be communicated to the Government of India.

G. S. CURTIS,
Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, Bombay (with copies of the letter from the Solicitor to Government and its accompaniment),

The Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari,
The Commissioner in Sind,
The Commissioner, N. D.,
The Commissioner, C. D.,
The Commissioner, S. D.,
The Collector of Ahmedabad,
The Collector of Salt Revenue,
The Solicitor to Government,
The Remembrancer of Legal Affairs (with a copy of Government Resolution No. 229, dated 11th January 1895, and its accompaniment),
The Political Department of the Secretariat,
} With copies of the Collector's report and its accompaniments and one copy of the draft rules accompanying the letter from the Solicitor to Government to each.

The Government of India,
The Secretary, Millowners' Association,
} By letter.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *15th February* 1895.

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY.

SIR,

Having submitted to the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association your letter No. 965, of the 6th instant, together with its accompaniments, I have the honor, by direction to inform you that the proposed rules under the Cotton Duties Act meet with their approval.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

THE INDIAN TARIFF ACT, 1894.

(*Act No. VIII of* 1894.)

CONTENTS.

PREAMBLE.

SECTIONS.

1. Title, extent and commencement.
2. Repeal.
3. Duties specified in schedules to be levied.
4. Export of pepper from Cochin.
5. Duties on goods crossing certain frontiers.
6. Amendment of Act XVI, 1863, section 1.
7. Duty on salt, opium and spirit, when protected by a certificate.
8. Application of certain provisions as to duties and goods.
9. Power to cancel notifications.
10. When contracts have been entered into, amount of increased or decreased duty to be added or deducted.
11. Amendment of Act VIII of 1878, section 23.

SCHEDULE I.—ACTS REPEALED.

SCHEDULES II, III AND IV.—IMPORT TARIFF.

SCHEDULE V.—EXPORT TARIFF.

An Act to amend the law relating to Customs duties, and for other purposes.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to the duties of customs on goods imported and exported by sea, and to provide for the levy of duties on goods crossing the frontier of certain Foreign European settlements in India and of the territories of certain Native Chiefs; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Title, extent and commencement.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Indian Tariff Act, 1894.

(2) it extends to the whole of British India except Aden and Perim, and

(3) It shall come into force at once.

Repeal.

2. (1) The Acts mentioned in the first schedule are repealed to the extent specified therein:

(2) But all notifications published, and rules and orders made, under any of those Acts, and in force immediately before the commencement of this Act, shall, so far as they are consistent herewith, be deemed to have been respectively published and made under this Act: and

(3) All references made to the Indian Tariff Act, 1875, and the Indian Tariff Act, 1882, in Acts or Regulations passed before the commencement of this Act, shall be deemed to have been made under this Act.

(4) Nothing in this Act shall authorize the levy of duties of customs on any article carried from one customs-port in British India to another such port, except salt, opium and spirit.

Duties specified in schedules to be levied.

3. There shall be levied and collected in every port to which this Act applies, the duties specified in the second, third, fourth and fifth schedules.

Export of pepper from Cochin.

4. On all pepper exported by sea from the port of Cochin there shall be levied such duty not exceeding nine rupees per khandi as the Governor of Fort Saint George in Council may determine; and at the close of each year, or as soon thereafter as may be convenient, the Customs Collector at the said port shall, after deducting the expenses of collection, pay the duty collected under this section to the Governments of Travancore and Cochin in such proportion and in such manner as the Governor of Fort Saint George in Council may direct.

Duties on goods crossing certain frontiers.

5. (1) Duties of customs shall be levied at the rates respectively prescribed in the second, third and fourth schedules on goods passing by land out of, and in the fifth schedule on goods passing by land into,—

(*a*) Foreign European Settlements in India;

(*b*) any territory declared, under the power hereinafter in this section conferred, to be foreign territory.

(2) Subject to the control of the Governor-General in Council, the Governor of Fort Saint George in Council and the Governor of Bombay in Council may, by notification in the local official Gazette, respectively, declare that the territory of any Native Chief situate within, or bordering on, the territories respectively administered by such Governors, but not subject to the jurisdiction of the Courts and Civil authorities of such territories, shall be deemed, for the purposes of this section, to be foreign territory.

(3) The Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, declare that the territory of any other Native Chief shall be deemed, for the purposes of this section, to be foreign territory.

Amendment of Act XVI, 1863, section 1.

6. In Act No. XVI of 1863, section 1, for the words "calculated at ten" the words "not exceeding five" shall be substituted.

Duty on salt, opium and spirit, when protected by a certificate.

7. (1) Salt, opium and spirit imported from any port in British India, and protected by the certificate of an officer empowered in that behalf by the Governor-General in Council or the Local Government are chargeable with only the amount, if any, by which the duty leviable thereon under the third schedule exceeds the duty shown by such certificate to have been already paid in respect thereof.

(2) The amount, if any, paid to the Government as the price of such salt or opium, is no duty within the meaning of this section.

(3) Nothing in this section applies to spirit which is exported under bond for excise-duty from one customs-port to another customs-port under the provisions of Chapter XIV of the Sea Customs Act, 1878.

Application of certain provisions as to duties and goods.

8. So far as regards the Presidency of Fort Saint George, the unrepealed provisions of Act No. VI of 1844, and, so far as regards the Presidency of Bombay, the unrepealed provisions of Act No. XXIX of 1857, relating to the levy of duties and to dutiable goods, shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply to duties levied and goods liable to duty under or by virtue of section 5, sub-section (1), clause (*b*).

Power to cancel notifications.

9. All notifications published under this Act may be cancelled by the authority publishing the same.

10. In the event of any duty of customs or excise on any article being imposed, increased, decreased or remitted after the making of any contract for the sale of such article without stipulation as to the payment of duty where duty was not chargeable at the time of the making of the contract, or for the sale of such article duty-paid where duty was chargeable at that time,—

When contracts have been entered into, amount of increased or decreased duty to be added or deducted.

(*a*) if such imposition or increase so takes effect that the duty or increase duty, as the case may be, is paid, the seller may add so much to the contract price as will be equivalent to the duty or increase of duty, and he shall be entitled to be paid and to sue for and recover such addition, and

(*b*) if such decrease or remission so takes effect that the decreased duty only or no duty, as the case may be, is paid, the purchaser may deduct so much from the contract-price as will be equivalent to the decrease of duty or remitted duty, and he shall not be liable to pay or be sued for or in respect of such deduction.

11. In the second paragraph of section 23 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, the words "with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council" shall be inserted after the word "may."

Amendment of Act VIII of 1878, section 23.

SCHEDULE I.—ACTS REPEALED.

Number and year.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
	Acts of the Governor-General in Council.	
XI of 1882 ...	Indian Tariff Act, 1882	So much as has not been repealed.
II of 1887 ...	An Act to amend the Sea Customs Act, 1878, the Excise Act, 1881, and the Indian Tariff Act, 1882.	Section 8.
II of 1888 ...	An Act to provide for the levy of a customs-duty on Petroleum.	Section 1.
VIII of 1889 ...	An Act to amend the Sea Customs Act, 1878 and the Indian Tariff Act, 1882.	Sections 3, 4 and 5.
XII of 1890 ...	An Act to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1882.	The whole.
I of 1892 ...	An Act to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1882.	Ditto.
IX of 1893 ...	An Act to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1882, as amended by subsequent Acts.	Ditto.

SCHEDULE II.—(IMPORT TARIFF.)

Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores, including in addition to the articles specifically mentioned in this Schedule.

(*a*) all articles which are either "arms" or "ammunition" within the meaning of the Indian Arms Act, and

(*b*) any articles which the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, declare to be "Military Stores" for the purposes of this Act.

	Names of Articles.	Duty. Rs.	a.
1.	Firearms other than pistols, for each	50	0
2.	Barrels for the same, whether single or double, for each	30	0
3.	Pistols, for each	15	0
4.	Barrels for the same, whether single or double, for each	10	0
5.	Springs used for firearms, for each	8	0
6.	Gunstocks, sights, blocks and rollers, for each	5	0
7.	Revolver-breeches, for each cartridge they will carry	2	8

		Duty. Rs. a.
8.	Extractors, nippers, heel-plates, pins, screws, tangs, bolts, thumb-pieces, triggers, trigger-guards, hammers, pistons, plates and all other parts of a firearm not herein otherwise provided for, and all tools used for cleaning or putting together or loading the same, for each	1 8
9.	Machines for making or loading or closing cartridges, for each	10 0
10.	Machines for capping cartridges, for each	2 0

Exception 1.—Articles falling under the 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th, or 10th head of the foregoing list, when they appertain to a firearm, falling under the 1st or 3rd head, and are fitted into the same case with such firearm, are free.

Exception II.—The following are also free, namely:—

(*a*) Arms forming part of the regular equipment of an Officer entitled to wear diplomatic, military or police uniform;

(*b*) a sword, a revolver or a pair of pistols when accompanying an Officer of Her Majesty's Regular Forces, or a commissioned officer of a volunteer corps, or certified by the commandant of the corps to which such officer belongs, or, in the case of an officer not attached to any corps, by the officer commanding the station or district in which such officer is serving, to be imported by the officer for the purposes of his equipment;

(*c*) swords and revolvers which are certified by an Inspector-General of Police to be part of the ordinary equipment of members of the Police force under his charge;

(*d*) swords forming part of the equipment of native commissioned Officers of Her Majesty's Army;

(*e*) swords for presentation as army or volunteer prizes;

(*f*) arms, ammunition and military stores imported with the sanction of the Government of India for the use of any portion of the military forces of a Native State in India, which may be maintained and organised for Imperial Service;

(*g*) Morris tubes and patent ammunition when imported by officers commanding British and Native regiments or volunteer corps, for the instruction of their men.

Proviso 1.—No duty in excess of ten per cent. *ad valorem* shall be levied upon any of the articles mentioned in the foregoing list when they are imported in reasonable quantity, for his own private use, by any person lawfully entitled to possess the same.

Proviso 2.—When any articles which have been otherwise imported, and upon which duty has been levied or is leviable under numbers 1 to 10 are purchased retail from the importer by a person lawfully entitled as aforesaid, in reasonable quantity for his own private use, the importer may apply to the Customs Collector for a refund or remission (as the case may be) of so much of the duty thereon as is in excess of ten per centum *ad valorem*; and if such Collector is satisfied as to the identity of the articles, and that such importer is in other respects entitled to such refund or remission, he shall grant the same accordingly.

		Tariff valuation. Rs. a.	Rate of Duty.
11.	Gunpowder, common, per lb.	0 5	10 per cent.
	„ sporting „	1 0	
12.	All other sorts of arms, ammunition, and military stores.	*ad valorem.*	

SCHEDULE III.—(IMPORT TARIFF.)

LIQUORS, OPIUM, SALT, AND SALTED FISH.

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Rate of duty.
			Rs. a.
1	LIQUORS—		
	Ale, beer and porter	Imperial gallon or six quart bottles.	0 1
	Cider and other fermented liquors		
	Liqueurs	„	6 0
	Spirit intended to be used exclusively in arts or manufactures, or in chemistry, and which has been rendered effectually and permanently unfit for human consumption.	.....	Five per cent. *ad valorem*.
	Spirit when used in drugs, medicines or chemicals in a proportion of less than twenty per cent. of spirit of the strength of London proof.		
	Spirit when so used in a proportion of twenty per cent. and upwards.	Imperial gallon or six quart bottles of the strength of London proof.	6 0 and the duty to be increased or reduced in proportion as the strength of the spirit exceeds or is less than London proof.
	Spirit, perfumed, in wood or in bottles ...	Imperial gallon or six quart bottles.	8 0
	Spirit, other sorts	Imperial gallon or six quart bottles of the strength of London proof.	6 0 and the duty to be increased or reduced in proportion as the strength of the spirit exceeds or is less than London proof.
	Wines—		
	Champagne and all other sparkling wines not containing more than 42 per cent. of proof spirit.	Imperial gallon or six quart bottles.	2 8
	Champagne and all other sparkling wines containing more than 42 per cent. of proof spirit.	„ ...	6 0
	All other sorts of wines not containing more than 42 per cent. of proof spirit.	„ ...	1 0
	All other sorts of wines containing more than 42 per cent. of proof spirit.	„ ...	6 0
2	OPIUM, not covered by a Government pass ...	Ser of 80 tolas.	24 0
3	SALT	Indian maund of 82 2/7 lb. avoirdupois weight.	The rate at which excise duty is for the time being leviable on salt manufactured in the place where the import takes place.
4	SALTED fish, wet or dry...	„ ...	Such rate or rates of duty not exceeding twelve annas, as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, from time to time prescribe.

SCHEDULE IV.—(IMPORT TARIFF.)

GENERAL DUTIES.

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation. Rs. a.	Duty.
	ARTICLES OF FOOD AND DRINK.			
1	COFFEE	cwt.	65 0	Five per cent.
2	FRUITS AND VEGETABLES—			
	Almonds without shell	,,	40 0	,,
	,, in the shell	,,	13 0	,,
	Cashew or cajoo kernels	,,	12 0	,,
	Cocoanuts	thousand.	40 0	,,
	,, kernel (khopra)	cwt.	9 0	,,
	Currants, European	,,	35 0	,,
	,, Persian	,,	12 0	,,
	Dates, dry, in bags	,,	5 0	,,
	,, wet ,, ...	,,	4 0	,,
	,, ,, in pots and boxes	,,	8 0	,,
	Figs, European	,,	42 0	,,
	,, Persian, dried	,,	6 8	,,
	Garlic	,,	5 0	,,
	Pistacho nuts	,,	25 0	,,
	Prunes, Bussora (alu-bokhera)	,,	10 0	,,
	Raisins, black, Persian Gulf, Red Sea and Kishmish	,,	12 0	,,
	,, Munakka, Persian Gulf, and Red Sea	,,	10 0	,,
	,, Malakga and bloom...	lb.	0 10	,,
	,, Other sorts	.....	*ad valorem*	,,
	Walnuts	cwt.	6 0	,,
	All other sorts, except fresh fruits and vegetables not separately enumerated, which are free	.....	*ad valorem*	,,
3	PROVISIONS, OILMAN'S STORES, AND GROCERIES—			
	Bacon in cans, jowls and cheeks	lb.	0 12	,,
	Beef and Pork...	tierce of 3 cwt.	75 0	,,
		barrel of 2 cwt.	50 0	,,
	Biche de mer	cwt.	50 0	,,
	Butter	lb.	1 0	,,
	Cheese	,,	0 12	,,
	China preserves	box of six jars.	8 0	,,
	Fish-maws	cwt.	100 0	,,
	Flour	barrel or sack of 200 lb.	20 0	,,
	Ghi	cwt.	40 0	,,
	Groceries not otherwise described	.....	*ad valorem.*	,,
	Pork hams	lb.	0 12	,,
	Sago	cwt.	10 0	,,
	Shark-fins	,,	30 0	,,
	Singally and Sozille	,,	15 0	,,
	Tapioca...	,,	12 0	,,
	Vinegar, European, in wood	Imperial gallon.	1 0	,,
	,, Persian	,,	1 0	,,
	,, Country	,,	0 6	,,
	All other sorts of Provisions, Oilman's Stores, and Groceries	.....	*ad valorem.*	,,
4	SPICES—			
	Aniseed, Star	cwt.	25 0	,,
	Betelnuts, Goa...	,,	14 0	,,
	,, in the husk	thousand.	2 0	,,
	,, white, srivardan	cwt.	28 0	,,
	,, all other sorts	,,	7 0	,,

SCHEDULE IV.—(IMPORT TARIFF.—*contd.*)

GENERAL DUTIES—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	ARTICLES OF FOOD AND DRINK—*contd.*		Rs. a.	
	GROCERIES—*concld.*			Five per cent.
	Cardamoms, other than bastard	cwt.	250 0	,,
	Chillies, dry	,,	9 0	,,
	Cloves	,,	20 0	,,
	,, stems and heads	,,	5 0	,,
	,, in seeds, narlavang	,,	8 0	,,
	Ginger, dry	,,	20 0	,,
	Mace	lb.	1 8	,,
	Nutmegs	,,	1 0	,,
	,, in shell	,,	0 10	,,
	Pepper, black and long	cwt.	16 0	,,
	,, white	,,	35 0	,,
	All otheir sorts of spices	.....	*ad valorem.*	,,
5	SUGAR, China, candy	cwt.	20 0	,,
	,, loaf	,,	23 0	,,
	,, crystallised beet	,,	14 0	,,
	,, all other sorts, including saccharine produce of all kinds and confectionery ...	.....	*ad valorem.*	,,
6	TEA, black	lb.	0 10	,,
	,, green	,,	1 4	,,
	CHEMICALS, DRUGS, MEDICINES AND NARCOTICS, AND DYEING AND TANNING MATERIALS.			
7	CHEMICAL PRODUCTS AND PREPARATIONS—			
	Acid, sulphuric	lb.	0 2	,,
	Alkali, country (sajjikhar)	cwt.	2 0	,,
	Alum	,,	5 0	,,
	Arsenic	,,	25 0	,,
	,, China mansil	,,	16 0	,,
	Bicarbonate of soda	,,	7 0	,,
	Copperas, green	,,	3 0	,,
	Explosives, namely, blasting gelatine, dynamite, reburite, tonite, and all other descriptions	.....	*ad volorem*	,, ,, ,,
	Sal ammoniac	cwt.	30 0	,,
	Sulphur (brimstone), flour	,,	5 8	,,
	,, (,,), roll	,,	5 0	,,
	,, (,,), rough	,,	4 0	,,
	All other sorts of chemical products and preparations	.....	*ad valorem*	,,
8	DRUGS, MEDICINES AND NARCOTICS—			
	Aloes, black	cwt.	14 0	,,
	,, Socotra	,,	25 0	,,
	Aloe-wood	lb.	3 0	,,
	Asafœtida (hing)	cwt.	80 0	,,
	,, coarse (hingra)	,,	18 0	,,
	Atary, Persian	,,	15 0	,,
	Brimstone (amalsara)	,,	45 0	,,
	Camphor, Bhemsani (baras)	lb.	100 0	,,
	,, refined, cake	,,	1 0	,,
	,, crude, in powder	,,	0 12	,,

SCHEDULE IV—IMPORT TARIFF—*contd.*

GENERAL DUTIES—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per.	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	CHEMICALS, DRUGS, MEDICINES AND NARCOTICS, AND DYEING AND TANNING MATERIALS—*concld.*		Rs. a.	
8	DRUGS, MEDICINES AND NARCOTICS.—*concld.*			
	Cassia lignea	cwt.	20 0	Five per cent.
	China root (chobchini) rough...	,,	7 0	,,
	,, (,,) scraped	,,	16 0	,,
	Galangal, China	,,	8 0	,,
	Pellitory (akalkara)	,,	30 0	,,
	Salep	,,	100 0	,,
	Senna leaves	,,	4 8	,,
	Storax, liquid (rose melloes)	,,	46 0	,,
	Tobacco manufactured and unmanufactured.	.....	*ad valorem*	,,
	All other sorts of drugs, medicines and narcotics, except Quinine, which is free and Opium (for which see Schedule III) ...	.....	,,	,,
9	DYEING AND TANNING MATERIALS—			
	Alizarine dyes, all colours	.....	,,	,,
	Aniline ,, ,, ...	lb.	1 8	,,
	Cochineal	,,	1 0	,,
	Gallnuts, myrabolams...	cwt.	4 8	,,
	,, Persian	,,	37 0	,,
	Madder or manjit	,,	12 0	,,
	Orchilla weed	,,	9 8	,,
	Sapan wood and root	,,	5 8	,,
	All other sorts of dyeing and tanning materials	.....	*ad valorem*	,,
	METALS AND MANUFACTURES OF METALS.			
10	HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, including ironmongery and plated-ware, but excluding machinery and the component parts of machinery, which are free...	.....	,,	,,
11	METALS, unwrought and wrought, and articles made of metals—			
	Brass beads, ghungri, China	thousand.	1 0	,,
	,, Old	cwt.	27 0	,,
	,, sheets, rolls, very thin	,,	75 0	,,
	,, wire	lb.	0 7	,,
	,, all other sorts	.....	*ad valorem*	,,
	Copper, Australian	cwt.	40 0	,,
	,, bolt	,,	43 0	,,
	,, brazier's and sheets	,,	43 0	,,
	,, China cash	,,	32 0	,,
	,, Japan	,,	38 0	,,
	,, nails and composition nails... ...	,,	43 0	,,
	,, old	,,	38 0	,,
	,, pigs and slabs	,,	38 0	,,
	,, sheathing, plate and raised bottoms...	,,	45 0	,,
	,, tiles, ingots, cakes and bricks ...	,,	39 0	,,
	,, China, white copperware	lb.	1 2	,,
	,, foil or dankpana	hundred leaves.	3 0	,,
	,, wire, including wire of phosphor-bronze.	lb.	0 9	,,

SCHEDULE IV—IMPORT TARIFF—*contd.*

GENERAL DUTIES—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	METALS AND MANUFACTURES OF METALS—*contd.*		Rs. a.	
11	METALS, unwrought and wrought, and articles made of metals—*contd.*			
	Copper, all other sorts, unmanufactured and manufactured...	.....	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
	Gold leaf, European...	hundred leaves	3 0	„
	„ „ China and mock	.....	*ad valorem*	„
	Iron, anchors and cables	.....	„	One per cent.
	„ angle and T	ton	110 0	„
	„ beams, pillars, girders, bridge-work and other descriptions of iron imported exclusively for building purposes	.....	*ad valorem*	„
	„ flat, square and bolt, including Scotch	ton	90 0	„
	„ galvanised other than nails	cwt.	9 8	„
	„ galvanised, sheets and ridging	„	9 8	„
	„ hoop, plate and sheet, other than Swedish.	ton	128 0	„
	„ nails, rose, clasp and flatheaded, rivets and washers...	cwt.	11 0	„
	„ nails, other sorts, including galvanised ...	.....	*ad valorem*	„
	„ nail-rod	ton	110 0	„
	„ old	cwt.	2 0	„
	„ pig	ton	50 0	„
	„ pipes and tubes	.....	*ad valorem*	„
	„ rice bowls	set of ten	4 9	„
	„ „ „	set of six	2 9	„
	„ rod, round, other than Swedish, not exceeding half an inch in diameter ...	ton	100 0	„
	„ rod, round, other than Swedish, exceeding half an inch in diameter	„	90 0	„
	„ Swedish, flat, square, and bolts	„	145 0	„
	„ Swedish, nail-rod	„	170 0	
	„ „ round rod, not exceeding half an inch in diameter	„	180 0	„
	„ tinned plates	cwt.	10 0	„
	„ all other sorts, including wire, but excluding railway materials, which are free	.....	*ad valorem*	„
	Lametta, double reels...	score	4 8	„
	„ single	.....	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
	Lead, ore galena	cwt.	12 0	„
	„ pig	„	9 8	„
	„ pipes	.....	*ad valorem*	„
	„ sheets, other than sheets for tea chests, which are free...	cwt.	10 0	„
	Orsidue and brass leaves, foreign, European...	lb.	1 2	„
	„ „ „ „ China ...	„	1 0	„
	Patent or yellow metal, sheathing, sheets and bolts...	cwt.	38 0	„
	Patent or yellow metal, sheathing, sheets and bolts, old	„	30 0	„
	Quicksilver	lb.	1 6	„
	Shot, bird	cwt.	16 0	„
	Silver bullion or coin, except current coin of the Government of India, which is free ...	.....	*ad valorem*	„
	Steel, blistered	cwt.	7 0	One per cent.
	„ British and foreign, other than Swedish.	.....	*ad valorem*	„
	„ cast	.....	„	„

SCHEDULE IV—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*contd.*

GENERAL DUTIES—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	METALS AND MANUFACTURES OF METALS—*concld.*		Rs. a.	
11	METALS, unwrought and wrought and articles made of Metals—*concld.*			
	Steel, spring	cwt.	7 0	One per
	„ Swedish	„	13 0	cent.
	Steel, all other sorts, except railway materials, which are free	.....	*ad valorem*	„
	Tin, block	cwt.	70 0	„
				Five per cent.
	„ foil, China	lb.	0 12	„
	„ other sorts	.....	*ad valorem*	„
	Zinc or spelter, nails	cwt.	21 0	„
	„ „ plates and other shapes, soft...	„	16 0	„
	„ „ „ „ hard..	„	13 0	„
	„ „ sheet or sheathing	„	18 0	„
	„ „ all other sorts	.....	*ad valorem*	„
	All other sorts of metals except gold bullion and coin, which are free	.....	„	„
	OILS.			
12	OILS—			
	Cassia	lb.	3 0	„
	Cocoanut	cwt.	13 0	„
	Grass	lb.	1 12	„
	Jinjili or *til*	cwt.	15 0	„
	Linseed, European	Imperial gallon	1 12	„
	Otto of sorts	ounce	10 0	„
	Petroleum, including also naphtha and the liquids commonly known by the names of rock-oil, Rangoon oil, Burma oil, kerosine, paraffin oil, mineral oil, petroline, gasoline, benzol, benzoline, benzine, and any inflammable liquid which is made from petroleum, coal, schist, shale, peat or any other bituminous substance, or from any products of petroleum	Imperial gallon	.....	One anna
	Petroleum, which has its flashing point at or above two hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer and is proved to the satisfaction of the Customs Collector to be intended for use exclusively for the batching of jute or other fibre or for lubricating purposes	.....	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
	Sandalwood	lb.	8 0	„
	Turpentine	Imperial gallon	1 14	„
	Whale (except spermaceti) and fish	cwt.	15 0	„
	Wood	„	25 0	„
	All other sorts of oil	.....	*ad valorem*	„
	OTHER ARTICLES UNMANUFACTURED AND MANUFACTURED.			
13	APPAREL, including haberdashery and millinery and military and other uniforms and accoutrements, but excluding boots and shoes (for which see No. 39) and uniforms and accoutrements imported by a public servant for his personal use, which are free	.....	„	„

SCHEDULE IV—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*contd.*

GENERAL DUTIES—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	OTHER ARTICLES UNMANUFACTURED AND MANUFACTURED—*concld.*		Rs. a.	
14	BRUSHES, all sorts	.....	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
15	BUILDING AND ENGINEERING MATERIALS, namely, asphalt, cement of all kinds, earthenware piping, and other kinds...	.....	,,	,,
16	CABINET-WARE AND FURNITURE	.....	,,	,,
17	CANDLES, paraffin	lb.	0 5	,,
	,, spermaceti	,,	0 6	,,
	,, wax	,,	1 0	,,
	,, all other sorts, including composition.	,,	0 5	,,
18	CANES, RATTANS, ARTICLES MADE OF CANE OR RATTAN, AND BASKET WORK—			
	Canes, Malacca	dozen	1 0	,,
	Rattans	cwt.	7 0	,,
	All other sorts except common bamboos, which are free	.....	*ad valorem*	,,
19	CARRIAGES and component parts thereof, except railway carriages and trucks, which are free...	.....	,,	,,
20	CHINESE AND JAPANESE-WARE, including lacqueredware, but excluding earthenware, china and porcelain (for which see No. 26) ...	.....	,,	,,
21	CLOCKS, WATCHES and other timekeepers ...	.....	,,	,,
22	COIR AND ARTICLES MADE OF COIR (EXCEPT CABLES AND ROPE for which see No. 24)—			
	Yarn of all kinds	cwt.	9 0	,,
	All other sorts	.....	*ad valorem*	,,
23	CORAL, real	.....	,,	,,
24	CORDAGE AND ROPE made of any vegetable fibre—			
	COIR, cables, tarred...	cwt.	10 0	,,
	,, rope	,,	10 0	,,
	Cordage, hemp, European	,,	25 0	,,
	,, ,, Manila	,,	30 0	,,
	Twine, sail, European	lb.	0 8	,,
	All other sorts of cordage and rope	.....	*ad valorem*	,,
25	CORK and articles made of cork—			
	Bottle corks	gross	1 0	,,
	Vial corks	,,	0 4	,,
	All other sorts...	.....	*ad valorem*	,,
26	EARTHENWARE (except Earthenware piping, for which see No. 15), china, china clay and porcelain	.....	,,	,,
27	FEATHERS...	.....	,,	,,
28	FIREWORKS, China	box of 133⅓ lbs.	35 0	,,
	,, all other sorts	.....	*ad valorem*	,,

SCHEDULE IV—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*contd.*

GENERAL DUTIES—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	OTHER ARTICLES, UNMANUFACTURED AND MANUFACTURED—*contd.*		Rs. a.	
29	FLAX and articles made of Flax, including linen-thread	.....	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
30	GLASS, glass-ware, beads, false pearls, and false corals—			
	Bangles, glass, China, gilt...	hundred pairs	15 0	,,
	,, ,, ,, not gilt	,,	3 0	,,
	Beads, China	cwt.	36 0	,,
	Coral, false	.....	*ad valorem*	,,
	Glass, China, all colours	133⅓ lb.	32 0	,,
	,, crown, coloured	100 superficial ft.	14 0	,,
	,, ,, of sizes	,,	6 8	,,
	Pearls, false, Bajria	lakh	3 0	,,
	,, ,, Boria	thousand	1 0	,,
	,, ,, Jauria	lakh	5 0	,,
	,, ,, Lolakh	thousand	0 12	,,
	,, ,, Nathia	,,	0 3	,,
	,, ,, Tachia	,,	1 0	,,
	,, ,, Wattanah	lakh	10 0	,,
	All other sorts of beads, false pearls, glass and glassware	.....	*ad valorem*	,,
31	GUMS, GUM-RESINS, and articles made of gum or gum-resin—			
	Copal	cwt.	56 0	,,
	Cutch and gambier...	,,	17 0	,,
	Gum Ammoniac	,,	14 0	,,
	,, Arabic	,,	18 0	,,
	,, Bdellium (common gum)	,,	10 0	,,
	,, Benjamin	,,	40 0	,,
	,, Bysabol (coarse myrrh)	,,	14 0	,,
	,, Olibanum or frankincense	,,	12 0	,,
	,, Persian (false)	,,	10 0	,,
	,, Kino	,,	10 0	,,
	Myrrh	,,	40 0	,,
	Rosin	,,	4 4	,,
	All other sorts of gums, gum-resins, and articles made of gum or gum-resin ...	.....	*ad valorem*	,,
32	HEMP and articles made of hemp—			
	Piece-goods and all other sorts (except rope, for which see No. 24)	.....	,,	,,
33	HIDES AND SKINS (except raw or salted hides and skins, which are free)—			
	Hides, border	each	32 0	,,
	,, buffalo	score	80 0	,,
	,, cow	,,	60 0	,,
	Skins, all kinds	.....	*ad valorem*	,,
34	INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS—			
	Musical, Drawing, Measuring, Optical, Photographic (including materials for photography), Surveying and Surgical (including surgical appliances)	.....	*ad valorem*	,,

SCHEDULE IV—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*contd.*

GENERAL DUTIES—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	OTHER ARTICLES, UNMANUFACTURED AND MANUFACTURED—*contd.*			
			Rs. a.	
35	IVORY AND IVORY-WARE—			
	Unmanufactured—			
	Elephants' grinders	cwt.	125 0	Five per cent.
	Elephants' tusks (other than hollows, centres and points) each exceeding 20 lbs. in weight and hollows, centres and points each weighing 10 lbs. and over	,,	800 0	,,
	Elephants' tusks (other than hollows, centres and points) not less than 10 lbs. and not exceeding 20 lbs. each, and hollows, centres and points each weighing less than 10 lbs.	,,	680 0	,,
	Elephants' tusks each less than 10 lbs. (other than hollows, centres and points)	,,	525 0	,,
	Sea-cow or moye teeth, each not less than 4 lbs.	,,	175 0	,,
	Sea-cow or moye teeth, each not lessthan 3 lbs. and under 4 lbs.	,,	170 0	,,
	Sea-cow or moye teeth, each less than 3 lb. ...	,,	130 0	,,
	Articles made of ivory	.....	*ad valorem*	,,
36	JEWELLERY, including plate—			
	Silverware, plain } other than Euro-	tola	1 0	,,
	,, embossed or } pean	,,	1 4	,,
	All other sorts, except precious stones and pearls, unset, which are free	.....	*ad valorem*	,,
37	JUTE, articles made of	.....	,,	,,
38	LAC, all sorts	.....	,,	,,
39	LEATHER, and articles made of Leather, including Boots and Shoes, Harness and Saddlery, but excluding Belting for driving Machinery, which is free	.....	,,	,,
40	MARINE AND NAVAL STORES, not otherwise described	.....	,,	,,
41	MATCHES, Lucifer, and all other sorts	.....	,,	,,
42	MATS—			
	Floor-matting, China and Singapore, of all sorts	hundred	75 0	,,
	All other sorts, except coirmatting (for which see No. 22)	.....	*ad valorem*	,,
43	OIL-CLOTH AND FLOOR-CLOTH	.....	,,	,,
44	PAINTS, COLOURS, PAINTERS' MATERIALS, and compositions for application to leather and metals—			
	Ochre, other than European, all colours ...	cwt.	1 8	,,
	Paints of sorts	,,	9 0	,,
	,, composition...	,,	56 0	,,
	,, patent driers	,,	10 0	,,
	Prussian blue, China	lb.	0 10	,,
	,, ,, European	,,	1 0	,,

SCHEDULE IV—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*contd.*

GENERAL DUTIES—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	OTHER ARTICLES, UNMANUFACTURED AND MANUFACTURED—*contd.*			
44	PAINTS, COLOURS, PAINTERS' MATERIALS, and Compositions for application to leather and metals—*concld.*		Rs. a.	
	Red lead	cwt.	12 0	Five per cent.
	Turpentine	Imperial gallon	1 14	,,
	Verdigris	cwt.	70 0	,,
	Vermilion, Canton	box of 99 bundles	94 0	,,
	White lead	cwt.	14 0	,,
	All other sorts...	.....	*ad valorem*	,,
45	PAPER of all kinds	.....	,,	,,
46	PERFUMERY—			
	Rose-flowers, dried	cwt.	12 0	,,
	Rose-water	Imperial gallon	1 14	,,
	All other sorts, except perfumed spirit (for which see Schedule III)	.....	*ad valorem*	,,
47	PIECE-GOODS, not otherwise described, except cotton piece-goods, which are free ...	.....	,,	,,
48	PIPES, and other implements used in the consumption of tobacco	.....	,,	,,
49	PITCH, TAR AND DAMMER—			
	Bitumen	.....	,,	,,
	Dammer	cwt.	6 0	,,
	Pitch, American and European	,,	6 0	,,
	,, coal	,,	2 8	,,
	Tar, American and European	,,	6 0	,,
	,, coal	,,	2 8	,,
	,, mineral	.....	*ad valorem*	,,
50	SEEDS—			
	Castor	cwt.	4 8	,,
	Cummin	,,	17 0	,,
	,, Black	,,	6 0	,,
	Linseed	,,	5 8	,,
	Methi	,,	4 0	,,
	Mustard, rape or sarson	,,	5 0	,,
	Poppy	,,	6 0	,,
	Quince, bihidana	,,	45 0	,,
	Sozira	,,	22 0	,,
	Til or jinjily	,,	7 8	,,
	All other sorts...	.....	*ad valorem*	,,
51	SHELLS AND COWRIES—			
	Chanks—large shells, for cameos	hundred	6 8	,,
	,, white, live	,,	7 0	,,
	,, ,, dead	,,	4 0	,,
	Cowras	,,	0 8	,,
	Cowries, bazar, common	cwt.	3 0	,,
	,, Maldive	,,	7 8	,,
	,, Nakhla	,,	65 0	,,
	,, Sankhla	,,	60 0	,,
	,, yellow, superior quality	,,	2 8	,,
	Mother-o'-pearl, nacre	,,	30 0	,,

SCHEDULE IV—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*concld.*

GENERAL DUTIES—*concld.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	OTHER ARTICLES, UNMANUFACTURED AND MANUFACTURED—*concld.*		Rs. a.	
51	SHELLS AND COWRIES—*concld.*			
	Tortoise-shell	cwt.	7 0	Five per cent.
	,, nakh	,,	1 0	,,
	All other sorts...	.....	*ad valorem*	,,
52	SILK AND ARTICLES MADE OF SILK—			
	Floss	lb.	9 0	,,
	Piece-goods	.....	*ad valorem*	,,
	Raw silk—			
	Chaharam, Cochin-China, and yellow Shanghai	lb.	5 4	,,
	Mathow	,,	3 4	,,
	Other kinds of China...	,,	7 0	,,
	Waste and Kachra	,,	2 2	,,
	Panjam	,,	0	,,
	Persian	,,	4 4	,,
	Siam	,,	2 0	,,
	Produced from the tasar or other wild worm...	,,	2 8	,,
	Sewing thread, China...	,,	9 0	,,
	All other sorts...	.....	*ad valorem*	,,
53	SOAP	.....	,,	,,
54	STATIONERY, excluding paper (for which see No. 45)...	.....	,,	,,
55	STONE AND MARBLE	.....	,,	,,
56	TALLOW AND GREASE	cwt.	25 0	,,
57	TOILET REQUISITES not otherwise described ...	.....	*ad valorem*	,,
58	TOYS and requisites for all games	.....	,,	,,
59	UMBRELLAS, COTTON, under 20 inches	each	0 10	,,
	,, ,, 20 inches and upwards ...	,,	1 0	,,
	,, ,, oiled, other than European	,,	0 9	,,
	,, ,, all other sorts including paper kettisals ...	.....	*ad valorem*	,,
60	WAX	cwt.	32 0	,,
61	WOOD AND TIMBER, except railway sleepers and firewood, which are free	.....	*ad valorem*	,,
62	WOOLLEN GOODS— Braid, Hosiery, Piece-goods, All other sorts	.....	,,	,,

SCHEDULE V—(EXPORT TARIFF).

Name of Article.	Rate of duty.
RICE, whether husked or unhusked, including rice-flour.	Three annas per Indian maund of 82-2/7 lb. avoirdupois weight.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Secretary to the Government of India.

AN ACT TO AMEND THE INDIAN TARIFF ACT, 1894.

(No. XVI OF 1894.)

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1894; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Substitution of new Schedules for Schedules II to V of Act VIII of 1894.

For Schedules II to V, both inclusive, appended to the said Act, the Schedules appended to this Act shall be substituted.

SCHEDULE II—(IMPORT TARIFF).

Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores,

including also any articles, other than those included in Nos. 1 to 12 of this Schedule, which are "arms" within the meaning of the Indian Arms Act, and any articles which the Governor-General in Council may, by Notification in the *Gazette of India*, declare to be "ammunition" or "military stores" for the purposes of this Act.

	Names of Articles.	Duty. Rs.	a.
1.	Firearms other than pistols, including gas and air guns and rifles, for each.	50	0
2.	Barrels for the same, whether single or double, for each	30	0
3.	Pistols, for each	15	0
4.	Barrels for the same, whether single or double, for each	10	0
5.	Springs used for firearms, including gas and air guns and rifles, for each ...	8	0
6.	Gunstocks, sights, blocks and rollers, for each	5	0
7.	Revolver-breeches, for each cartridge they will carry	2	8
8.	Extractors, nippers, heel-plates, pins, screws, tangs, bolts, thumb-pieces, triggers, trigger-guards, hammers, pistons, plates and all other parts of a firearm (including a gas and air gun or rifle) not herein otherwise provided for, and all tools used for cleaning or putting together or loading the same, for each	1	8
9.	Machines for making, loading, or closing cartridges, for each	1	0
10.	Machines for capping cartridges, for each	2	8

Exception I.—Articles falling under the 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th or 10th head of the foregoing list, when they appertain to a firearm falling under the 1st or 3rd head, and are fitted into the same case with such firearm, are free.

Exception II.—The following are also free, namely :—

(*a*) Arms forming part of the regular equipment of an officer entitled to wear diplomatic, military, naval, or police uniform ;

(*b*) a sword, a revolver, or a pair of pistols, when accompanying an officer of Her Majesty's Regular Forces, or a commissioned officer of a volunteer corps, or certified by the commandant of the corps to which such officer belongs, or, in the case of an officer not attached to any corps, by the officer commanding the station or district in which such officer is serving, to be imported by the officer for the purposes of his equipment ;

(*c*) swords and revolvers which are certified by an Inspector-General of Police to be part of the ordinary equipment of members of the Police force under his charge ;

(*d*) swords forming part of the equipment of native commissioned officers of Her Majesty's Army ;

(*e*) swords for presentation as army or volunteer prizes ;

(*f*) arms, ammunition and military stores imported with the sanction of the Government of India for the use of any portion of the military forces of a Native State in India which may be maintained and organised for Imperial Service.

(*g*) Morris tubes and patent ammunition when imported by officers commanding British and Native regiments or volunteer corps, for the instruction of their men.

Proviso 1.—No duty in excess of ten per cent. *ad valorem* shall be levied upon any of the articles numbered 1 to 10 in the foregoing list when they are imported in reasonable quantity, for his own private use, by any person lawfully entitled to possess the same.

Proviso 2.—When any articles which have been otherwise imported, and upon which duty has been levied or is leviable under numbers 1 to 10 are purchased retail from the importer by a person lawfully entitled as aforesaid, in reasonable quantity for his own private use, the importer may apply to the Customs Collector for a refund or remission (as the case may be) of so much of the duty thereon as is in excess of ten per cent. *ad valorem* ; and if such Collector is satisfied as to the identity of the articles, and that such importer is in other respects entitled to such refund or remission, he shall grant the same accordingly.

		Tariff valuation.		Rate of Duty.
		Rs.	a.	
11.	Gunpowder, common, per lb.	0	5	10 per cent.
	„ sporting, „	1	0	
12.	All other sorts of arms, ammunition, and military stores. *ad valorem*			

SCHEDULE III—(IMPORT TARIFF).

LIQUORS, OPIUM, SALT, AND SALTED FISH.

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Rate of Duty.
1	LIQUORS—		Rs. a.
	Ale, beer, and porter	Imperial gallon or six quart bottles.	0 1
	Cider and other fermented liquors... ...		
	Liqueurs	„ ...	6 0
	Spirit intended to be used exclusively in arts or manufactures, or in chemistry, and which has been rendered effectually and permanently unfit for human consumption.	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
	Spirit when used in drugs, medicines, or chemicals in a proportion of less than twenty per cent. of spirit of the strength of London proof.		
	Spirit when so used in a proportion of twenty per cent. and upwards.	Imperial gallon or six quart bottles of the strength of London proof.	6 0 and the duty to be increased or reduced in proportion as the strength of the spirit exceeds or is less than London proof.
	Spirit, perfumed, in wood or in bottles ...	Imperial gallon or six quart bottles.	8 0
	Spirit, other sorts	Imperial gallon or six quart bottles of the strength of London proof.	6 0 and the duty to be increased or reduced in proportion as the strength of the spirit exceeds or is less than London proof.
	Wines—		
	Champagne and all other sparkling wines not containing more than 42 per cent. of proof spirit.	Imperial gallon or six quart bottles.	2 8
	All other sorts of wines not containing more than 42 per cent. of proof spirit.	„ ...	1 0
	Provided that all sparkling and still wines containing more than 42 per cent. of proof spirit shall be liable to duty at the rate applicable to spirit, other sorts.		
2	OPIUM, not covered by a Government pass ...	seer of 80 tolas ...	24 0
3	SALT	Indian maund of 82$\frac{2}{7}$lb. avoirdupois weight.	The rate at which excise duty is for the time being leviable on salt manufactured in the place where the import takes place.
4	SALTED FISH, wet or dry	„ ...	Such rate or rates of duty not exceeding twelve annas, as the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, from time to time prescribe.

SCHEDULE IV—(IMPORT TARIFF).

GENERAL DUTIES.

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	Animals, living.		Rs. a.	
1	HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, and all other living animals of all kinds	.....	.....	*Free.*
	Articles of Food and Drink.			
2	COFFEE	cwt.	70 0	Five per cent.
3	FRUITS AND VEGETABLES, except fresh fruits and vegetables not separately enumerated, which are free—			
	Almonds without shell	,,	48 0	,,
	,, in the shell	,,	15 8	,,
	Cashew or cajoo kernels	,,	12 0	,,
	Cocoanuts	thousand	35 0	,,
	,, kernal (khopra)...	cwt.	11 0	,,
	Currants, European, in cases	,,	10 0	,,
	,, ,, in cans	,,	22 0	,,
	,, Persian	,,	14 0	,,
	Dates, dry in bags	,,	5 8	,,
	,, wet ,, ...	,,	4 0	,,
	,, ,, in pots and boxes	,,	8 8	,,
	Figs, Persian, dried	,,	8 0	,,
	Garlic	,,	5 0	,,
	Hops	.....	.....	*Free.*
	Pistachio nuts	cwt.	32 0	Five per cent.
	Prunes, Bussora (alu-bokhara)	,,	20 0	,,
	Raisins, black	,,	10 0	,,
	,, Kishmish, Persian Gulf and Red Sea...	,,	15 0	,,
	,, Munakka, Persian Gulf and Red Sea...	,,	9 0	,,
	,, other sorts	.....	*ad valorem*	,,
	Walnuts	cwt.	10 0	,,
	All other sorts of fruits and vegetables ...	.....	*ad valorem*	,,
4	GRAIN AND PULSE, including broken grain and pulse, but not including flour	.....	.....	*Free.*
5	MINERAL AND AERATED WATERS, and all unfermented and non-alcoholic beverages... ...	.....	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
6	PROVISIONS, OILMAN'S STORES, AND GROCERIES—			
	Bacon in canvas and cans, jowls and cheeks ...	lb.	0 14	,,
	Beef and Pork	tierce of 3 cwt. barrel of 2 cwt.	100 0 75 0	,,
	Biche de mer	cwt.	50 0	,,
	Butter	lb.	1 0	,,
	Cheese	,,	0 14	,,
	China preserves	box of six jars.	5 8	,,
	,, fruit preserves, dry candied	lb.	0 5	,,
	Cocum	cwt.	5 0	,,
	Fish-maws	,,	100 0	,,
	Flour	barrel or sack of 200 lb.	20 0	,,
	Ghi	cwt.	40 0	,,
	Groceries not otherwise described	.....	*ad valorem*	,,
	Pork hams	lb.	0 14	,,
	Sago	cwt.	8 8	,,
	Shark-fins	,,	40 0	,,
	Singally and sozille	,,	25 0	,,

SCHEDULE IV—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*continued.*

GENERAL DUTIES—*continued.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	Articles of Food and Drink—*continued.*		Rs a.	
6	PROVISIONS, OILMAN'S STORES AND GROCERIES—*continued.*			
	Tapioca...	cwt.	9 8	Five per cent.
	Vinegar, European, in wood	Imperial gallon.	1 0	,,
	,, Persian...	,,	1 8	,,
	,, country	,,	0 6	,,
	All other sorts of provisions, oilman's stores and groceries	.....	*ad valorem.*	,,
7	SPICES—			
	Betelnuts—Goa	cwt.	17 0	,,
	,, —in the husk	thousand.	2 0	,,
	,, —all other sorts...	.....	*ad valorem.*	,,
	Cardamoms, Ceylon	cwt.	150 0	,,
	Chillies, dry	,,	11 0	,,
	Cloves	,,	20 0	,,
	,, stems and heads	,,	4 0	,,
	,, in seeds narlavang	,,	8 8	,,
	Ginger, dry	,,	16 0	,,
	Mace	lb.	1 8	,,
	Nutmegs	,,	1 0	,,
	,, in shell...	,,	0 8	,,
	Pepper, black	cwt.	16 0	,,
	,, long	,,	7 0	,,
	,, white	,,	30 0	,,
	All other sorts of spices	.....	*ad valorem.*	,,
8	SUGAR, China, candy	cwt.	20 0	,,
	,, loaf	,,	21 0	,,
	,, crystallized, beet	,,	13 0	,,
	,, ,, and soft, from China ...	,,	13 0	,,
	,, ,, ,, ,, from Mauritius ...	,,	11 0	,,
	,, soft or raw other than from Mauritius or China	,,	10 0	,,
	,, all other sorts, including saccharine produce of all kinds and confectionery ...	.....	*ad valorem.*	,,
9	TEA, black	lb.	0 8	,,
	,, green	,,	0 12	,,
	Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics, and Dyeing and Tanning Materials.			
10	CHEMICAL PRODUCTS AND PREPARATIONS—			
	Acid, sulphuric	lb.	0 2	,,
	Alkali, country (sajji-khar)	cwt.	1 8	,,
	Alum	,,	5 0	,,
	Arsenic...	,,	21 8	,,
	,, China mansil	,,	17 0	,,
	Bicarbonate of soda	,,	7 0	,,
	Copperas, green	,,	3 0	,,
	Explosives, namely, blasting gelatine, dynamite, roburite, tonite, and all other descriptions ...	.....	*ad valorem.*	,,
	Sal ammoniac	cwt.	37 0	,,
	Sulphate of copper	,,	15 8	,,
	Sulphur (brimstone), flour...	,,	6 0	,,
	,, (,,), roll	,,	5 12	,,
	,, (,,), rough	,,	4 8	,,
	All other sorts of chemical products and preparations, including saltpetre and borax ...	.....	*ad valorem*	,,

SCHEDULE IV—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*continued.*

GENERAL DUTIES—*continued.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics, and Dyeing and Tanning Materials —*continued.*		Rs. a.	
11	DRUGS, MEDICINES, AND NARCOTICS—			
	Aloes, black	cwt.	14 0	Five per cent.
	„ Socotra	„	30 0	„
	Aloe-wood	lb.	6 0	„
	Assafœtida (hing)	cwt.	65 0	„
	„ coarse (hingra)	„	21 0	„
	Atory, Persian	„	15 0	„
	Banslochan (bamboo camphor)	lb.	0 4	„
	Brimstone (amalsara)	cwt.	50 0	„
	Calumba or Colombo root	„	7 0	„
	Camphor, Bhimsaini (baras)	lb.	70 0	„
	„ refined, cake	„	1 4	„
	„ crude in powder	„	0 12	„
	Cassia lignea	cwt.	22 0	„
	China root (chobchini), rough	„	8 0	„
	„ „ „ scraped	„	17 8	„
	Cubebs	„	25 8	„
	Galangal, China	„	7 0	„
	Pellitory (akalkara)	„	40 9	„
	Peppermint crystals, from China and Japan ...	lb.	11 8	„
	Quinine and other alkaloids of chinchona ...	.....	.....	*Free.*
	Salep	cwt.	80 0	Five per cent.
	Senna leaves	„	4 0	„
	Storax, liquid (rose melloes)	.....	54 0	„
	Tobacco, unmanufactured	.....	.....	*Free.*
	„ manufactured	.....	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
	All other sorts of drugs, medicines, and narcotics except opium (for which see Schedule III.)	.....	„	„
12	DYEING AND TANNING MATERIALS—			
	Alizarine dye, dry, 40 per cent.	lb.	1 7	„
	„ „ 50 „	„	1 10	„
	„ „ 60 „	„	1 15	„
	„ „ 70 „	„	2 2	„
	„ „ 80 „	„	2 8	„
	„ „ 100 „	„	2 12	„
	„ liquid, 10 per cent.	„	0 5	„
	„ „ 16 „	„	0 8	„
	„ „ 20 „	„	0 10	„
	Aniline dye „ indigo blue	„	0 9	„
	„ „ dry	.....	*ad valorem*	„
	Avar bark	cwt.	4 8	„
	Buzgand (gulpista)	„	27 0	„
	Cochineal	lb.	1 2	„
	Gallnuts (myrabolams)	cwt.	4 0	„
	„ Persian	„	35 0	„
	Madder or manjit	„	7 0	„
	Orchilla weed	„	5 0	„
	Sappan wood and root	„	5 8	„
	All other sorts of dyeing and tanning materials.	.....	*ad valorem*	„
	Metals and Manufactures of Metals.			
13	HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, including ironmongery and plated-ware, and also including machines, tools, and implements to be worked by manual or animal labour, except water-lifts, sugar-mills, oil-presses, and parts thereof, and any other machines and parts of machines ordinarily used			

SCHEDULE IV—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*continued.*

GENERAL DUTIES—*continued.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	Metals and Manufactures of Metals—*contd.*		Rs. a.	
	in processes of husbandry, or for the preparation for use of sale of the products of husbandry which the Governor-General in Council may by notification in the *Gazette of India*, exempt, all of which are free...	.....	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
14	MACHINERY, namely, prime-movers, and component parts thereof, including boilers and component parts thereof; also including locomotive and portable engines, steam-rollers, fire-engines and other machines in which the prime-mover is not separable from the operative parts.			
	„ (and component parts thereof), meaning machines or sets of machines to be worked by electric, steam, water, fire, or other power not being manual or animal labour, or which before being brought into use require to be fixed with reference to other moving parts; and which are intended for—			
	(*a*) the preparing, ginning, pressing, spinning weaving, sewing, knitting, bleaching and dyeing of cotton, jute, hemp, silk, wool, or other fibres and any other process intervening between the raw material and the finished product, as packed ready for the market;			
	(*b*) the smelting and milling of iron and other metallic ores and the manufacture of iron, steel, and other metals;			
	(*c*) the manufacture of leather, sugar, indigo, silk, paper, soap, gas, oil, flour, cordage, rope, and twine;	.....	.....	*Free.*
	(*d*) the milling of rice;			
	(*e*) the drying and rolling of tea;			
	(*f*) the pulping of coffee;			
	(*g*) printing presses;			
	(*h*) foundries and workshops of iron and other metals;			
	(*i*) railway workshops;			
	(*j*) the refining of petroleum and the manufacture of vegetable oils;			
	(*k*) the crushing of bones and bricks;			
	(*l*) the manufacture of lac;			
	(*m*) potteries;			
	(*n*) sawmills; [pumping;			
	(*o*) mining, navigation, agriculture and			
	(*p*) such other manufactures and industries as the Governor-General in Council may from time to time specify;			
	Provided that the term does not include tools and implements to be worked by manual or animal labour, and provided also that only such articles shall be admitted as component parts of machinery as are indispensable for the working of the machinery [and are, owing to their shape or to other special quality, not adapted for any other purpose.]			
	Note.—Machinery and component parts thereof made of substances other than metal are included in this entry.			

SCHEDULE IV—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*continued.*

GENERAL DUTIES—*continued.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per.	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	Metals and Manufactures of Metals—*contd.*		Rs. a.	
	Machinery and component parts thereof not included in the foregoing exemptions	.....	*ad valorem.*	Five per cent.
15	METALS, unwrought and wrought, and articles made of metals—			
	Brass, beads, ghungri, China	thousand.	0 12	,,
	,, foil or dankpana, white, $10\frac{1}{2}$ in. $\times 4\frac{1}{2}$ in	hundred leaves.	1 4	,,
	,, ,, ,, coloured, $10\frac{1}{2}$ in. $\times 4\frac{1}{2}$ in.	,,	1 12	,,
	,, old	cwt.	26 0	,,
	,, sheets, flat, or in rolls, very thin ...	,,	100 0	,,
	,, wire	lb.	0 7	,,
	,, all other sorts	.....	*ad valorem*	,,
	Copper, Australian	cwt.	40 0	,,
	,, bolt	,,	50 0	,,
	,, brazier's and sheets	,,	45 0	,,
	,, China cash	,,	30 0	,,
	,, Japan	,,	39 0	,,
	,, nails and composition nails ...	,,	50 0	,,
	,, old	,,	33 0	,,
	,, pigs and slabs	,,	38 0	,,
	,, sheathing, plate, and raised bottoms .	,,	48 0	,,
	,, tiles, ingots, cakes, and bricks ...	,,	40 0	,,
	,, China, white, copper-ware ...	lb.	1 2	,,
	,, foil or dankpana, white $10\frac{1}{2}$ in. $\times 4\frac{1}{2}$ in.	hundred leaves.	2 6	,,
	,, ,, ,, coloured, $10\frac{1}{2}$ in. $\times 4\frac{1}{2}$ in.	,,	3 3	,,
	,, wire, including wire of phosphor bronze	lb.	0 9	,,
	,, all other sorts, unmanufactured and manufactured	.....	*ad valorem*	,,
	Gold bullion and coin	.....	.....	*Free.*
	Gold leaf, European	hundred leaves	3 4	Five per cent.
	Iron, anchors and cables	.....	*ad valorem*	One per cent.
	,, angle, T, and channel	ton.	110 0	,,
	,, bar, plate, and sheet, Lowmoor ...	,,	310 0	,,
	,, beams, joists, pillars, girders, bridge-work, and other descriptions of iron imported exclusively for building purposes...	.....	*ad valorem*	,,
	,, flat, square, and bolt, including Scotch..	ton.	94 0	,,
	,, galvanised sheets, and ridging ...	cwt.	10 0	,,
	,, hoop, plate, and sheet, other than Swedish	ton.	122 0	,,
	,, nails, rose, wire, and flat-headed, rivets and washers	cwt.	10 0	,,
	,, nails, clasp	,,	17 0	,,
	,, nails, other sorts, including galvanised...	.....	*ad valorem*	,,
	,, nail-rod	ton	104 0	,,
	,, nuts and bolts	.....	*ad valorem*	,,
	,, old	cwt.	2 8	,,
	,, pig	ton.	60 0	,,
	,, pipes and tubes, including fittings therefor, such as bends, boots, elbows, tees, sockets, flanges, and the like ...	.....	*ad valorem*	,,

SCHEDULE IV—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*continued.*

GENERAL DUTIES—*continued.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	Metals and Manufactures of Metals—*contd.*		Rs. a.	
15	METALS, unwrought and wrought, and articles made of Metals—*continued.*			
	Iron, rails, chairs, and fish-plates, other than those described in No. 93	.....	*ad valorem*	One per cent.
	„ rice bowls	set of ten	6 0	„
	„ „ „	set of six	3 0	„
	„ „ „ not in sets	.....	*ad valorem*	„
	„ rod, round, other than Swedish, under half an inch in diameter	ton	105 0	„
	„ Swedish, flat, square, and bolt ...	„	142 0	„
	„ „ nail-rod	„	142 0	„
	„ „ round rod, under half an inch in diameter	„	160 0	„
	„ tinned plates	.....	*ad valorem*	„
	„ wire, including fencing-wire and wire-rope, but excluding wire-netting ...	.....	„	„
	„ all other sorts, including wire-netting.	.....	„	Five per cent.
	Lametta	.....	„	„
	Lead, ore, galena	cwt.	12 0	„
	„ pig	„	10 0	„
	„ pipes	.....	*ad valorem*	„
	„ sheets	cwt.	12 0	„
	„ „ for tea-chests	.....	.....	*Free.*
	Orsidue and brass leaves, European ...	lb.	1 0	Five per cent.
	„ „ „ China	„	0 12	„
	Patent or yellow metal, sheathing, sheets and bolts	cwt.	40 0	„
	Patent or yellow metal, sheathing, sheets and bolts, old	„	27 0	„
	Quicksilver	lb.	1 8	„
	Shot, bird	cwt.	16 0	„
	Silver bullion or coin, except current coin of the Government of India, which is free ...	.....	*ad valorem*	„
	Steel, Basic, all sorts	ton	100 0	One per cent.
	„ beams, joists, pillars, girders, bridgework and other descriptions of steel imported exclusively for building purposes.	.....	*ad valorem*	„
	„ hoops	ton	145 0	„
	„ nuts and bolts and nail-roads ...	.....	*ad valorem*	„
	„ old	.....	60 0	„
	„ pipes and tubes	.....	*ad valorem*	„
	„ plates and sheets...	ton	130 0	„
	„ rails, chairs, and fish-plates other than those described in No. 93 ...	.....	*ad valorem*	„
	„ rivets	ton	220 0	„
	„ T-bars	„	105 0	„
	„ wire, excluding wire-netting ...	„	140 0	„
	„ wire-rope	.....	*ad valorem*	„
	„ all other sorts, including wire-netting.	.....	„	„
	Tin, block	cwt.	72 0	„
	„ foil, China	lb.	0 12	„
	„ other sorts	.....	*ad valorem*	„
	Zinc or spelter, nails	cwt.	20 0	„
	„ „ plates and other shapes, soft.	„	18 0	„
	„ „ „ „ „ hard.	„	13 0	„
	„ „ sheet or sheathing ...	„	19 0	„
	„ „ all other sorts	.....	*ad valorem*	„
	All other sorts of metals	.....	„	„

SCHEDULE IV—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*continued.*

GENERAL DUTIES—*continued.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per.	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	Oil.		Rs. a.	
16	OILS—			
	Cajeputi	quart	1 4	Five per cent.
	Cassia	lb.	2 8	,,
	Cocoanut	cwt.	16 0	,,
	Earthnut	,,	16 0	,,
	Grass	lb.	1 12	,,
	Jinjili or til	cwt.	16 0	,,
	Linseed, European	Imperial gallon	2 0	,,
	Otto of sorts	ounce	15 0	,,
	Petroleum, including also naptha and the liquids commonly known by the names of rock-oil, Rangoon oil, Burma oil, kerosine, paraffin oil, mineral oil, petroline, gasoline, benzol, benzoline, benzine, and any inflammable liquid which is made from petroleum, coal, schist, shale, peat, or any other bituminous substance, or from any products of petroleum	Imperial gallon	.....	One anna.
	,, which has its flashing point at or above two hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer and is proved to the satisfaction of the Customs Collector to be intended for use exclusively for the batching of jute or other fibre or for lubricating purposes	.....	*ad valorem*	Five cent.
	Sandalwood	lb.	7 0	,,
	Whale (except spermaceti) and fish... ...	cwt.	15 0	,,
	Wood	,,	25 0	,,
	All other sorts of oil, including paraffin wax ...	.....	*ad valorem*	,,
	Other Articles, unmanufactured and manufactured.			
17	AMBER AND ARTICLES MADE OF AMBER, including imitation amber	.....	,,	,,
18	APPAREL, including drapery, haberdashery, and millinery, and military and other uniforms and accoutrements; but excluding cotton-hosiery (for which see No. 44) and boots and shoes (for which see No. 70), and excluding also uniforms and accoutrements appertaining thereto, imported by a public servant for his personal use, which are free	.....	,,	,,
19	ART, WORKS OF, except statuary and pictures intended to be put up in a public place, which are free	.....	,,	,,
20	ASBESTOS, AND ARTICLES MADE OF ASBESTOS not otherwise described	.....	,,	,,
21	BAGS, CASKS, BOXES, and other packages, empty, of all kinds	.....	,,	,,
22	BAMBOOS, common, grass, hay, rushes, straw, and leaves	.....	.....	*Free.*

SCHEDULE IV—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*continued.*

GENERAL DUTIES—*continued.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	Other Articles, unmanufactured and manufactured—*continued.*		Rs. a.	
23	BEADS, of all materials except glass, for which see No. 58, and brass, for which see No. 15—			
	Beads, China, Ankdána...	133⅓ lbs.	35 0	Five per cent.
	„ „ Dagri	„	30 0	„
	„ „ Gadgadia	„	24 0	„
	„ „ Kamrakhi	„	32 0	„
	„ „ Lálri	„	44 0	„
	„ „ Naksi	„	38 0	„
	„ „ Pakhaváji	„	30 0	„
	„ „ Sulemani...	„	34 0	„
	All other sorts	.....	*ad valorem*	„
24	BELTING of cotton, leather, or other material, for driving machinery	.....	.....	*Free.*
25	BONE, INCLUDING WHALEBONE, articles made of...	.....	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
26	BOOKS, printed, including covers for printed books, maps, charts, and plans, proofs, music, and manuscripts	.....	.....	*Free.*
27	BRISTLES AND FIBRE for brushes and brooms ...	.....	.....	*Free.*
28	BRUSHES AND BROOMS, all sorts	.....	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
29	BUILDING AND ENGINEERING MATERIALS, namely, asphalt, bricks and tiles, cement of all kinds, fireclay, earthenware piping, lime, and other kinds not otherwise described	.....	„	„
30	CABINET-WARE AND FURNITURE	.....	„	„
31	CANDLES, paraffin...	lb.	0 6	„
	„ spermaceti	„	0 7	„
	„ wax	„	1 0	„
	„ all other sorts	.....	*ad valorem*	„
32	CANES AND RATTANS, ARTICLES MADE OF CANE OR RATTAN, AND BASKET WORK—			
	Canes, Malacca	dozen	5 0	„
	Rattans	cwt.	10 0	„
	All other sorts	.....	*ad valorem*	„
33	CARRIAGES AND CARTS, including bicycles, tricycles, jinrikshas, bath chairs, perambulators, trucks, wheelbarrows, and all other sorts of conveyances, and component parts thereof... ...	.....	„	„
34	CASES (EMPTY) for spectacles, opera-glasses, jewellery, and other articles	.....	„	„
35	CELLULOID, ARTICLES MADE OF, not otherwise described	.....	„	„
36	CHALK, common	.....	„	„
	„ French, knife and plate powder, bath bricks, emery powder, and whiting...	.....	„	„
37	CHINESE AND JAPANESE-WARE, including lacquered-ware, but excluding earthen-ware, china and porcelain (for which see No. 47) ...	.....	„	„
38	CLOCKS, WATCHES, and other timekeepers, and parts thereof	.....	„	„
39	COAL, COKE, AND PATENT FUEL	.....	.....	*Free.*
40	COIR AND ARTICLES MADE OF COIR, EXCEPT CABLES AND ROPE (for which see No. 42)—			
	Yarn of all kinds	cwt.	9 0	Five per cent.
	All other sorts	.....	*ad valorem*	„

SCHEDULE IV—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*continued.*

GENERAL DUTIES—*continued.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	Other articles, unmanufactured and manufactured—*continued.*		Rs. a.	
41	CORAL, real	.....	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
42	CORDAGE, ROPE, and Twine made of any vegetable fibre—			
	Coir, cables, tarred	cwt.	17 0	„
	„ rope	„	10 0	„
	Cordage, hemp, European	„	25 0	„
	„ „ Manilla	„	28 0	„
	Twine, sail, European...	lb.	0 9	„
	All other sorts of cordage, rope, and twine...	.....	*ad valorem*	„
43	CORK, AND ARTICLES MADE OF CORK—			
	Bottle-corks	gross	1 8	„
	Vial corks	„	0 8	„
	All other sorts	.....	*ad valorem*	„
44	COTTON AND ARTICLES MADE OF COTTON—			
	Cotton, raw	.....	.....	*Free.*
			Rs. a. p.	
	„ twist and yarn—			
	Medio, No. 40	lb.	0 9 6	Five per cent.
	„ „ 50	„	0 11 0	„
	„ „ 60	„	0 12 6	„
	and so on, one anna and-a-half being added to the valuation for every count of ten or part of a count of ten above No. 60.			
	Mule, and water No. 15 and lower numbers	„	0 4 6	„
	above No. 15 to No. 24	„	0 5 6	„
	„ „ 24 to „ 32	„	0 7 0	„
	„ „ 32 to „ 42	„	0 8 0	„
	„ „ 42 to „ 52	„	0 9 6	„
	„ „ 52 to „ 60	„	0 11 6	„
	„ „ 60 to „ 70	„	0 13 6	„
	„ „ 70 to „ 80	„	0 15 0	„
	and so on, one anna being added to the valuation for every count of ten or part of a count of ten above No. 80.			
	Mule, doubled, No. 15, and lower numbers	„	0 5 6	„
	above No. 15 to No. 24	„	0 6 6	„
	„ „ 24 to „ 32	„	0 8 0	„
	„ „ 32 to „ 42	„	0 9 0	„
	„ „ 42 to „ 52	„	0 10 6	„
	„ „ 52 to „ 60	„	0 12 6	„
	„ „ 60 to „ 70	„	0 14 6	„
	„ „ 70 to „ 80	„	1 0 0	„
	and so on, one anna being added to the valuation for every count of ten or part of a count of ten above No. 80.			
	Orange, red, Turkey red and other colours, all sorts...	„	*ad valorem*	„
	White or bleached, doubled, all numbers	„	0 12 0	„

SCHEDULE IV—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*continued.*

GENERAL DUTIES—*continued.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	Other Articles, unmanufactured and manufactured—*continued.*		Rs. a. p.	
44	COTTON, AND ARTICLES MADE OF COTTON—*contd.*			
	Cotton twist and yarn—*contd.*			
	„ Sewing thread—			
	White and coloured, on cards containing 100 yards each, and *pro ratâ* above and below	gross	3 0 0	Five per cent.
	White and coloured, on reels containing 100 yards each and *pro ratâ* above and below	„	5 0 0	„
	White and coloured, in balls and skeins	lb.	1 12 0	„
	Note.—Duty on sewing thread to be charged either on the mark or on the actual length at the option of the Collector.			
	„ Piece-goods—			
	Grey, white, and coloured ...			
	„ Hosiery and all other manufactured cotton goods not othewise described.	... ...	*ad valorem*	„
45	DISINFECTING AND DEODORISING FLUID AND POWDER	.....	„	„
46	EARTH, common clay and sand	.....	.....	*Free.*
47	EARTHENWARE (except earthenware piping, for which see No. 29), china, china clay, porcelain and imitation or false coral	.....	*ad valorem.*	Five per cent.
48	EGGS, ostrich and other, not mounted... ...	.....	„	„
49	*EMERY PAPER AND CLOTH AND SANDPAPER*	.....	„	„
50	FANS OF ALL KINDS, except common palm-leaf fans, which are free	.....	„	„
51	FEATHERS, including bird-skins	.....	„	„
52	FIREWORKS, all sorts, including fulminating-powder...	.....	„	„
53	FLAX, AND ARTICLES MADE OF FLAX, including linen-thread	.....	„	„
54	FLOWERS, ARTIFICIAL, not otherwise described ...	.....	„	„
55	FURNITURE, TACKLE, AND APPAREL, not otherwise described, for steam, sailing, rowing and other vessels...	.....	„	„
56	FUR, AND ARTICLES MADE OF FUR, not otherwise described	.....	„	„
57	GELATINE	.....	„	„
58	GLASS, GLASS-WARE, AND FALSE PEARLS—		Rs. a.	
	Glass, China, all colours	133⅓ lbs.	32 0	„
	„ crown, coloured	100 superficial feet.	15 0	„
	„ „ of sizes	„	6 0	„
	Pearls, false, bajria	lakh	3 0	„
	„ „ boria	thousand	0 10	„
	„ „ jauria	lakh	6 0	„
	„ „ lolakh	thousand	0 8	„
	„ „ nathia	„	0 3	„
	„ „ tachia	„	0 8	„
	„ „ wattanah	lakh	10 0	„
	All other sorts of glass and manufactures of glass, including false pearls and glass beads	.....	*ad valorem.*	„

SCHEDULE IV—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*continued.*

GENERAL DUTIES—*continued.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	Other Articles, unmanufactured and manufactured—*continued.*		Rs. a.	
59	GUMS, GUM-RESINS and articles made of gum or gum-resin—			
	Copal	cwt.	70 0	Five per cent.
	Cutch and gambier	,,	20 0	,,
	Gamboge	lb.	1 4	,,
	Gum Ammoniac	cwt.	15 0	,,
	,, Arabic	,,	18 0	,,
	,, Bdellium (common gum)	,,	8 0	,,
	,, Benjamin	,,	40 0	,,
	,, Bysabol (coarse myrrh)	,,	16 0	,,
	,, Olibanum or frankincense	,,	11 0	,,
	,, Persian (false)	,,	11 0	,,
	,, Kino	,,	10 0	,,
	Myrrh	,,	33 0	,,
	Rosin	,,	6 0	,,
	All other sorts of gums, gum-resins, and articles made of gum or gum-resin, including caoutchouc and gutta-percha ...	,,	*ad valorem*	,,
60	HAIR of all kinds, and articles made of hair ...	.....	,,	,,
61	HEMP, including Manilla hemp, and articles made therefrom (except cordage, rope, and twine, for which see No. 42)	.....	,,	,,
62	HIDES AND SKINS (except raw or salted hides and skins, which are free)—			
	Hides, border	each	33 0	,,
	,, buffalo	score	70 0	,,
	,, cow	,,	60 0	,,
	Skins, including parchment and vellum, gold beaters' skins, and all other descriptions...	.....	*ad valorem*	,,
63	HORN	.....	.....	*Free.*
	,, articles made of, not otherwise described ...	.....	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
64	INSTRUMENTS, APPARATUS, AND APPLIANCES and parts thereof—			
	Computing, Dental, Distilling, Diving, Drawing, Educational, Electric, Electric lighting, Galvanic, Measuring, Musical, Optical, Philosophical, Phonographic, Photographic (including materials for Photography), Scientific, Surgical, Surveying, Telegraphic, Telephonic, Typewriters, and all other sorts except Telegraphic instruments and apparatus when imported by or under the orders of a railway company, which are free ...	.....	,,	,,
65	IVORY AND IVORY-WARE—			
	Unmanufactured—			
	Elephants' grinders	cwt.	350 0	,,
	Elephants' tusks (other than hollows, centres and points) each exceeding 20 lbs. in weight, and hollows, centres and points each weighing 10 lbs. and over ...	,,	800 0	,,
	Elephants' tusks (other than hollows, centres and points) not less than 10 lbs. and not exceeding 20 lbs. each, and hollows, centres and points each weighing less than 10 lbs.	,,	680 0	,,
	Elephants' tusks, each less than 10 lbs. (other than hollows, centres and points) ...	,,	525 0	,,

SCHEDULE IV—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*continued.*

GENERAL DUTIES—*continued.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	Other Articles, unmanufactured and manufactured—*continued.*		Rs. a.	
65	IVORY AND IVORY-WARE—*continued.*			
	Unmanufactured—*continued.*			
	Sea-cow or moye teeth each not less than 4 lbs.	cwt.	200 0	Five per cent.
	Sea-cow or moye teeth each not less than 3 lbs. and under 4 lbs.	,,	185 0	,,
	Sea-cow or moye teeth, each less than 3 lbs.	,,	135 0	,,
	All other sorts, manufactured and unmanufactured	.....	*ad valorem*	,,
66	JET, ARTICLES MADE OF	.....	,,	,,
67	JEWELLERY AND JEWELS, including plate and other manufactures of gold and silver—			
	Silverware, plain } other than European	tola	1 0	,,
	,, embossed or chased } other than European	,,	1 4	,,
	All other sorts, except precious stones and pearls, unset, which are free	.....	*ad valorem*	,,
68	JUTE, raw	.....	.....	*Free.*
	,, articles made of	.....	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
69	LAC, all sorts, and articles made of lac ...	.....	,,	,,
70	LEATHER, and articles made of leather, including boots and shoes, harness and saddlery ...	.....	,,	,,
71	MANURES of all kinds, including animal bones ...	.....	.....	*Free.*
72	MARINE & NAVAL STORES, not otherwise described	.....	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
73	MATCHES, all sorts	.....	,,	,,
74	MATS AND MATTING—			
	Floor-matting, China and Singapore, of all sorts	hundred	60 0	,,
	All other sorts, except coir-matting (for which see No. 40)	.....	*ad valorem*	,,
75	MICA AND TALC, and articles made therefrom ...	.....	,,	,,
76	MINERALS NOT OTHERWISE DESCRIBED... ...	.....	,,	,,
77	MODELS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS	.....	,,	,,
78	MOULDERS' BLACKING AND SAND	.....	,,	,,
79	OILCAKE, also bran, fodder, and cattle food of all kinds	.....	.....	*Free.*
80	OIL-CLOTH AND FLOOR-CLOTH, including linerusta, linoleum, and tarpaulins	.....	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
81	PAINTS, COLOURS, PAINTERS' MATERIALS, and compositions for applications to leather, wood, and metals—			
	Ochre, other than European, all colours ...	cwt.	1 8	,,
	Paints, composition	,,	65 0	,,
	,, patent driers	,,	10 0	,,
	Prussian blue, China	lb.	0 8	,,
	,, ,, European	,,	1 0	,,
	Read lead	cwt.	14 0	,,
	Turpentine	Imperial gallon	2 0	,,
	Verdigris	cwt.	70 0	,,
	Vermilion, Canton	Box of 90 bundles	95 0	,,
	White lead	cwt.	16 0	,,
	White zinc	,,	25 0	,,
	All other sorts, including glue and putty ...	.....	*ad valorem*	,,

SCHEDULE IV—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*continued.*

GENERAL DUTIES—*continued.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	Other Articles, unmanufactured and manufactured—*continued.*		Rs. a.	
82	PAPER, PASTEBOARD, MILLBOARD, AND CARDBOARD of all kinds, including ruled or printed forms and account and manuscript books, labels, advertising circulars, sheet or card almanacs and calendars, Christmas, Easter, and other cards, including cards in booklet form, including also waste paper and old newspapers for packing	.....	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
	„ articles made of paper and papier-mâché ...	.....	„	„
83	PERFUMERY—			
	Gowla, husked and unhusked	cwt.	35 0	„
	Kapurkachri (zedoary, China)	„	9 8	„
	Patch leaves (patchouli)	„	9 8	„
	Rose-flowers, dried	„	16 0	„
	Rose-water	Per carboy Per 100 flasks	5 0 32 0	„ „
	All other sorts except perfumed spirit (for which see Schedule III)	.....	*ad valorem*	„
84	PIPES and other implements used in the consumption of tobacco and other narcotics ...	.....	„	„
85	PITCH, TAR AND DAMMER—			
	Bitumen	.....	„	„
	Dammer	cwt.	5 8	„
	Pitch, American and European	„	7 0	„
	„ coal	„	2 8	„
	Tar, American and European	„	6 0	„
	„ coal	„	3 0	„
	„ mineral	.....	*ad valorem*	„
86	PLANTS AND BULBS, living, and dried for herbaria.	.....	.....	*Free.*
87	PLASTER OF PARIS, and articles made of Plaster of Paris, not otherwise described	.....	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
88	PLUMBAGO, and articles made of plumbago ...	.....	„	„
89	PRECIOUS STONES AND PEARLS, unset... ...	.....	.....	*Free.*
90	PULP of wood, straw, rags, paper, and other materials	.....	.....	„
91	PRINTING AND LITHOGRAPHING MATERIAL, namely, presses, type, ink, brass rules, composing sticks, chases, imposing tables, and lithographic stones but not including paper	.....	.....	„
92	RAGS	.....	.....	„
93	RAILWAY MATERIAL for permanent-way and rolling stock, namely, cylinders, girders, and other material for bridges, rails, sleepers, bearing and fish-plates, fish-bolts, chairs, spikes, crossings, sleeper-fastenings, switches, interlocking apparatus, brake gear, couplings and springs, signals; turntables, weighbridges, engines, tenders, carriages, wagons, trollies, trucks, and component parts thereof; also cranes and water-cranes and standards, wire, and other material for fencing, when imported by or under the orders of a railway company : Provided that for the purpose of this exemption "railway" means a line of railway subject to the provisions of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, and includes such tramways as the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, specifically include therein ...	.....	.....	„

SCHEDULE IV—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*continued.*

GENERAL DUTIES—*continued.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	Other Articles, unmanufactured and manufactured—*continued.*		Rs. a.	
94	SEEDS—			
	Castor	cwt.	5 0	Five per cent.
	Cummin	„	24 0	„
	„ black	„	24 0	„
	Linseed	„	7 8	„
	Methi	„	4 8	„
	Mustard, rape or sarson	„	6 0	„
	Poppy	„	8 8	„
	Quince, bihidana	„	60 0	„
	Sozira...	„	24 0	„
	Til or jinjili	„	7 0	„
	All other sorts	.....	*ad valorem*	„
95	SHELLS AND COWRIES—			
	Chanks—large shells, for cameos	hundred	7 0	„
	„ white, live	„	8 0	„
	„ „ dead	„	4 0	„
	Cowras	„	0 10	„
	Cowries, bazaar, common	cwt.	3 8	„
	„ Maldivi	„	8 0	„
	„ sankhla	„	70 0	„
	„ yellow, superior quality	„	4 0	„
	Mother-o'-pearl, nacre	„	45 0	„
	Nakhla	„	60 0	„
	Tortoise-shell	lb.	10 0	„
	„ nakh	„	4 0	„
	All other sorts, including articles made of shell not otherwise described...	.....	*ad valorem*	„
96	SHIPS AND OTHER VESSELS for inland and harbour navigation, including steamers, steam-launches, boats, and barges, imported entire or in sections	.....	.....	*Free.*
97	SILK AND ARTICLES MADE OF SILK—			
	Floss	lb.	7 8	Five per cent.
	Piece-goods	.....	*ad valorem*	„
	Raw silk—			
	Chaharam Cochin-China, and yellow Shanghai	lb.	4 8	„
	Mathow	„	3 4	„
	Other kinds of China	„	6 8	„
	Waste and Kachra	„	1 4	„
	Panjam	„	2 0	„
	Persian	„	5 0	„
	Siam	„	3 0	„
	Produced from the tasar or other wild worm..	„	4 0	„
	Sewing thread, China	„	9 0	„
	All other sorts, including cocoons	.....	*ad valorem*	„
98	SIZING for cotton, paper, or any other material ...	.....	„	„
99	SOAP	.....	„	„
100	SPECIMENS ILLUSTRATIVE OF NATURAL SCIENCE, including also antique coins and medals ...	.....	.....	*Free.*
101	SPONGE AND SPONGES	.....	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
102	STARCH	.....	„	„
103	STATIONERY, excluding paper (for which see No. 82).	.....	„	„

SCHEDULE IV—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*concluded.*

GENERAL DUTIES—*concluded.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	Other Articles, unmanufactured and manufactured—*concluded.*		Rs. a.	
104	STONE AND MARBLE, and articles made of stone and marble	.....	*ad valorem.*	Five per cent.
105	STRAW PLATTING, and articles made of straw, not otherwise described	... ..	,,	,,
106	TALLOW AND GREASE, including stearine ...	cwt.	20 0	,,
107	TEA-CHESTS of metal or wood, whether imported entire or in sections, provided that the Customs Collector is satisfied that they are imported for the purpose of the packing of tea for transport in bulk	.....	.....	*Free.*
108	TEXTILE FABRICS, not otherwise described ...	.....	*ad valorem.*	Five per cent.
109	TOILET REQUISITES, not otherwise described ...	.....	,,	,,
110	TOYS, including toy-books, and requisites for all games...	.....	,,	,,
111	UMBRELLAS, COTTON, under 20 inches	each.	0 12	,,
	,, ,, 20 inches and upwards ...	,,	1 0	,,
	,, ,, oiled, other than European...	,,	0 12	,,
	,, parasols, and sunshades, all other sorts, including paper kettisals ...	.....	*ad valorem.*	,,
112	VULCANITE AND EBONITE, articles made of, not otherwise described	.....	,,	,,
113	WALKING STICKS and sticks for umbrellas, parasols, and sunshades of all kinds, mounted and unmounted, driving, riding, and other whips, fishing rods and lines	.....	,,	,,
114	WAX and articles made of wax, excluding candles (for which see No. 31)	.....	,,	,,
115	WOOD AND TIMBER (except firewood, which is free), and articles made of wood, not otherwise described	.....	,,	,,
196	WOOL, Raw	.....	.....	*Free.*
	,, articles made of, including felt... ...	.....	*ad valorem.*	Five per cent.
117	ALL OTHER ARTICLES, manufactured or unmanufactured, not described in this Schedule ...	.....	,,	,,

SCHEDULE V—(EXPORT TARIFF).

No.	Names of Articles.	Rate of Duty.
	RICE, husked or unhusked, including RICE FLOUR, but not including RICE-BRAN and RICE-DUST, which are free.	Three annas per Indian maund of $82\frac{2}{7}$ lbs. avoirdupois weight.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

THE COTTON DUTIES ACT, 1894.

(Act No. XVII of 1894.)

CONTENTS.

PRELIMINARY.

SECTIONS.

1. Title, extent and commencement.
2. Definitions.
3. Performance of duties of Customs Officers by subordinate officers.

PART I.

EXCISE.

Application of Sea Customs Act.

4. Modifications to be made in Sea Customs Act as applied to this part.

Duties.

5. Imposition of duties on cotton yarns produced in British Indian mills.
6. Power to Governor-General in Council to fix tariff values of such yarns.
7. Delivery of monthly returns of yarn produced by millowners.
8. Assessment of duty and notice requiring payment.
9. Application of certain sections of Sea Customs Act to assessment and recovery of duties under this Act.
10. Recovery of unpaid duty.

Warehousing.

11. Licensing of warehouses for storage of yarn, and fees for same.
12. Permission to deposit yarn in warehouses.
13. Application to yarn so deposited of provisions of Chapter XI of Sea Customs Act.
14. Exemption from assessment of yarn so deposited.

Inspection.

15. Power to Collector to inspect mills, and take copies of records and accounts.
16. Information acquired to be deemed official secrets within meaning of Act XV of 1889.

Export and Drawback.

17. Grant of certificate when dutiable yarn is to be exported to foreign port.
18. When certificate granted, yarns to be exempt from duty.
19. Repayment of duties paid in case of yarns exported to foreign ports.
20. Repayment of duties in case of certain cotton fabrics exported to foreign ports.
21. When such refunds may be granted.

SECTIONS.

22. Power to prohibit repayment of duty in case of exportation to certain ports.
23. No repayment of duty to be granted in certain cases.
24. Application of sections 51 and 52 of Sea Customs Act to claims under this Act.

Offences and Penalties.

25. Punishments for offences.
26. Magistrates having jurisdiction.
27. Application of section 168 of Sea Customs Act to cases of confiscation under this Act.
28. Application of certain provisions of same Act to proceedings under this Act.
29. Power to Local Government to reverse or modify orders under this Act.

Miscellaneous.

30. Power to take samples.
31. Records and accounts to be kept by millowners.
32. Provisions of section 198 of Sea Customs Act to apply to proceedings under this Act.
33. Power to make rules.
34. Certain provisions of Sea Customs Act to be incorporated in this Part.
35. Application of section 10 of Tariff Act to duties under this Act.

PART II.

INLAND CUSTOMS DUTIES.

36. Levy of duties on cotton yarns and manufactures passing into British India from foreign territory.
37. Application of provisions of Sea Customs Act as to drawback to goods taxed under this Part.

THE SCHEDULE.—TARIFF VALUES OF YARNS.

An Act to provide for the Imposition and Levy of certain Duties on Cotton Goods.

WHEREAS it is expedient to impose certain duties on cotton goods; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

PRELIMINARY.

Title, extent and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Cotton Duties Act, 1894.

(*2*) It extends to the whole of British India; and

(*3*) It shall come into force at once.

Definitions.

2. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

(*1*) "the principal Act" means the Sea Customs Act, 1878 ;

(*2*) "Chief Customs Authority" means, in the Presidency of Fort St. George, and the territories respectively under the administration of the Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces and the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, the Board of Revenue ; in the Presidency of Bombay outside Sind, the Commissioner of Customs ; in Sind, the Commissioner ; in the Punjab and Burma, the Financial Commissioner; and elsewhere, the Local Government or such officer as the Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint in this behalf by name or in virtue of his office ;

(*3*) "Collector" means—

(*a*) at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Rangoon and Karachi, the Collector of Customs, and

(*b*) in any other place, the Collector or Deputy Commissioner of the District or such other officer as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf, and includes—

(*c*) every officer for the time being duly authorised by the Local Government to perform all or any of the duties of a Collector under this Act :

(*4*) "mill" means any building or place where cotton fibre is spun or otherwise converted into yarn, or where yarn is woven, or otherwise manufactured by machinery moved otherwise than by manual labour ;

(*5*) "warehouse" means a place licensed for the storage of goods under this Act, and includes every public or private warehouse duly appointed or licensed under section 15 or 16 of the Principal Act, or under section 2 of the Inland Bonded Warehouses Act, 1887 ;

(*6*) "yarn" means yarn wholly or partly composed of cotton fibres ; and

(*7*) "customs port," "foreign port," "vessel" and "Master" have respectively the meanings defined for them in the Principal Act.

Performance of duties of Customs officers by subordinate officers.

3. The officers subordinate to a Collector shall, unless the Local Government shall otherwise so direct, for the purposes of this Act perform the duties imposed and exercise the powers conferred upon officers of Customs under the Principal Act.

PART I.

EXCISE.

Application of Sea Customs Act.

Modifications to be made in Sea Customs Act as applied to this Part.

4. In the application of the Principal Act or any particular section or sections thereof to this Part the following modifications shall be made therein, namely :—

(*a*) "the owner of the goods" shall include the managing agent or other principal officer of a mill ;

(*b*) for "the bill of entry" or "shipping-bill" shall be substituted "the return required by this Act ;"

(*c*) every reference to a warehouse, or warehousing, shall be construed as referring to a "warehouse" as hereinbefore defined.

Duties.

Imposition of duties on cotton yarns produced in British Indian mills.

5. There shall be levied and collected at every mill in British India upon all cotton yarns produced in such mill, a duty at the rate for the time being prescribed in the Indian Tariff Act, 1894, for the levy of duty in respect of cotton yarns imported by sea :

Provided that no duty shall be levied upon yarns of any count commercially known as number 20 or less :

Provided also that the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, exempt from duty any yarns of any count or number not exceeding 24.

Explanation.—Yarn is said to be "produced" within the meaning of this Act—

(*a*) in the case of yarn which is reeled and bundled in the mill in which it is spun—when it is so bundled ;

(*b*) in the case of yarn which is woven or otherwise manufactured in the mill in which it is spun—when it is passed out of the spinning section of the mill ;

(*c*) in any other case—when it is issued out of the premises of the mill.

Power to Governor-General in Council to fix tariff values of such yarns.

6. (*1*) The Governor-General in Council may from time to time by notification in the *Gazette of India* fix, for the purpose of levying the said duties, tariff values of all such yarns as aforesaid or of any particular count or counts thereof, and alter any tariff values for the time being in force.

(*2*) In the absence of any notification under sub-section (*1*), the tariff values shall be those specified in the schedule to this Act.

(*3*) Such tariff value shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be the "real value" of the yarns to which it applies, but save as aforesaid all yarns shall be assessed under this Act at their real value as defined in section 30 of the Principal Act.

Delivery of monthly returns of yarn produced by millowners.

7. (*1*) The owner of every mill shall prepare and deliver, or cause to be prepared and delivered, to the Collector on or before the fifteenth day of each month, a return of all cotton yarn produced at his mill during the preceding month, whether liable to duty or not ; and shall subscribe a declaration of the truth of such statement at the foot of such return.

(2) Unless otherwise prescribed by any rules under this Act, every such return shall state for each count or number of yarn the quantity produced during the preceding month under each of the three heads mentioned in the explanation to section 5, and in the case of dutiable yarn the real value of such yarn.

(3) Every such return shall also contain such further information and be in such form and be subject to such conditions as to verification and otherwise as may be prescribed by any rules under this Act.

(4) The first of such returns shall be made on or before the fifteenth day of February 1895, and shall include all yarn produced since the commencement of this Act.

Assessment of duty and notice requiring payment.

8 (1) The Collector shall thereupon assess the duties, if any, payable in respect of the month to which the return relates, and unless the amount thereof is immediately tendered shall cause a notice, in such form as may be prescribed by any rules under this Act, to be served on the owner requiring him to make payment of the amount assessed within ten days of the date of service of the said notice.

(2) A notice under sub-section (1) may be served on the owner of a mill by delivering or tendering to him or his agent at his ordinary place of business a copy of the notice, or, if this cannot be conveniently done, by fixing a copy of the notice on one of the outer doors of the mill.

Application of certain sections of Sea Customs Act to assessment and recovery of duties under this Act.

9. Sections 30 to 34, 37, and 39 to 41, all inclusive, of the Principal Act shall apply to the assessment and recovery of the duties imposed by this Act:

Provided that the rate of duty and the tariff valuation applicable to any yarn which has not been warehoused as hereinafter provided shall be those in force at the time when the yarn was produced, and not when the return was delivered as provided by the said section 37.

Recovery of unpaid duty.

10. (1) If any duty payable under this Act is not paid within the time fixed by any such notice as aforesaid for the payment thereof, the Collector may, in lieu thereof, recover any sum not exceeding double the amount of duty so unpaid, which he shall, in his discretion, think it reasonable to require.

(2) All sums recoverable under sub-section (1) shall be recovered in the manner provided in Act II of 1886, section 30, sub-sections (1), (2) and (3), with respect to the sums therein referred to.

Warehousing.

Licensing of warehouses for storage of yarn, and fees for same.

11. (1) The Chief Customs Authority may from time to time license any room or place as a warehouse for the storage of cotton goods, and for the purposes of this Act every such place shall be deemed to be a warehouse and to have been duly licensed under the Principal Act.

(2) There shall be payable in respect of every such warehouse such and the like licensing fees and other payments as may for the time being be payable in respect of a private warehouse licensed under the Principal Act.

Provided that the Chief Customs Authority may remit the whole or any part of such fees or other payments in respect of any particular warehouse.

Permission to deposit yarn in warehouses.

12. (1) The owner of any mill may apply for leave to deposit in a warehouse any yarn in respect of which duty has become leviable under section 5 and which has not been issued out of the mill.

(2) Such application shall be in writing signed by the applicant, and shall be in such form as may be prescribed by the Chief Customs Authority.

Application to yarn so deposited of provisions of Chapter XI of Sea Customs Act.

13. All the provisions of Chapter XI of the Principal Act, so far as the same are applicable to imported goods of a similar description, shall apply to all yarn in respect of which an application has been made under section 12.

Exemption from assessment of yarn so deposited.

14. When any yarn has been deposited in a warehouse, the quantity and particulars thereof shall be specified as so deposited in the return made under section 7 for the month in which the yarn was produced, and the said yarn shall be omitted in the assessment and collection of duty.

Inspection.

Power to Collector to inspect mills, and take copies of records and accounts.

15. (1) The Collector or any officer duly appointed by the Local Government in that behalf shall have free access at all reasonable times during working hours to any mill.

(2) Any such officer may at any time, with or without notice to the owner, examine the working records, sale records, and accounts of any mill, and take copies of, or extracts from, all or any of the said records or accounts, for the purpose of testing the accuracy of any return or of informing himself as to any particulars regarding which information is required for the purposes of this Act or any rules thereunder.

Information acquired to be deemed official secrets within meaning of Act XV of 1889.

16. (1) All such copies and extracts, and all other information acquired by any such officer on the inspection of any mill or warehouse, shall be regarded as strictly confidential, and shall be deemed to be official secrets.

(2) If any such officer shall disclose to any person other than a superior officer any such official secret as aforesaid without the previous consent in writing of the Chief Customs Authority, he shall be guilty of a breach of official trust, and shall, upon conviction thereof, be punishable in the manner provided by section 4 of the Indian Official Secrets Act, 1889.

(3) The restriction imposed by section 5 of the last-mentioned Act shall not apply to a prosecution for a breach of an official trust under this Act.

Export and drawback.

Grant of certificate when dutiable yarn is to be exported to Foreign Port.

17. If any dutiable yarn is exported by sea to any foreign port before the return in respect of it has been delivered to the Collector under section 7, the owner of the mill in which it was produced may apply to the Collector at the port of shipment, who, on being satisfied that such yarn has actually been shipped for export, shall grant him a certificate stating the quantity and particulars of such yarn, and that it has actually been so shipped.

When certificate granted yarns to be exempt from duty.

18. When any certificate has been granted under section 17, the quantity and particulars of the yarn stated therein shall be specified as so shipped in the return made under section 7 for any month not later than that in which the yarn was shipped, and the said goods shall be deducted in the assessment and collection of duty.

Repayment of duties paid in case of yarns exported to foreign ports.

19. When any yarn upon which duty has been paid under this Act is exported by sea from any customs port to any foreign port, such duty shall, except as otherwise herein provided, be repaid as drawback:

Provided that in every such case the yarn has not been woven into cloth or otherwise altered in character since the payment of duty, and that it is shown to the satisfaction of the Collector at the port of shipment, that the duty on the said yarn has been duly paid, and that the export is made within two years from the date of payment of the duty, or within such further time as the Chief Customs Authority on sufficient cause shown may in any case determine.

Explanation.—Yarn bleached or dyed or converted into sewing thread is not to be deemed to have been altered in character for the purposes of this proviso.

Repayment of duties in case of certain cotton fabrics exported to foreign ports.

20. (1) When any cotton fabrics manufactured in a mill in British India and composed in whole or in part of dutiable counts of yarn are exported by sea from any customs port to any foreign port, the exporter may apply to the Customs Collector at the port of shipment for the repayment as drawback of any duty which may have been paid under this Act in respect of such yarn.

(2) In every application made under subsection (1) the applicant must state—

(a) the quantities and counts of yarns in respect of which drawback is claimed, the mill at which they were produced, and, as nearly as possible, the dates on which they were produced;

(b) the mill at which, and, as nearly as possible, the dates on which the fabric was manufactured.

When such refunds may be granted.

21. The drawback shall be allowed by the Collector if it is shown to his satisfaction—

(1) that the said fabric has been manufactured within twelve months of the date on which it is shipped for export;

(2) that the yarns in respect of which drawback is applied for have paid duty within the said twelve months.

Power to prohibit repayment of duty in case of exportation to certain ports.

22. The Governor-General in Council may, from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, prohibit the payment of drawback on the exportation of yarn or cotton fabrics to any specified foreign port.

No repayment of duty to be granted in certain cases.

23. Notwithstanding anything herein contained, no drawback shall be allowed in respect of any yarn or cotton fabrics on which duty has been paid—

(a) when the goods are of less value than the amount of drawback claimed, or

(b) when the claim is for drawback amounting to less than 5 rupees in respect of any single shipment.

Application of sections 51 and 52 of Sea Customs Act to claims under this Act.

24. Sections 51 and 52 of the Principal Act shall apply to every claim for drawback under this Act.

Offences and Penalties.

Punishments for offences.

25. The offences mentioned in the first column of the following schedule shall be punishable to the extent mentioned in the second column thereof with reference to such offences respectively:

1.	Contravening any rule made under this Act.	Penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees.
2.	Concealing or attempting to conceal, or knowingly permitting or procuring to be concealed, any yarn liable to duty under this Act with intent to evade payment of the duty or any part thereof.	Such yarn shall be liable to confiscation, and every person convicted of the offence shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding three times the value of the yarn.
3.	Omitting to make any return required by section 7 or refusing to sign or complete the same.	Penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees.
4.	Making and delivering any such return containing any statement not true to the best of the information and belief of the person making the same.	The penalty provided in the Indian Penal Code, section 199, for making a false statement in a declaration.
5.	Altering or falsifying any record or book of account kept in the mill with the intention of defrauding the revenue.	The penalty provided in the Indian Penal Code, section 465, for the commission of forgery.

6.	Omitting to keep such proper records and books of account as may be prescribed by any rule under this Act.	Penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees and a further penalty of twenty rupees for every day after the date of the conviction during which the offence is continued.
7.	Omitting to make and deliver any return which by any rule under this Act ought to have been made and delivered.	Penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees.
8.	Intentionally obstructing any Collector or other officer in the exercise of any powers given under this Act.	Imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or fine not exceeding one thousand rupees, or both.
9.	If any yarn in respect of which a certificate has been obtained under section 17 or any goods on the entry of which for export drawback has been paid, are not duly exported or are unshipped or relanded at any customs port, not having been duly relanded or discharged under the provisions of the Principal Act.	Such goods together with any vessel used in the unshipping or relanding them, shall be liable to confiscation, and the master of the vessel from which such goods are so unshipped or relanded and any person by whom or by whose orders or means such goods are so unshipped or relanded or who aids or is concerned in such unshipping or relanding, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding three times the value of such goods, or not exceeding one thousand rupees.
10.	If any goods are entered for drawback which are of less value than the drawback claimed.	Such goods shall be liable to confiscation.
11.	If any yarn is found concealed in any place, box or closed receptacle in any mill and is not duly accounted for to the satisfaction of the Collector.	Such yarn shall be liable to confiscation.
12.	If any yarn is found in any mill in excess of the quantity entered in the return or not corresponding with the statement therein contained.	Such yarn shall be liable to confiscation or to be charged with such increased duty as the Chief Customs Authority may direct.
13.	If when any cotton goods are passed by tale or by package any omission or misdescription thereof tending to injure the revenue be discovered.	The person guilty of such omission or misdescription shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten times the amount of duty which might have been lost to Government by such omission or misdescription, unless it be proved to the satisfaction of the Collector or other officer that the variance was accidental.
14.	If any Collector or other Officer subordinate to a Collector does any act or is guilty of any omission in contravention of this Act or of any rule or order made thereunder; or, with intent to cause injury or annoyance to any person, vexatiously and unnecessarily makes use of any power conferred upon him under this Act.	Such Collector or officer shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.
15.	The offences described in the Principal Act, section 167, Schedule Nos. 41—53, both inclusive, in reference to warehousing of dutiable goods.	The penlties prescribed in the same Schedule in respect of such offences respectively.

Magistrates having jurisdiction.

26. All offences against this Act may be tried summarily by a District or Presidency Magistrate or a Magistrate of the First Class.

Application of Section 168 of Sea Customs Act to cases of confiscation under this Act.

27. Section 168 of the Principal Act shall apply to all cases of confiscation of goods under this Act.

Application of certain provisions of same Act to proceedings under this Act.

28. All the provisions of Chapter XVII of the Principal Act, except Sections 169, 170, 177, 182, 184, 185, 187, 190, 191, and 193 shall apply to all proceedings under this Act.

Power to Local Government to reverse or modify orders under this Act.

29. The Local Government may, on the application of any person aggrieved by any decision or order passed under this Act, reverse or modify such decision or order.

Miscellaneous.

Power to take samples.

30. (*1*) The Collector or any officer appointed under section 15 may at any time take samples of any yarn or fabric for examination or for ascertaining the count or value thereof, or for any other necessary purpose.

(2). Every such sample shall, if practicable, be restored to the owner, or, at his option, sold by the Collector and the proceeds accounted for to the owner.

Records and accounts to be kept by millowners.

31. The owner of every mill shall keep such records and books of account as may be prescribed by any rules under this Act.

Provisions of section 198 of Sea Customs Act to apply to proceedings under this Act.

32. The provisions of section 198 of the Principal Act shall apply to all proceedings for anything purporting to have been done in pursuance of this Act.

Power to make rules.

33. (1) The Governor-General in Council may from time to time make rules under this Act—

(*a*) prescribing the form of any return required by or under this Act and the particulars to be contained therein respectively, and the manner in which the same is to be verified and all such other conditions in respect thereof as may be necessary ;

(*b*) prescribing the form of the notice to be issued by the Collector under section 8 ;

(*c*) regulating the inspection of mills, and the powers and duties of Collectors and other officers in respect thereof;

(*d*) regulating the provision of warehouses under this Act, and the deposit and discharge of yarn therein and therefrom, and the powers and duties of the Collector in respect thereof;

(*e*) prescribing the records and books of account to be kept by owners of mills under this Act;

(*f*) prescribing arrangements under which the requirements of Section 21 shall be deemed to have been sufficiently complied with; and

(*g*) generally for carrying into effect the provisions of this Act.

(*2*) The application of any such rule may be confined to any place or places specified therein.

Certain provisions of Sea Customs Act to be incorporated in this Part.

34. The provision of Sections 201, 204, 205 and 206 of the Principal Act shall be deemed to be incorporated in this Part.

Application of Section 10 of Tariff Act to duties under this Act.

35. The provisions of Section 10 of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894, shall apply to duties on cotton goods imposed under this Act.

PART II.

INLAND CUSTOMS DUTIES.

Levy of duties on cotton yarns and manufactures passing into British India from foreign territory.

36. (*1*) Duties of custom shall be levied at the rates for the time being prescribed in the Indian Tariff Act, 1894, upon cotton yarn, and upon cotton manufactures of all kinds, passing into British India out of any territory declared, under the power hereinafter in this section conferred, to be foreign territory.

(*2*) The Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, declare that any territory situated within or bordering on, but not forming part of, British India shall be deemed, for the purposes of this section, to be foreign territory.

(*3*) The Governor-General in Council may from time time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, prohibit or restrict the bringing of cotton yarns or cotton manufactures into British India, from any such foreign territory, or may prescribe the routes by which alone they may be brought.

(*4*) The provisions of section 19A of the Principal Act shall apply to all goods brought or attempted to be brought into British India in contravention of any such notification.

Application of provisions of Sea Customs Act as to drawback to goods taxed under this Part.

37. The provisions of the Principal Act as to drawback on exports shall apply to all goods upon which duty has been paid under this Part.

THE SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 6.)

TARIFF VALUES OF YARNS (PER POUND).

Description of Yarns.	Tariff Values.
	Rs. a. p.
Medio, No. 40	0 9 6
„ „ 50	0 11 0
„ „ 60	0 12 6
and so on, one anna and-a-half being added to the valuation for every count of ten or part of a count of ten above No. 60.	
Mule and water—	
above No. 20 to No. 24	0 5 6
„ „ 24 to „ 32	0 7 0
„ „ 32 to „ 42	0 8 0
„ „ 42 to „ 52	0 9 6
„ „ 52 to „ 60	0 11 6
„ „ 60 to „ 70	0 13 6
„ „ 70 to „ 80	0 15 0
and so on, one anna being added to the valution for every count of ten or part of a count of ten above No. 80.	
Mule, doubled—	
above No. 20 to No. 24	0 6 6
„ „ 24 to „ 32	0 8 0
„ „ 32 to „ 42	0 9 0
„ „ 42 to „ 52	0 10 6
„ „ 52 to „ 60	0 12 6
„ „ 60 to „ 70	0 14 6
„ „ 70 to „ 80	1 0 0
and so on, one anna being added to the valuation for every count of ten or part of a count of ten above No. 80.	
White or bleached, doubled, all numbers	0 12 0

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

RULES UNDER THE COTTON DUTIES ACT, 1894.

SEPARATE REVENUE.
COTTON DUTIES.

The 3rd May, 1895.

No. 2061-*S.R.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 33 of the Cotton Duties Act (XVII of 1894) the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following rules for carrying into effect the provisions of the said Act within the Presidency of Bombay :

Returns.

1. The owner of every mill at which no yarn above No. 20 count has been spun or produced during the last preceding six months shall prepare and deliver, or cause to be prepared and delivered, to the Collector, on or before the 15th of each month, a return showing the weight of the yarn spun or produced at his mill during the previous month, and at the foot of such return shall sign a declaration in the following terms : 'I hereby, to the best of my information and belief, declare that the weight of all yarn spun or produced at
mill is correctly stated above, and that no yarn above No. 20 count has, during the month of
189 , been spun or produced in the said mill.'

The returns hereinafter prescribed shall not be required in respect of mills in which no yarn above No. 20 count has been spun or produced during the period aforesaid.

2. The owner of every mill at which yarn above No. 20 has been spun or produced during the last preceding six months shall, after the conclusion of each month, prepare and deliver, or cause to be prepared and delivered, to the Collector a return which shall include all the particulars required by the form prescribed under Section 7 and appended to these rules.

3. The particulars required in Parts A, B, and C of the form shall be shown separately for each count or number of yarn, provided that all counts not exceeding 20 may be shown in a single entry unless the Collector shall otherwise direct.

4. The owner of the mill or his representative submitting the return shall subscribe at the foot thereof a declaration in the following terms :

> " I do hereby declare that I have compared the above particulars with the records and books of my mill, and that they are, in so far as I can ascertain, accurate and complete."

5. He shall further attach to the return all the certificates under Section 17 of the Act, which may have been granted to him in reference to any yarn produced in the mill, and which authorize the exception of such yarn in the return to which they are attached.

6. The return being duly completed, and the certificates attached, shall be delivered to the Collector on or before the 15th of the month following that to which it relates.

7. The Collector, on receipt thereof, shall check the return in any manner that may appear to him desirable, and shall ascertain that the amounts shown in Column 6 of Part B agree with the certificates attached thereto. He shall also satisfy himself that the quantity of yarn shown as warehoused has been actually so disposed of.

8. Upon being satisfied that the return is correct, the Collector shall complete Part C by filling in Columns 3—6, and shall sign the form after the entry of the total duty payable.

Section 8 (1).

9. The Collector shall then send to the millowner a statement showing as due from him for the month to which the return relates Rs. , being duty on lbs. of yarn, and the millowner shall forthwith remit to the Collector the amount so assessed.

10. If the millowner fail to remit the amount assessed within 48 hours of receipt of such assessment, the Collector may issue a notice in Form K demanding payment within ten days from the date of service.

Section 8 (2).

11. Such parts of the return or such portions of any part as the Collector may, from time to time, select shall be verified as soon as may be after receipt by comparison with the mill records and books.

12. It shall be the duty of the millowner to supply, or cause to be supplied, such additional information as may be required by the Collector to explain the particulars given in the return :

Provided that any such explanation shall, at the request of the millowner, be treated as specially confidential, and shall be kept for record in the Collector's personal custody.

Free Export.

13. Millowners exporting direct from the mill dutiable yarn on which duty has not already been paid and cloth containing the same shall furnish the Collector monthly with a return in Form D on or before the 15th of the month following that to which the form relates, and at the time of putting in the shipping bills with the particulars required in Forms E and F, respectively.

Section 17.

14. Millowners selling such yarn and cloth for future export by the purchaser shall, unless it is otherwise provided by the contract, be bound to furnish the purchaser on request with the same particulars in Forms E and F and to fill in the certificate of sale below.

15. No claim for certificates under Section 17 of the Act shall be entertained unless these particulars are duly supplied with the shipping bills, and no exemption from assessment shall be allowed in respect of cotton fabrics composed in whole or in part of dutiable yarn and exported by sea unless a return in Form D is submitted monthly by the owner of the mill to the Collector containing particulars of all such cloth woven in the mill.

16. The Collector shall check the particulars in Forms E and F by comparison with the numbers and marks on the bales and may make such additional enquiry with respect to the contents thereof as may appear to him desirable.

17. If the Collector is then satisfied that the contents of the bales have been correctly described, and the dates of production of the yarn for export have been correctly stated, he shall grant a certificate in Form G.

18. The certificate shall ordinarily be handed to the exporter of the bales.

19. A record shall be maintained in the Collector's office of all certificates so issued. But no yarn shall be entitled to exemption from duty, unless the certificate is produced as directed in Rule 5 above.

20. The certificate so produced shall be recorded in the Collector's office.

Drawback.

21. Millowners exporting direct from the mill dutiable yarn on which duty has already been paid, and cloth containing such yarn, shall furnish the Collector monthly with a return in Form D on or before the 15th of the month following that to which the form relates and, at the time of putting in the shipping bills, with the particulars required in Forms H and I respectively.

Sections 19-20.

22. Millowners selling such yarn and cloth for future export by the purchaser shall, unless it is otherwise provided by the contract, be bound to furnish the latter on request with the same particulars in Forms H and I, and to subscribe a certificate at its foot stating to whom and on what date the bales were sold.

23. No claims for drawback shall be entertained, unless these particulars are duly supplied with the shipping bills, and no drawback shall be allowed in respect of cotton fabrics composed, in whole or in part, of dutiable yarn and exported by sea, unless a return in Form D is submitted monthly by the owner of the Mill to the Collector containing particulars of all such cloth woven in the mill.

24. The Collector shall check the particulars in Forms H and I by comparison with the numbers and marks on the bales and the weights of the same.

25. He shall further satisfy himself that the entries in Columns 3, 4, 5 and 9 of the forms are correct by comparing them, or causing them to be compared, with the records of the mill producing the yarn and in which the cloth was manufactured.

26. If after such enquiry as may appear necessary for these purposes, the Collector is satisfied that the contents of the bales have been accurately described and that the requirements of the provisions of the Cotton Duties Act with reference to the grant of drawback on yarn and cloth have been fulfilled, he shall pass an order for payment of drawback after export is complete.

Sections 19-21.

27. In the case of a mill exporting direct yarn or cloth on which duty has been paid, the Collector may credit the amount of drawback against the next monthly demand for duty in event of such duty being payable to him.

28. In all other cases payment shall be made to the exporter of the goods on which drawback is allowed.

Explanation.—The word Collector in Rules 13 to 28 (excluding Rule 20) means the Collector at the port of shipment.

Registers and Records.

29. Every bundle of yarn made up in a mill shall be stamped or ticketed with the date on which it is bundled.

30. For every description of dutiable cloth manufactured in a mill, there shall be recorded a formula in the Form L hereto attached. Copies of these formulas shall be furnished to the Collector from time to time as they are entered in the record, and the original record shall be kept at the mill.

31. Every bale made up at a mill shall be stamped with a consecutive number, which shall be entered at the time of baling in a register to be called the Bale Register.

32. The Bale Register shall show in the case of yarn—

(1) The consecutive number of the bale,

(2) The count of yarn contained,

(3) The date or dates affixed to the bundles in the bale under Rule 29,

(4) The weight of the yarn contained, and

(5) Such additional particulars as the Collector may require.

33. In the case of cloth, the Bale Register shall show—

(1) The consecutive number of the bale,

(2) The kind of cloth contained,

(3) The standard of the cloth recorded under Rule 30,

(4) The number of pieces of cloth,

(5) The weight of the cloth,

(6) The date of production of the yarn,

(7) The date of manufacture of the cloth,

(8) Such additional particulars as the Collector may require.

34. In addition to its consecutive number, each bale shall be stamped with the letters A to L according to the month in which it is made up.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The Cotton Duties Act, 1894.

Return under section 7 of Cotton yarn produced.

PART A.

RETURN made for the_____Mill showing TOTAL OUTTURN of YARN during the month ending_____189 .

1		2	3	4	5
TOTAL OUTTURN.		Total No. of Spindles at work during the month on each count.	Average per Spindle.	Total No. of Spindles idle throughout the month.	REMARKS.
Description.	Weight.				
	lbs.				
1 Mule—					
No. 16 . .					
No. 18 . .					
No. 20 . .					
&c. . .					
2 Ring Yarn—					
No. . .					
No. . .					
No. . .					
&c., . .					
3 Throstle—					
No., &c. . .					

I do hereby declare that I have compared the above particulars with the records and books of my Mill, and that they are, in so far as I can ascertain, accurate and complete.

Dated this day of 189 .

(Signed)

[To be signed by the Millowner, Managing Agent or other principal officer of the Mill.]

The Cotton Duties Act, 1894.

Return under section 7 of Cotton Yarn produced.

PART B.

Particulars of all dutiable Yarns produced at Mill during the month ending 189 .

1	2			3	4	5	6
Description.	PRODUCED (*vide* SECTION 5 OF THE ACT).			Total lbs. produced.	Deduction claimed under Section 14 on account of quantity warehoused.	Deduction claimed under Section 18 on account of quantity exported.	Balance of Yarn dutiable.
	Amount bundled.	Amount woven or otherwise manufactured.	Otherwise passed out of mills.				
Mule—							
No. 21 .							
No. 24 .							
&c. .							
Ring Yarn—							
No. 21 .							
No. 24 .							
&c. .							
Throstle—							Total Yarn Dutiable all counts.
No. 21 .							
&c. .							lbs.

I do hereby declare that I have compared the above particulars with the records and books of my Mill, and that they are, in so far as I can ascertain, accurate and complete.

Dated this day of 189 .

(Signed)

[To be signed by the Millowner, Managing Agent or other principal officer of the Mill.]

Details of shipments*

Date	Nos. of Bales.	Contents.

(*To be filled in at the Collector's Office.)

The Cotton Duties Act, 1894.

Return under section 7 of Cotton Yarn produced.

PART C.

Statement of dutiable Yarn to to be taxed, with amount leviable thereon.

To be filled in by Millowner.		To be filled in at the Collector's Office.			
1	2	3	4	5	6
Count of yarn.	Weight in lbs.	Tariff rate per lb.	Total tariff value.	Duty leviable.	Total duty.
No. 21 . .					
No. 22 . .					
No., &c. . .					

(Signed)

(Signed)

Collector.

Cotton Duties Act, 1894.

FORM D.

(Cloth for Export to Foreign Ports only.)

	1	2	3	4	5
	Kind of Cloth woven.	No. of Bales made up.	Nos. on Bales made up.	No. of Standard or Formula recorded under Rule 30.	Weight.
1					
2					
3					

I do hereby declare that I have compared the above particulars with the books of my Mill, and that they are, in so far as I can ascertain, accurate and complete.

Dated this day of 189 .

(Signed)

[To be signed by the Millowner, Managing Agent or other principal officer fo the Mill.]

Cotton Duties Act, 1894.

E.

For Yarn only.

To

THE COLLECTOR OF BOMBAY.

Please note the following for export per S.S.

on 189 .

1	2	3	4	5	6
No. of Bales and Mark.	Numbers on Bales.	Name of Producing Mill.	Details of Contents, Counts and Weight.	Dates of bundling.	Name of Exporter.
TOTAL ...					

Dated this day of 189 .

(Signed)

Certified that the Bales shown above were sold to

on 189 .

(Signed)

[To be signed by the Milliowner, Managing Agent or other principal officer of the Mill.]

Shipping Bill No. , dated

Cotton Duties Act, 1894.

F.

To

THE COLLECTOR OF BOMBAY.

Please note the following for export per S.S. to on 189 .

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
No. of Bales and Marks.	Numbers on Bales.	Name of Producing Mill.	Details of Contents, Counts and Weights.	Dates of Production.	Name of Exporter.	Bale No.	Weight.	Pieces of Cloth.	Reference to Formula. Number recorded under rule 30.	Name of Mill producing Cloth.	Date of Production of Cloth.
TOTAL...											

Dated this day of 189 .

(Signed)

Certified that the Bales above specified were sold to on 189 .

(Signed)

[To be signed by the Millowner, Managing Agent or other principal officer of the Mill.]

Shipping Bill No. , dated

Cotton Duties Act, 1894.

G. 1 (for Yarn).

CERTIFIED that the YARN shown below was exported to

on 189 , and that the

MILL is entitled to deduct the same from the statement of Dutiable Yarn produced in the month of 189 .

Count.	Weight in lbs.
No. 21	
No. 22	
No., &c.	

(Signed)

Date *Collector.*

G. 2 (for Cloth.)

CERTIFIED that the CLOTH shown below was exported to

on 189 , and that the

MILL is entitled to deduct the dutiable yarn in the same from the statement of Dutiable Yarn produced in the month of 189 .

Description of cloth.	Reference to Formula recorded under Rule 30.	Weight.

(Signed)

Date *Collector.*

Cotton Duties Act, 1894.

H.

To (Yarn only.)

THE COLLETOR OF BOMBAY.

Please allow Drawback on the following Exports per S.S. on

189 .

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
No. of Bales and Marks.	Nos. on Bales.	Name of Producing Mill.	Details of Contents.	Dates of bundling.	Name of Exporter.	Tariff Value of 4.	Duty levied.	Particulars of date of Payment of Duty.

Dated this day of 189 .

(Signed)

Certified that the bales shown above were sold to

on 189 .

(Signed)

[To be signed by the Millowner, Managing Agent or other principal officer of the Mill.]

Shipping Bill No. , dated

Cotton Duties Act, 1894.

FORM I.

To

THE COLLECTOR OF BOMBAY.

Please allow Drawback on the following Exports per S.S. on 189 .

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
No. of Bales and Marks.	Nos. on Bales.	Name of Producing Mill.	Details of Contents.	Dates of Production.	Names of Exporter.	Tariff Value of 4.	Duty levied.	Particulars of Date of Payment of Duty.	Bale No.	Weight.	Pieces of Cloth.	Reference to Formula Number recorded under Rule 30.	Name of Mill producing Cloth.	Date of Production of Cloth.

Dated this day of 189

(Signed)

Certified that the Bales shown above were sold to on 189 .

(Signed)

[To be signed by the Millowner, Managing Agent, or other principal officer of the Mill.]

Shipping Bill No. , dated

FORM K.

Notice of Demand of Payment of Excise Duty under Section 8 (1) of Act XVII of 1894.

No._____

Bombay Collector's Office,

Town Custom House,

_____189 .

Name of Mill_____

Owner_____

For the Month of

_____189 .

Amount Rupees_____

Collector.

FORM K.

Notice of Demand of Payment of Excise Duty under Section 8 (1) of Act XVII of 1894.

No._____

Bombay Collector's Office,

Town Custom House,

_____189 .

To

Take notice that on behalf of Government I hereby demand payment by you of the sum of Rs._____now due and unpaid on account of Excise Duty for the month of_____189 , and that if the above amount be not paid into this Office within ten days after the date of service hereof on you, I shall proceed to obtain payment of the same according to the provisions of the Act.

Collector.

N.B.—No payment will be received after 2-30 P.M. on all week-days except Saturdays, and after 12-30 P.M. on Saturdays.

Cotton Duties Act, 1894.

Rule 30.

L.

1	2	3	4	5		6	7		8	9	10		11			12			13
Formula No.	Sort.	Reed.	Picks in ¼ inch.	Weight of Warp per Piece.		Count of Warp.	Weight of Weft per Piece.		Count of Weft.	No. of Pieces in a Bale.	Weight of Dutiable Yarn in a Bale.		Tariff Rate.			Amount of Duty at 5% in Tariff Rate.			REMARKS.
				lb.	oz.		lb.	oz.			lb.	oz.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	

Appendix C.

FRICTION UNDER THE EXCISE ACT.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *3rd November* 1894.

J. M. CAMPBELL, ESQ., C.S., C.I.E.,
COLLECTOR OF LAND REVENUE, CUSTOMS AND OPIUM,
BOMBAY.

SIR,—I am directed by the Committee of the Association to address you with regard to the manner in which imports of machinery are dealt with by the Customs officials in the Appraisers' Department under the Indian Tariff Act of 1894.

2. Numerous complaints have been laid before the Association, from which it would appear that in many cases component parts of machinery, and without which the machines to which they pertain could not be worked, have been held liable to duty, while in other instances machines have been classed as tools and so made dutiable.

3. My Committee are aware that it would be extremely difficult to lay down any definite rule which would adequately meet the many and various cases arising, and they further consider that it is all but impossible for other than experts in machinery to decide fairly what is or is not machinery and what parts may or may not be essential to the working of machines.

4. Under these circumstances it appears to the Committee that a way in which differences of opinion between importers and the Customs officials could be fairly and promptly disposed of would be the appointment of a Standing Committee of reference composed of say a Government Engineer from the Dockyard, the Locomotive Superintendent of one of the Railways, and a Mechanical Engineer to be nominated by this Association, the decision of any two of the three to be final.

5. The Committee of the Association would be glad to know whether you consider there is any probability of this proposal or some other system on somewhat similar lines being acceptable to Government, as they are very desirous of seeing steps being taken to obviate the existing state of affairs which they consider involves not only an unsettled and possibly an inequitable basis of collecting the import duty but considerable delay and obstruction.

I have, &c.,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

No. C-13860 OF 1894.

FROM
J. M. CAMPBELL, ESQ., C.S., C.I.E.,
COLLECTOR OF LAND REVENUE, CUSTOMS AND OPIUM,
BOMBAY,

TO
THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

BOMBAY CUSTOM HOUSE,
27th November 1894.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 3rd November, asking whether in my opinion Government are likely to approve the proposal that questions regarding machinery under the Tariff and Customs Act should be referred to a Committee, whose opinion should be final, I have the honor

to invite your attention to the letter (copy attached) of the Government of India, dated 4th October 1894, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal. In that letter the Government of India point out that under the Act the settlement of such doubtful points vests in the Chief Customs authority, that is, in Bombay in the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari.

In these circumstances, I see no reason to suppose that Government will approve any proposal for the election of a Committee, such as is contemplated in your letter under reply.

I would notice that if, in the opinion of any members of the Millowners' Association, duty has been charged on machinery which ought to pass free, the parties aggrieved should in the form of appeal bring such matters to the notice of the Commissioner, and if further reference is thought necessary to the Local Government, as is laid down in Sections 188 and 191 of the Sea Customs Act.

I have, the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
J. M. CAMPBELL,
Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT,
SIMLA, *the 4th October* 1894.

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL,
FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

SIR,—I am directed to forward, for the information of the Government of Bengal, copy of a telegram received from the Chamber of Commerce in Calcutta.

The Chamber have not yet given any indication of the points which they wish the Government to refer to a Committee of experts. But the proposal that the Government of India should, without further delay, appoint a Committee to enquire into complaints made to the Chamber of Commerce, the nature of which is not even stated, is one with which it is out of the power of the Government to comply.

I am also to request that it may be pointed out to the Chamber that the Sea Customs Act provides, in the most general way, for appeals from the Collector of Customs to the Board of Revenue, and from it to the Government of Bengal (sections 188 to 191) on the part of any person deeming himself aggrieved. The interposition of the Government of India, in a matter in which the law has provided a regular course of procedure, appears to the Governor-General in Council to require much more ample consideration than any facts as yet made known to the Government render possible.

(Sd.) STEPHEN JACOB,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

Appendix D.

Bill to amend the Indian Companies Act (VI of 1882).

No. 457 of 1895.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,

BOMBAY CASTLE, *19th January* 1895.

To THE SECRETARY, MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,

BOMBAY.

SIR,

I am directed by His Excellency the Governor in Council to forward herewith a copy of the Bill to amend the Indian Companies Act (VI of 1882), with statement of Objects and Reasons, and to request that you will be so good as to favour Government with the opinion of the Millowners' Association on the provisions of the Bill not later than the 5th proximo.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

G. S. CURTIS,

Under Secretary to Government.

A BILL TO

Give power to Companies to make certain alterations in the Instruments under which they are constituted and to amend the Indian Companies Act, 1882.

WHEREAS it is expedient to give to companies power to alter the provisions of the instruments under which they are constituted in certain cases; and whereas it is also expedient to amend section 65 of the Indian Companies Act, 1882; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title and commencement.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Indian Companies (Memorandum of Association) Act, 1895; and

(2) It shall come into force at once.

Sections 3 to 10 to be read with Act VI of 1882.

2. Sections 3 to 10 (both inclusive) shall be read with and taken as part of the Indian Companies Act, 1882.

Definitions.

3. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

(1) the expression "deed of settlement" includes any contract of copartnery or other instrument constituting or regulating a company and not being an Act of Parliament, a Royal Charter or Letters Patent; and

(2) the expression "the Court" means the High Court.

Power for company to alter objects or form of constitution subject to confirmation by Court.

4. Subject to the provisions of this Act, a company registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1882, may, by special resolution, alter the provisions of its memorandum of association or deed of settlement with respect to the objects of the company, so far as may be required for any of the purposes hereinafter specified, or alter the form of its constitution by substituting a memorandum and articles of association for a deed of settlement, either with or without any such alteration as aforesaid with respect to the objects of the company; but in no case shall any such alteration take effect until confirmed on petition by the Court.

Particulars as to which Court must be satisfied before confirmation.

5. Before confirming any such alteration the Court must be satisfied—

(*a*) that sufficient notice has been given to every holder of debentures or debenture stock of the company, and every person or class of persons whose interests will, in the opinion of the Court, be affected by the alteration; and

(*b*) that, with respect to every creditor who in the opinion of the Court is entitled to object, and who signifies his objection in manner directed by the Court, either his consent to the alteration has been obtained or his debt or claim has been discharged or has determined, or has been secured to the satisfaction of the Court:

Provided that the Court may, in the case of any person or class of persons, for special reasons, dispense with the notice required by this section.

Power of Court when confirming to impose terms and make order as to costs.

6. An order confirming any such alteration may be made on such terms and subject to such conditions as to the Court may seem fit, and the Court may make such orders as to costs as it may deem proper.

Discretion conferred on Court.

7. The Court shall, in exercising its discretion under this Act, have regard to the rights and interests of the members of the company, or of any class of those members, as well as to the rights and interests of the creditors, and may, if it shall think fit, adjourn the proceedings in order that an arrangement may be made to the satisfaction of the Court for the purchase of the interests of dissentient members; and the Court may give such directions and make such orders as it may think expedient for the purpose of facilitating any such arrangement or carrying the same into effect:

Provided always that it shall not be lawful to expend any part of the capital of the company in any such purchase.

Ground on which Court may confirm a proposed alteration.

8. The Court may confirm, either wholly or in part, any such alteration as aforesaid with respect to the objects of the company if it appears that the alteration is required in order to enable the company—

(*a*) to carry on its business more economically or more efficiently; or

(*b*) to attain its main purpose by new or improved means; or

(*c*) to enlarge or change the local area of its operations; or

(*d*) to carry on some business or businesses which under existing circumstances may conveniently or advantageously be combined with the business of the company; or

(*e*) to restrict or abandon any of the objects specified in the memorandum of association or deed of settlement.

Registration of order together with memorandum as altered or substituted memorandum and articles, and consequences thereof.

9. (1) Where a company has altered the provisions of its memorandum of association or deed of settlement with respect to the objects of the company, or has altered the form of its constitution by substituting a memorandum and articles of association for a deed of settlement, and such alteration has been confirmed by the Court, an office copy of the order confirming such alteration, together with a printed copy of the memorandum of association or deed of settlement so altered, or together with a printed copy of the substituted memorandum and articles of association (as the case may be), shall be delivered by the company to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies within fifteen days from the date of the order, and the registrar shall register the same, and shall certify under his hand the registration thereof, and his certificate shall be conclusive evidence that all the requisitions of this Act with respect to such alteration and the confirmation thereof have been complied with.

(2) From the date of such registration (but subject to the provisions of this Act) the memorandum or deed of settlement so altered shall be the memorandum of association or deed of settlement of the company, or, as the case may be, such substituted memorandum and articles of association shall apply to the company in the same manner as if the company were a company registered under Part I of the Indian Companies Act, 1882, with such memorandum and articles of association, and the company's deed of settlement shall cease to apply to the company.

Effect of failure to register within three months.

10. No such alteration as aforesaid shall have any operation until registration thereof has been duly effected under the last foregoing section, and, if such registration shall not have been effected within three months next after the date of the order of the Court confirming the alteration, such alteration and order and all proceedings connected therewith shall at the expiration of such period of three months become and be absolutely null and void.

Amendment of section 65 of Act VI of 1882.

11. In section 65 of the Indian Companies Act, 1882, for the words "in such language or languages" the second time they occur the words "in the English language" shall be substituted.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE object of this Bill is to apply the provisions of the Companies (Memorandum of Association) Act, 1890 (53 & 54 Vict., c. 62), to Indian companies. That Act confers upon a company registered under the Companies Acts power, within limits and subject to confirmation by the Court, to alter its objects as defined in its memorandum of association. It also allows of the substitution of a memorandum and articles of association for the deed of settlement in the case of companies which have been legally formed and incorporated in that way. At present a company registered under our Companies Act (VI of 1882) can only alter its memorandum of association to the very limited extent permitted by section 12 of that Act. To attain any extension or modification of its objects, however reasonable, a winding up and reconstruction is the only course which it can adopt. Nor is there at present any provision in the Indian law corresponding to the second part of the Statute above mentioned.

2. As it seems desirable that Indian companies should be placed on an equality with English companies in both the above respects, the present Bill has been prepared. It simply reproduces the provisions of the Statute, the only change being that it substitutes, for the provision subjecting a company failing to register any document as required by the Statute to a penalty of ten pounds for every day of such default, a provision declaring that no such alteration as is provided for in the Bill shall have any operation, until duly registered, and that, if such registration shall not have been effected within three months of the date of the order of the Court confirming the alteration, such alteration and order and all proceedings connected therewith shall become null and void.

3. The opportunity has been taken to provide by the Bill for an amendment in section 65 of the Act, which, as it at present stands, requires a company to have its name mentioned in the vernacular as well as in English in all documents published or signed by or on behalf of the company. The necessity for this procedure has now ceased, and accordingly section 11 of the Bill proposes to require a company's name to be mentioned in English only in such documents in future.

The 9th January, 1895. J. WESTLAND.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,

BOMBAY, *2nd February* 1895.

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,

BOMBAY.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 457 of the 19th ultimo, together with a copy of the "Bill to amend the Indian Companies Act, VI of 1882," and in reply to say that the provisions of the proposed measure meet with the approval of the members of this Association.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

JOHN MARSHALL,

Secretary.

Appendix E.

Rules under the Boiler Act.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 21st May 1894.

No. 1877.—In exercise of the power conferred by sections 4, 7 and 35 of the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act, 1891, and in supersession of any rules heretofore in force under the said Act, the Governor in Council is pleased to frame the following rules for every part of the Presidency in which the said Act is in force, including Aden, *viz.*:—

Preliminary.

1. These rules may be cited as the Bombay Boiler Inspection Rules, 1894.

Short title.

2. In these rules, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context:

Definitions.

(*a*) "the Act" means the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act, 1891;

(*b*) "section" means a section of the said Act;

(*c*) "the Collector" means—

(i) in the City of Bombay, the Collector of Bombay,

(ii) in the Settlement of Aden, the First Assistant Resident, and

(iii) elsewhere, the chief local officer in charge of the Revenue administration of a district;

(*d*) "Aden" means the Settlement of Aden;

(*e*) the "Presidency Proper" includes every part of the Presidency of Bombay other than Aden and the Province of Sind,

"The Presidency" includes the Province of Sind and every other part of the Presidency of Bombay except Aden, and "Mofussil" means any part of the Presidency except the City of Bombay;

(*f*) "Office" means the Bombay Boiler Inspection Office, in which all records in connection with the working of the Act in the area where it is located are to be kept;

(*g*) "Inspection" means the inspection of boilers under the Act, and "inspection fees" mean fees leviable under sections 8 and 17 and these rules;

(*h*) The terms defined in section 3 shall be deemed to have, respectively, the same meaning as is given to them by the Act;

(*i*) words in the singular include the plural and *vice versa*.

Inspector.

3. (1) No Inspector shall undertake any professional work unconnected with his duties under the Act.

Duties and emoluments of Inspectors.

(2) The emoluments of Inspectors shall consist

(*a*) in Aden entirely of inspection fees,

(*b*) in the Presidency entirely of monthly salaries payable by Government.

(3) Inspection fees received in the Presidency shall be placed to the credit of Government.

4. The location and charge of the offices for the undermentioned areas shall be as follows:—

Boiler Inspection Office.

Area.	Location.	Officer in Charge.
For Aden	The Residency Office.	Inspector.
For the Presidency Proper.	The Town Custom House, Bombay.	Senior Inspector.
For Karachi District	Office of Collector.	Collector.
For Hyderabad District.	Do.	Do.

Duties of Senior Inspector.

5. The Senior Inspector shall ordinarily inspect in the City of Bombay. He

(*a*) *shall*, when not engaged in out-door duties,

(i) attend office during usual office hours,

(ii) act under the orders of the Collector of Bombay, and

(iii) make to the Collector of Bombay and to the Collectors of the districts in the Presidency all reports concerning the working of the Act in their respective charges;

(*b*) *may*,

(i) whenever he thinks such a course necessary or desirable, make any particular inspection in any part of the Presidency, in order to supervise the work and proceedings of the Junior Inspectors;

(ii) authorize or direct inspection in the said city by a Junior Inspector.

Aden Inspector's duties.

6. Inspection in Aden shall be conducted by an Inspector who shall

(*a*) act under the orders of the Political Resident, and

(*b*) make reports to that officer through the Collector.

Ordinary duties of Junior Inspectors.

7. (1) Inspections in the mofussil shall ordinarily be made by a Junior Inspector.

(2) All Junior Inspectors in the Presidency shall

(*a*) be subordinate to the Senior Inspector,

(*b*) submit every week to the Senior Inspector copies of their diaries for his information and record,

(*c*) make reports to the Senior Inspector.

Duties of all Inspectors in the Presidency.

8. Every Inspector in the Presidency shall keep the following records :—

(*a*) a diary of the work which he performs from day to day, in which he shall enter

(i) each place visited,

(ii) each work performed by him under the Act,

(iii) the fees earned on account of such work,

(iv) such additional particulars as he or his superior from time to time thinks necessary; and

(*b*) in accordance with such orders as the Collector of Bombay may make requiring statements with regard to boilers liable to inspection under the Act—

(i) an Index,

(ii) a Register,

(iii) Dimension sheets,

(iv) such other statements and records as may, from time to time, be required as aforesaid.

Subordination of Inspectors in the Presidency to Collectors.

9. Every Inspector in the Presidency shall act

(*a*) in respect of travelling and office work, under the orders of the Collector of Bombay;

(*b*) in respect of inspections in the mofussil and any action connected therewith, under the orders of the Collector of the district in which such inspection is required or made.

Duties of Inspectors with respect to Commissions.

10. An Inspector against whose proceedings an appeal is made shall attend every meeting of a Commission appointed under section 5 to hear such appeal, and shall make statements on such matters and submit such plans to the Commission as he thinks necessary, or as shall be called for by the Commission.

Provisions as to inspection of boilers.

11. (1) Inspections shall be carried out in accordance with the separate "Rules for settling the duties of Inspectors."

(2) If the owner or person in charge of a boiler to be examined fails to comply in any material point with any of the provisions of section 9, the Inspector shall defer his inspection and shall report the case to the Collector, or in Bombay, if a Junior Inspector is making the inspection, to the Senior Inspector, for orders.

Fees for inspection.

12. Inspecting fees shall be levied according to the following scale :—

(1) For inspecting each boiler not exceeding	10	N. H. P.	Rs. 15
(2) For inspecting each boiler exceeding 10, but not over..	20	„	„ 20
(3) For inspecting each boiler exceeding 20, but not over..	30	„	„ 30
(4) For inspecting each boiler exceeding 30, but not over..	50	„	„ 40
(5) For inspecting each boiler exceeding	50	„	„ 50

Commission.

Commissions to consist of three members.

13. (1) Elsewhere than Aden, Commissions appointed by Government under section 5 will consist of three members, one of whom shall be President of the Commission.

(2) In Aden the Commission will consist of one person appointed by Government, who shall perform the duties hereinafter imposed on the President of a Commission elsewhere.

(3) The appointments and the terms for which they are respectively to endure will be notified in the *Bombay Government Gazette*.

Meeting of Commissions.

14. Members of Commissions shall assemble at the request of the Collector at his office or at such other place as he may specify whenever necessary for hearing appeals under section 11 or determining questions under section 14, or any matter relating to the Act, and a clerk of the Boiler Office or of the Collector's Office will act as Clerk to the Commission.

Emoluments of Members of Commissions.

15. Every member of a Commission shall be entitled to receive in Bombay a fee of Rs. (30) thirty, and elsewhere of such amount as may from time to time be prescribed by Government for each district, for each meeting of the Commission at which any duty prescribed by the Act is performed by the Commission and which he attends from the beginning to the end thereof. In the mofussil every member of Commission shall also be entitled to travelling expenses, if any have been incurred by him.

Enquiry into misconduct, &c., of Engineers.

16. It shall be the duty of the Collector to inquire into any alleged drunkenness, negligence or serious misconduct on the part of any Engineer in charge of a boiler or boilers of any horse-power, and at the close of such enquiry to make such recommendation to Government with reference to section 24 as he shall think fit.

Manner of marking registry number of boilers.

17. The registry number of every boiler shall be cut in the front plate thereof in such position as shall be pointed out by an Inspector. The device to be so engraved shall consist of the letters R Y above the letters No. divided by a horizontal line, the letters to be followed by the number in figures, the former to be one-half an inch and the latter one and-a-

quarter inch in height, the whole to be enclosed in a rectangular figure one-sixteenth of an inch clear from the letters and figures.

The engraving shall be not less than one-sixty-fourth of an inch deep (*see* specimen).

R Y
——148
No.

Appeals and enquiries under Section 14.

18. An appeal under section 11 shall be made in writing, either in English or in the vernacular.

19. It may either be presented personally to the Collector or sent by post.

20. The petition of appeal shall be accompanied by the original of the reasons given in writing by the Inspector, for the refusal of the certificate or by a certified copy of it.

21. The petition shall state the grounds of appeal against the reasons given by the Inspector for refusing the certificate.

22. On receipt of an appeal forwarded by the Collector, the Commission shall issue a notice to the appellant stating a date not later than that within which the appeal must, under section 12 of the Act, be heard, on which it is proposed to hear the appeal, and informing him that if he wishes to be heard in support of the appeal, or to produce evidence, he must be present either in person or by an authorized agent, with his evidence, on the date specified. The notice shall be sent to such address as shall be entered in the petition of appeal. If the petitioner is not present on the date fixed, the appeal shall be decided in his absence.

23. When it shall appear to the Collector that enquiry should be made with regard to any of the matters mentioned in clauses (*a*), (*b*), or (*c*) of sub-section (1) of section 14, he shall inform the Commission, which shall then take action under the section. The Commission may also take action under the section of its own motion.

24. Notice shall be sent by the Commission to the person regarding whose certificate an enquiry is to be held, specifying briefly the charge made and fixing the date of the enquiry. On such date he may either submit a written statement, or may be present in person or by authorized agent, and he shall be allowed to produce any evidence he may have bearing on the facts under enquiry.

25. The Commission may, at its discretion, summon any witness whose evidence it considers necessary for the purposes of any enquiry held by it.

26. All decisions of the Commission shall be in accordance with the votes of the majority of the members. The President shall have a casting vote.

27. The proceedings of the Commission shall be in writing, and shall be signed by the President. A copy of any order passed shall be given to the person affected by it, if he apply for it, on payment of copying charges and stamp fees.

Enquiries under Section 24 (*1*).

28. If the Collector shall have reason to believe, from any cause whatever, that an enquiry should be made under section 24 (1) with regard to incompetency, drunkenness, serious misconduct or negligence on the part of any Engineer possessing a certificate of competency or service under the Act, he may either make such enquiry personally or cause it to be made by an Assistant or Deputy Collector. The proceedings shall be held in the presence of the Engineer whose conduct forms the subject of the enquiry, and he shall have an opportunity of making any statement he may wish to make and of producing evidence in his defence. The Collector shall forward the proceedings, with the opinion of the officer conducting the enquiry, to Government, with such recommendation with reference to section 24 as he shall think fit.

No. 1877 *A.*—In exercise of the power conferred by section 35 (*a*) of the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act, 1891, the Governor in Council is pleased to frame the following rules for settling the duties of Inspectors under the said Act with respect to the inspection of Steam Boilers in every part of the Bombay Presidency in which the said Act is in force, including Aden, *viz.*:—

Iron Boilers.

1. The Inspector is required by the Act to fix the pressure to be allowed on boilers. In performing this very responsible and onerous duty he must be very careful, as, in the event of accident, it will be necessary for him to prove clearly that he used due caution. On the one hand, he must be careful as regards safety, and, on the other hand, he must not unduly reduce the pressure on a boiler.

2. The Inspector should fix the working pressure for boilers by a series of calculations of the strength of the various parts, and according to the workmanship and material.

In the case of boilers made in India, the Boiler Inspection Department may receive for examination plans and particulars of boilers before the commencement of manufacture, by these means hoping to prevent questions arising after the boilers are finished. The Senior Inspector should receive and report on any plans of boilers intended for use in Bombay or the districts that may be submitted in due course.

When the Inspector has received plans and tracings of new boilers, or of alterations of boilers, and has approved of them, he will of course be careful in making his examination, when the boiler is ready for work, to see that they have been followed out. When he has not had the plans submitted, but is called in to inspect a boiler, he will of course measure the parts, note the

details of construction, and, if necessary, bore the plates to ascertain their thickness, &c., before he gives his certificate.

No Inspector shall declare a boiler to be safe unless (*a*) he is fully informed as to its construction, material and workmanship, or unless (*b*) he is furnished with a certificate *from* a Chief Engineer of a recognised boiler insurance company. He should, therefore, be very careful how he ventures to give a certificate.

3. In the case of new boilers, the Inspector may allow a stress not exceeding 7,000 lbs. per square inch of net section *on* solid iron screwed stays supporting flat surfaces, but the stress should not exceed 5,000 lbs. when the stays have been welded or worked in the fire.

The areas of diagonal stays are found in the following way :—Find the area of a direct stay needed to support the surface, multiply *this area* by the length of the diagonal stay, and divide the product by the length of a line drawn *at right* angles to the surface supported to the end of the diagonal stay ; the quotient will be the area of the diagonal stay required.

When gusset stays are used, their area should be in excess of that found in the above way.

4. When the tops of combustion boxes or other parts of a boiler are supported by solid rectangular girders, the following formula should be used for finding the working pressure to be allowed on the girders assuming that they are not subjected to a greater temperature than the ordinary heat of steam, and in the case of combustion chambers that the ends are fitted to the edges of the tube plate and the back plate of the combustion box.

$$\frac{C \times d^2 \times T}{(W-P)\ D \times L} = \text{Working Pressure.}$$

W = Width of combustion box in inches.

P = Pitch of supporting bolts in inches.

D = Distance between the girders from centre to centre in inches.

L = Length of girder in feet.

D = Depth of *girder* in inches.

T = Thickness of girder in inches.

C = 500 when the girder is fitted with one supporting bolt.

C = 750 when the girder is fitted with two or three supporting bolts.

C = 850 when the girder is fitted with four supporting bolts.

The working pressure for the supporting bolts and for the plate between them should be determined by the rule for ordinary stays.

5. The pressure on plates forming flat surfaces is found by the following formula :—

$$\frac{C \times (T+1)^2}{S-6} = \text{Working Pressure.}$$

T = Thickness of the plate in sixteenths of an inch.

S = Surface supported in square inches.

C = Constant according to the following circumstances.

C=100 when the plates are not exposed to the impact of heat or flame, and the stays are fitted with nuts and washers, the latter being at least three times the diameter of the stay and two-thirds the thickness of the plates they cover.*

C=90 when the plates are not exposed to the impact of heat or flame, and the stays are fitted with nuts only.

C=60 when the plates are exposed to the impact of heat or flame, and steam in contact with the plates, and the stays fitted with nuts and washers, the latter being at least three times the diameter of the stay and two-thirds the thickness of the plates they cover.

C=54 when the plates are exposed to the impact of heat or flame, and steam in contact with the plates, and the stays fitted with nuts only.

C=80 when the plates are exposed to the impact of heat or flame, with water in contact with the plates, and the stays screwed into the plates and fitted with nuts.

C = 60 when the plates are exposed to the impact of heat or flame, with water in contact with the plates, and the stays screwed into the plates, having the ends riveted over to form substantial heads.

C = 36 when the plates are exposed to the impact of heat or flame, and steam in contact with the plates, with the stays screwed into the plates, and having the ends riveted over to form substantial heads.

In cases where plates are stiffened by T or L irons, and a greater pressure is required for the plates than is allowed by the use of the above constants, the case should be submitted for the consideration of the Senior Inspector.

When the riveted ends of screwed stays are much worn or when the nuts are burned, the constant should be reduced, but the Inspector must act according to the circumstances that present themselves at the time of inspection, and it is expected that in cases where the riveted ends of screwed stays in the combustion boxes and furnaces are found in this state, it will be often necessary to reduce the constant 60 to about 36.

The Inspector should not in any case allow a greater compressive stress on the edge of the tube plates than 7,500 lbs. per square inch, which is that used in the following formula :—

$$\frac{(D-d)\ T \times 15{,}000}{W \times D} = \text{Working Pressure.}$$

D=least horizontal distance between centres of tubes in inches.

d=inside diameter of ordinary tubes in inches.

T=thickness of tube plate in inches.

W=extreme width of combustion box in inches from front of tube plate to back of fire-box, or distance between combustion box tube plates when boiler is double ended and the box common to the furnaces at both ends.

6. Having regard to many cases in which serious defects have been discovered, the Inspector should take care that boilers, the outside of which cannot be seen, are cleared of all covering and fittings for inspection whenever the Inspector considers it necessary. It will often be found necessary to reduce the pressure, unless the boilers are partially cleared from their

* If the diameter of riveted washers be at least 2-3rds the pitch of the stays, and the thickness not less than the plates they cover, the constants may be increased to 150.

When doubling plates are fitted of the same thickness as the plates they cover, and not less in width than 2-3rds the pitch of the stays, the constants may be increased to 160.

seats to enable the Inspector to judge of their condition. If the owners in any special case have any good reasons for not wishing to clear them when the Inspector requires it, the Inspector should submit the whole case in detail to the Senior Inspector for his consideration. The Inspector must recollect that he is not to certify as sufficient any boiler respecting which he cannot thoroughly satisfy himself.

The Inspector should record in his inspection book the dates on which boilers are inspected, when and to what extent cleared from brick work, and whether the boilers were set or not when examined, and, if not set, where they were examined. Boilers which have been cleared should in all cases be subjected to the hydraulic test before the brick work is rebuilt.

7. Boilers well constructed, well designed and made of good material should have an advantage in the matter of working pressure over boilers inferior in any of the above respects, as unless this is done the superior boiler is placed at a disadvantage, and good workmanship and material will be discouraged. The following rules are, therefore, prescribed.

When cylindrical boilers are made of the best material with all the rivet holes drilled in place and all the seams fitted with double butt straps, each of at least five-eighths the thickness of the plates they cover, and all the seams at least double riveted with rivets having an allowance of not more than 75 per cent. over the single shear and provided that the boilers have been open to inspection during the whole period of construction, then 5 may be used as the factor of safety. The tensile strength of the iron is to be taken as equal to 47,000 lbs. per square inch with the grain, and 40,000 lbs. across the grain. But when the above conditions are not complied with, the additions in the following scale must be added to the factor 5, according to the circumstances of each case :—

A†	·15	To be added when all the holes are fair and good in the longitudinal seams, but drilled out of place after bending.
B†	·3	To be added when all the holes are fair and good in the longitudinal seams, but drilled out of place before bending.
C	·3	To be added when all the holes are fair and good in the longitudinal seams, but punched after bending instead of drilled.
D	·5	To be added when all the holes are fair and good in the longitudinal seams, but punched before bending.
E*	·75	To be added when all the holes are not fair and good in the longitudinal seams.
F	·1	To be added if the holes are all fair and good in the circumferential seams, but drilled out of place after bending.
G†	·15	To be added if the holes are fair and good in the circumferential seams, but drilled before bending.
H	·15	To be added if the holes are fair and good in the circumferential seams, but punched after bending.
I†	·2	To be added if the holes are fair and good in the circumferential seams, but punched before bending.
J*	·2	To be added if the holes are not fair and good in the circumferential seams.
K	·2	To be added if double butt straps are not fitted to the longitudinal seams, and the said seams are lap and double riveted.
L	·1	To be added if double butt straps are not fitted to the longitudinal seams, and the said seams are lap and treble riveted.
M	·3	To be added if only single butt straps are fitted to the longitudinal seams, and the said seams are double riveted.
N	·15	To be added if only single butt straps are fitted to the longitudinal seams and the said seams are treble riveted.
O	·1	To be added when any description of joint in the longitudinal seams is single riveted.
P	·1	To be added if the circumferential seams are fitted with single butt straps and are double riveted.
Q	·2	To be added if the circumferential seams are fitted with single butt straps and are single riveted.
R	·1	To be added if the circumferential seams are fitted with double butt straps and are single riveted.
S	·1	To be added if the circumferential seams are lap joints and are double riveted.
T	·2	To be added if the circumferential seams are lap joints and are single riveted.
U	·25	To be added when the circumferential seams are lap, and the stakes of plates are not entirely under or over.
V‡	·3	To be added when the boiler is of such a length as to fire from both ends, or is of unusual length, as in the case of flue boilers; and the circumferential seams fitted as described opposite P, R, and S, but of course when the circumferential seams are as described opposite Q and T V ·3 will become V ·4.
W*	·4	To be added if the seams are not properly crossed.
X*	·4	To be added when the iron is in any way doubtful and the Inspector is not satisfied that it is of the best quality.
Y††	1·65	To be added if no certificate is produced from a Chief Engineer of a recognized Boiler Insurance Company or if the boiler was not open to inspection during the whole period of its construction by the Inspectors of any recognized Boiler Insurance Company.

Where marked * the factor of safety should be increased still further if the workmanship or material is very doubtful or is very unsatisfactory.

†When the holes are to be rimered, or bored out in place, the case should be submitted to the Senior Inspector as to the reduction or omission of A, B, G, and I as heretofore.

‡When boilers are comparatively short, the cases should be submitted to the Senior Inspector for consideration as to the omission of V as heretofore.

When the circumferential seams are double strapped and double riveted or lapped and treble riveted, and the calculated strength not less than 65 per cent. of the solid plate V, ·3 may be omitted as heretofore.

The strength of ordinary joints is found by the following method :—

$$\frac{(\text{Pitch} \times \text{Diameter of rivet}) \times 100}{\text{Pitch}} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Percentage of strength of} \\ \text{plate at joint as compared} \\ \text{with the solid plate.} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\frac{(\text{Area of rivet} \times \text{No. of rows of rivets}) \times 100}{\text{Pitch} \times \text{thickness of plate}} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Percentage of} \\ \text{strength of rivets} \\ \text{as compared with} \\ \text{the solid plates.} \S \end{array} \right.$$

§ If the rivets are exposed to double shear, multiply the percentage as found by 1·75

Then take iron as equal to 47,000 lbs. per square inch and use the smaller of the two percentages as the strength of the joint, and adopt the factor of safety as found from the preceding scale.

(47,000 × percentage of strength of joint) × twice the thickness of the plate in inches.
Inside diameter of the boiler in inches × factor of safety = Pressure to be allowed per square inch on the safety-valves.

In the case of ordinary zigzag riveting the strength through the plate diagonally between the rivets, when diagonal pitch $= \frac{6}{10}$ horizontal pitch $+ \frac{4}{10}$ diameter of rivet.

Plates that are drilled in place must have been taken apart and the burr taken off and the holes slightly countersunk from the outside.

Butt straps must have been cut from plates and not from bars, and must be of as good a quality as the shell plates, and for the longitudinal seams must be cut across the fibre. The rivet holes may have been punched or drilled when the plates are punched or drilled out of place, but when drilled in place must have been taken apart and the burr taken off and slightly countersunk from the outside.

When single butt straps are used and the rivet holes in them punched, they must be one-eighth thicker than the plates they cover.

The diameter of the rivets must not be less than the thickness of the plates of which the shell is made, but it will be found when the plates are thin, or when lap joints or single butt straps are adopted, that the diameter of the rivets should be in excess of the thickness of the plates.

Dished ends must be stayed as flat surfaces; but when they are theoretically equal to the pressure needed, when considered as portions of spheres, the stays when solid may have a stress of 14,000 lbs. per square inch of net section, but the stress should not exceed 10,000 lbs. when the stays have been welded or worked in the fire.

Truly hemispherical ends subjected to internal pressure may be allowed double the pressure that is suitable for a cylinder of the same diameter and thickness.

All man-holes and openings must be stiffened with compensating rings of at least the same effective sectional area as the plates cut out, and in no case should the plate rings be less in thickness than the plates to which they are attached. The openings in the shells of cylindrical boilers should have their shorter axes placed longitudinally. It is very desirable that the compensating rings round openings in flat surfaces be made of L or T iron. Cast-iron doors are not to be passed.

The neutral part of boiler shells under steam domes must be efficiently stiffened and stayed, as serious accidents have arisen from the want of such precautions.

8. New boilers are to be tested by hydraulic pressure according to the following scale.

Boilers intended to work up to 100 lbs. pressure per square inch or any pressure below that are to be tested to double the working pressure.

Above lbs.	102	*up to* lbs.	125	to be tested to lbs.	*200*
,,	125	,,	150	,,	230
,,	150	,,	175	,,	250
,,	175	,,	200	,,	270
,,	200	,,	225	,,	290
,,	225	,,	250	,,	310
,,	250	,,	275	,,	330
,,	275	,,	300	,,	350

Any boilers intended for working pressure above these to be tested to not less than 50 lbs. above such working pressure.

In the case of old boilers, the Inspector must use his own judgment as to the necessary pressure to be applied.

9. Circular furnaces with the longitudinal joints welded or made with a butt strap.

$$\frac{90{,}000 \times \text{the square of the thickness of the plate in inches}}{(\text{Length in feet} \times 1) \times \text{diameter in inches.}}$$

= working pressure per square inch, provided it does not exceed that found by the following formula:—

$$\frac{8{,}000 \times \text{thickness in inches}}{\text{diameter in inches.}} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Working pressure per} \\ \text{square inch.} \end{array} \right.$$

The second formula limits the crushing stress on the material to 4,000 lbs. per square inch.

The length is to be measured between the rings if the furnace is made with rings.

If the longitudinal joints instead of being butted are lap-jointed in the ordinary way, then 75,000 is to be used instead of 90,000, excepting only where the lap is bevelled and so made as to give the flues the form of a *true* circle, when 80,000 may be used.

When the material or the workmanship is not of the best quality, the constants given above must be reduced, that is to say, the 90,000 will become 80,000, the 80,000 will become 70,000, the 70,000 will become 60,000; when neither the material nor the workmanship is of the best quality, such constants will require to be further reduced, according to circumstances and the judgment of the Inspector, as in the case of old boilers. One of the conditions of best workmanship is that the joints are double riveted with double butt straps, or single riveted with double butt straps, and the holes drilled after the bending is done and when in place and the plates afterwards taken apart, the burr on the holes taken off and the holes slightly countersunk from the *outside*.*

The working pressure for corrugated furnaces, practically circular and machine made, provided the plane parts at the ends do not exceed 6 inches in length, and the plates are not less than $\frac{5}{16}$ inch thick, should not be greater than found by the following formula:—

$$\frac{9{,}000 \times \text{thickness in inches}}{\text{Mean diameter in inches}} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Working pressure per} \\ \text{square inch.} \end{array} \right.$$

* The following examples will serve to show the application of the constants for the different cases that may arise:—

Furnaces with butt joints and drilled rivet holes.	90,000 where the longitudinal seams are welded.
	90,000 where the longitudinal seams are double riveted and fitted with single butt straps.
	80,000 where the longitudinal seams are single riveted and fitted with single butt straps.
	90,000 where the longitudinal seams are single riveted and fitted with double butt straps.
Furnaces with butt joints and punched rivet holes.	85,000 where the longitudinal seams are double riveted and fitted with single butt straps.
	75,000 where the longitudinal seams are single riveted and fitted with single straps.
	85,000 where the longitudinal seams are single riveted and fitted with double butt straps.
Furnaces with lapped joints and drilled rivet holes.	80,000 where the longitudinal seams are double riveted and bevelled.
	70,000 where the longitudinal seams are double riveted and not bevelled.
	70,000 where the longitudinal seams are single riveted and bevelled.
	65,000 where the longitudinal seams are single riveted and not bevelled.
Furnaces with lapped joints and punched rivet holes.	75,000 where the longitudinal seams are double riveted and bevelled.
	70,000 where the longitudinal seams are double riveted and not bevelled.
	65,000 where the longitudinal seams are single riveted and bevelled.
	60,000 where the longitudinal seams are single riveted and not bevelled.

In the case of upright fire boxes of donkey or similar boilers, 10 per cent. should be deducted from the constants given above, applicable to the respective classes of work.

Steel Boilers.

10. For Steel Boilers the rules for iron boilers may be increased as follows :—

The constants for flat surfaces when they are supported by stays screwed into the plate and riveted, 10 per cent. The constants for flat surfaces when they are supported by stays screwed into the plate and nutted, or when the stays are nutted in the steam space, 25 per cent. This is also applicable to the constants for flat surfaces stiffened by riveted washers or doubling strips, and supported by nutted stays.

The constants for combustion box girders, 10 per cent.

Boilers—General.

11. Small boilers must be surveyed and be fitted the same way as the main boilers, and have a water and steam gauge, and all other fittings complete, and as regards safety valves, must comply with the same regulations as the main boilers.

12. No boilers or steam chamber is to be so constructed, fitted, or arranged so that the escape of steam from it through the safety-valve can be wholly, or partially, intercepted by the action of any other valve.

A stop-valve must always be fitted between the boiler and the steam pipe, and where two or more boilers are connected with a steam receiver or superheater, between each boiler and the superheater or steam receiver. The object of this is obvious, *viz.*, to avoid the failure of all the boilers through the failure of one. The necks of stop valves should be as short as practicable.

13. Each boiler must be fitted with a glass water-gauge, at least two test cocks, and steam-gauge, that is to say, each boiler must be fitted with all fittings as complete as if there were only one boiler. When a factory has more than one boiler, and these boilers are fitted with stop-valves, each boiler must be treated as a separate one, and have all the requisite fittings.

14. On every inspection of a steam boiler, the Inspector shall, if the boiler is large enough, go inside it, and make a thorough examination of it.

When the boilers are not large enough for the Inspector to get into, he should see them tested by hydraulic pressure at every annual inspection at least. The hydraulic test should also be applied at every inspection if the Inspector consider it necessary.

Whenever it is only removeable stays that prevent getting in, he must order their removal, and he must see them properly replaced before granting his declaration.

If any part of a main boiler near the uptake fireboxes or furnaces is so constructed that the Inspector cannot examine it, he is not to give a declaration, but shall report the case to the Senior Inspector.

If for special reasons, and for special reasons only, the Inspector cannot go inside a small boiler, he must distinctly state on the face of his declaration his reasons for not being able to do so.

15. If the boiler is too hot for the Inspector to examine the inside efficiently ; and with safety and convenience, he should decline to examine the boiler, and absolutely refuse to grant a certificate, until he can make an efficient internal examination.

16. Before testing a boiler the Inspector shall examine it, take the necessary measurements, and calculate what the working pressure should be in accordance with the regulations, and only test it with reference to that pressure in accordance with Rule 8. If the test is not satisfactory, the pressure must be proportionately reduced.

This course will enable any necessary alterations to be made by the owners and prevent delay or disappointment. The Inspector who grants the certificate should not increase the working pressure without first consulting the Senior Inspector.

The Inspector who grants the certificate must examine the boilers thoroughly, and in the absence of special instructions from the Senior Inspector, will be held responsible for the pressure allowed.

17. The Inspector shall see all new boilers and boilers that have been cleaned for a thorough repair, tested by hydraulic pressure, in accordance with Rule 8 previous to the boilers being set, and before they are covered in, to test the workman-

ship, &c.; but the working pressure is to be determined by the strength of stays, thickness of plates, and strength of riveting, &c., and not by the hydraulic test.

The hydraulic test should in no case exceed twice the calculated working pressure of the boiler, and it is never to be applied until the boiler has been examined and until the strength has been calculated, from the necessary measurements taken from the boiler itself.

When the boilers are set the Inspector may, at any time he thinks it necessary, before he gives a certificate, have them tested by hydraulic pressure to satisfy himself as to any doubtful part, or of places not easy of access, care being taken in the case of old boilers not to overstrain them; but the test must always exceed the working pressure.

The hydraulic test should before a certificate is granted be applied to all boilers that have not previously had a working certificate.

When a boiler is partially inspected by one Inspector, and the inspection is completed and a certificate granted by another, if the Inspector who witnesses the test of the boiler by hydraulic pressure has an opportunity of examining it inside and outside after the test, such Inspector should determine the pressure to be allowed on the boiler in question, taking care to inform the makers, owners, or agents, and the Inspector who is ultimately to grant a certificate, what pressure should in his opinion be allowed on it. In the event of the original Inspectors having no opportunity to examine the boiler inside and out after the hydrostatic test, *the Inspector* must re-test the boiler by water and examine the boiler inside and out before determining the working pressure and granting a certificate.

The amount of the hydraulic pressure test, and the date on which it was last applied to the boiler, should be inserted in the Inspector's certificate, and recorded in the dimension sheet of that boiler.

Inspectors should pay particular attention to the examination and testing of steam pipes and economisers.

In all cases in which a socket expansion joint is fitted to a bent steam pipe, the Inspector should require a fixed gland and bolts to be fitted in order to prevent the end of the pipe being forced out of the socket. This regulation should be complied with in all cases of bent pipes fitted with socket expansion joints. Fixed glands and bolts should be fitted to the expansion joints of straight steam pipes, as cases have occurred particularly with small straight pipes, in which the ends of the pipes have been forced out of the sockets.

18. In all boilers in which the Inspectors find that cast-iron is employed in such a manner as to be subject to the pressure of steam or water, they shall report the circumstances to the Senior Inspector, in order that they may receive instructions how to act. Cast-iron must not be used for stays, and Inspectors should discourage the use of cast-iron saddles for boilers.

19. A pressure once allowed on a boiler is not, *under any circumstances whatever*, to be increased unless the Inspector has previously written for and obtained the sanction of the Senior Inspector.

In case an Inspector is of opinion that an increased pressure may with safety be allowed, he shall communicate with the Inspector who last inspected the boiler; and if, on learning the reasons why the existing pressure was formerly allowed, the Inspector is still of opinion that it may be increased, he should communicate all the facts of the case to the Senior Inspector; but, as above stated, the pressure shall not in any case be increased until the question has been decided by him.

Safety-valves.

20. The Inspectors are instructed that in all *new boilers*, and whenever *alterations can be easily made*, the safety-valve and stop-valve should be placed directly on the boiler; and the neck, or part between the valve and the flange which is bolted on to the boiler, should be as short as possible.

The Inspector should note that it is not intended by this instruction that old boilers which have been previously passed with such an arrangement should be thrown out of work for the alterations to be carried out.

Of course in any case in which an Inspector is of opinion that it is positively dangerous to have a length of pipe between the boilers and the safety-valve, it is his duty at once to insist on the requisite alterations being made before granting a declaration.

The Inspector shall declare, amongst other things, the limits of the weight to be placed on the safety-valves, and that the safety-valves are such and in such condition as required by the Act.

21. The area per square foot of fire grate surface of safety-valves, or (when there is more than one safety-valve on the boiler) the combined area of the safety-valves should be not less than that given in the following tables opposite the boiler pressure intended, provided the valves are not less than two inches in diameter. This applies to new boilers which have not received working certificate.

In ascertaining the fire grate area, the length of the grate should be measured from the inner edge of the dead plate to the front of the bridge, and the width from side to side of the furnace on the top of the bars at the middle of their length.

If there is only one safety-valve on a *main* boiler, the Inspector should not grant a certificate without first referring the case to the Senior Inspector for special instructions.

In the case of small boilers, if it is wished to fit valves smaller than two inches diameter, the case should be submitted for the consideration of the Senior Inspector.

SAFETY-VALVE AREAS.

Boiler Pressure.	Area of Valve per square foot of Fire grate.	Boiler Pressure.	Area of Valve per square foot of Fire grate.	Boiler Pressure.	Area of Valve per square foot of Fire grate.
lbs.	Sq. inch.	lbs.	Sq. inch.	lbs.	Sq. inch.
15	1·250	77	·407	139	·243
16	1·209	78	·403	140	·241
17	1·171	79	·398	141	·240
18	1·136	80	·394	142	·238
19	1·102	81	·390	143	·237
20	1·071	82	·386	144	·235
21	1·041	83	·382	145	·234
22	1·013	84	·378	146	·232
23	·986	85	·375	147	·231
24	·961	86	·371	148	·230
25	·937	87	·367	149	·228
26	·914	88	·364	150	·227
27	·892	89	·360	151	·226
28	·872	90	·357	152	·224
29	·852	91	·353	153	·223
30	·833	92	·350	154	·221
31	·815	93	·347	155	·220
32	·797	94	·344	156	·219
33	·781	95	·340	157	·218
34	·765	96	·337	158	·216
35	·750	97	·334	159	·215
36	·735	98	·331	160	·214
37	·721	99	·328	161	·213
38	·707	100	·326	162	·211
39	·694	101	·323	163	·210
40	·681	102	·320	164	·209
41	·669	103	·317	165	·208
42	·657	104	·315	166	·207
43	·646	105	·312	167	·206
44	·635	106	·309	168	·204
45	·625	107	·307	169	·203
46	·614	108	·304	170	·202
47	·604	109	·302	171	·201
48	·595	110	·300	172	·200
49	·585	111	·297	173	·199
50	·576	112	·295	174	·198
51	·568	113	·292	175	·197
52	·559	114	·290	176	·196
53	·551	115	·288	177	·195
54	·543	116	·286	178	·194
55	·535	117	·284	179	·193
56	·528	118	·281	180	·192
57	·520	119	·279	181	·191
58	·513	120	·277	182	·190
59	·506	121	·275	183	·189
60	·500	122	·273	184	·188
61	·493	123	·271	185	·187
62	·487	124	·269	186	·186
63	·480	125	·267	187	·185
64	·474	126	·265	188	·184
65	·468	127	·264	189	·183
66	·462	128	·262	190	·182
67	·457	129	·260	191	·181
68	·451	130	·258	192	·181
69	·446	131	·256	193	·180
70	·441	132	·255	194	·179
71	·436	133	·253	195	·178
72	·431	134	·251	196	·177
73	·426	135	·250	197	·176
74	·421	136	·248	198	·176
75	·416	137	·246	199	·175
76	·412	138	·245	200	·174

22. The Inspector in his examination of the boilers and appurtenances is particularly to direct his attention to the safety-valves, and whenever he considers it necessary, he is to satisfy himself as to the pressure on the boiler by actual trial.

The Inspector is to fix the limits of the weight to be placed on the safety-valves, and the responsibility of issuing a certificate before he is fully satisfied on the point is very grave. The law places on the Inspector the responsibility of "declaring" that the boilers are in his judgment sufficient with the weights he states. The Inspector is to examine the whole of the valves, weights, and springs at every inspection.

The responsibility of seeing to the efficiency of the mode by which the valves are fitted so as to be as much as practicable under the control of the Engineer when steam is up, rests with the Inspector.

The safety-valve should be fitted with lifting gear, which should in all cases be arranged so that it can be worked by hand.

Care should be taken that the safety-valves have a lift equal to at least one-fourth their diameter; that the openings for the passage of steam to and from the valves, including the waste steam pipe, should each have an area not less than the area of valves required, and that each valve-box has a drain pipe fitted at its lower part. In the case of lever valves, if the lever is not bushed with brass, the pins must be of brass; iron and iron working together must not be passed. Too much care cannot be devoted to seeing that there is proper lift and free means of escape of waste steam, as it is obvious that unless the lift and means for escape of waste steam are ample, the effect is the same as reducing the area of the valve or putting on an extra load. The valve seats should be secured by studs and nuts.

The Inspectors are, as far as is in their power, to make these points generally known to the owners of Steam Boilers.

23. When the Inspector has determined the amount of pressure, he is to see the valves weighted accordingly and the weights or springs fixed in such a manner as to preclude the possibility of their shifting or in any way increasing the pressure. The limit of the weight on the valves is to be inserted in the declaration, and should it at any time come to an Inspector's knowledge that the weights or the loading of the valves have been shifted, or otherwise altered, or that the valves have been in any way interfered with, so as to increase the pressure, without the sanction of the Senior Inspector, he is at once to report the facts.

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,

G. W. VIDAL,

Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

Appendix F.

Draft Rule under the Indian Factories Act.

AHMEDABAD, 19*th July* 1894.

MY DEAR MR. MARSHALL,

I wish to know what is the practice in Bombay mills as to the maximum hours of work for women. In clause 2 of section 6 of the Factories Act, it is provided that "no woman shall be *actually* employed in any factory for more than eleven hours," and in clause 2 of section 10, "a woman shall not be deemed to be actually employed within the meaning of section 6 during any such interval." In this city we are employing women for eleven hours exclusive of intervals of rest. But the Inspector says we should include the intervals of rest (1½ hours), which leaves 9½ hours for actual work. I think our practice is according to the wording of the Act.

If any other construction can be put, will you kindly explain to me.

Trusting to be excused for the trouble,—Yours sincerely.

MADHAVLAL RUNCHORLAL.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 30*th July* 1894.

MY DEAR MR. MADHAVLAL,

In reply to your letter of the 19th instant, I have to say that I consider the reading of the Factories Act by the Inspector as regards the employment of women in mills is incorrect, and that you are entitled to employ women at *actual work* for eleven (11) hours, provided they have a rest of 1½ hours during the time of their *attendance* at the mill.

This is the practice in Bombay as I have ascertained by enquiry from the Committee of the Millowners' Association, and, in support of this, I send you the notice under which women are employed at the Manockjee Petit Mill.—Yours faithfully,

JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 1st October 1894.

No. 3698.—The following draft of a rule which it is proposed to make under clause (*c*) of sub-section (1) of section 18 of the Indian Factories Act, 1881, as amended by the Indian Factories Act, 1891, as an addition to No. 9 of the rules made under the said Act amended as aforesaid and published in the Notification mentioned in the margin, is published for the information of persons interested, that is to say,—

No. 2079 at *Bombay Government Gazette* for 1892, Part I, pages 539 to 541.

To Rule No. 9 of the said Rules there shall be added the following, viz.:—

"And no occupier of a factory shall cause or suffer any rubbish, filth or débris to be accumulated or to remain on any premises under his control, of such a nature or in such a position as that effluvia therefrom can arise within such factory."

2. Notice is hereby given that the aforesaid draft rule will be taken into consideration on or after the 15th December 1894, and that any objections or suggestions which may be received by the Chief Secretary to Government in the General Department before that date will be considered by the Governor in Council.

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council.

G. W. VIDAL,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

Appendix G.

Increase of Halalcore Tax on Mills.

No. 14957 of 1894-95.

FROM

SURGEON-LIEUT.-COL. T. S. WEIR,
Acting Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay,

TO

THE SECRETARY,
Millowners' Association.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
BOMBAY, 1*st October* 1894.

SIR,

With reference to the correspondence ending with your letter dated 1st May last, I have the honour to inform you that Government have since paid bills amounting to over Rs. 20,000 for special halalcore charges in respect of Government buildings. The charges, as your Association have, I believe, already been informed, were calculated on the same principles as have been adopted in calculating the charges in respect of mills.

I have therefore to request that you will please place before the Association for early settlement the question of payment by the several mills of the revised charges and the difference between the revised charges and the old charges in cases where payment of the latter has been made as agreed to by the Association.—I have, &c.,

T. S. WEIR,
Acting Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 12*th October* 1894.

THE ACTING MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER FOR THE CITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I have laid before the Committee of the Millowners' Association your letter No. 14957 of the 1st instant; and in reply I am directed to say that it does not appear to them that the fact of Government having paid Municipal bills for special halalcore service to the extent of Rs. 20,000 in any way settles the matters at issue as between owners and agents of mills and the Municipality. The point at which the previous correspondence on the subject of the increased assessment for halalcore service to mills rested was that the Municipal Commissioner had submitted to Government a lengthy report on the whole subject, and, on receipt of a reply to this report, a further communication was promised to the Association. My Committee accordingly direct me to ask whether such a reply has been received, and if so, whether you would have the goodness to place it at their disposal.—I have, &c.,

JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

No. 16985 of 1894-95.

FROM

SURGEON-LIEUT.-COL. T. S. WEIR,
Acting Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay,

TO

THE SECRETARY,
Millowners' Association.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
BOMBAY, 22*nd October* 1894.

SIR,

With reference to your letter of 12th instant, I have the honour to forward herewith copy of para. 2 of Government Resolution No. 327 of 31st January 1894 on the subject of the special halalcore charge. I have to request that you will inform me at an early date of the decision of the Association.—I have, &c.,

T. S. WEIR,
Acting Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.

Halalcore Tax: Levy of, by the Bombay Municipality on certain Medical Institutions in Bombay.

No. 327.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, *29th January* 1894.

* * * * * * * *

RESOLUTION— * * * * * * * *

2. The payment of the halalcore tax claimed by the Municipality and of similar charges in future is sanctioned subject to the acceptance of the charge by the Executive Engineer as required by Article 98 (*o*) of the Civil Account Code.

* * * * * * * *

W. L. HARVEY,
Under Secretary to Government.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *9th November* 1894.

SURGEON-LIEUT.-COL. T. S. WEIR,
Acting Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

SIR,

I have laid before the Committee of this Association your letter No. 16985 of the 22nd ultimo, with reference to which I am directed again to point out to you that the Government Resolution No. 327 of 29th January 1894 (a copy of which you enclose) has no real bearing on the point at issue as between the Municipality and the Association. The correspondence between the Municipal Commissioner and the Association was carried on long subsequent to that date, and, as already mentioned, the matter in dispute remained open pending the reply of Government to a report made by the Municipal Commissioner on the subject in terms of the following demi-official letter from Mr. H. A. Acworth, C. S., to the President of the Association, dated 5th October 1893:—

> "If you have no objection, I should like to postpone seeing your deputation again about "the halalcore tax pending an answer from Government to a long report I have "written them on the subject. Their reply may throw some fresh light on a "difficult subject, particularly as they are likely to consult the Advocate-General. "In the meantime of course the special charges against the mills will be hung up "so that you shall not be prejudiced by the delay."

2. If this reply has been received, the Committee desire me to ask for a copy of same. Meanwhile I am to add the Association are not prepared to recommend members to pay the enhanced rates demanded.—I have, &c.,

JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

No. 19884 OF 1894-95.

FROM

H. A. ACWORTH, ESQ., C.S.,

Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay,

TO

THE SECRETARY,

Millowners' Association.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
BOMBAY, *26th November* 1894.

SIR,

Referring to your letter of 9th instant, I have the honour to say that halalcore bills against Government are being now paid on the strength of the Government Resolution of 29th January 1894, copy of the 2nd para. of which has been sent to you. I now forward a complete copy of that Resolution and also a copy of Resolution No. 2275 of 18th June 1894. I do not see why the settlement of the question at issue between the Municipality and your Association should any longer be deferred. I was at first doubtful as to the scope of the Government Resolution No. 2275 now sent to you and addressed an enquiry to Government as to whether I was to regard it as tantamount to an order that the bills should be paid, in reply to which I was told that the object was to enable the departments concerned to enquire into and verify the claims of the Municipality with a view to the ultimate settlement thereof. This ultimate settlement is now proceeding, the whole of the bills against, for instance, the Secretariat, High Court, Post and Telegraph Offices, &c., all in the occupation of the Secretary of State, having been paid. I take it therefore that the Municipal view of the principle at issue has been accepted by Government, who, as you will observe from the preamble to the Government Resolution No. 327, consulted the Advocate-General. I should, under these circumstances, not be justified in letting the enhanced charges against mills remain any longer in abeyance and shall be glad to know what course you propose to take. I do not understand the quotation in your letter of 9th instant from a so-called "demi-official letter" of mine to the President of the Association, as I have no copy of it on my files.—I have, &c.,

H. A. ACWORTH,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.

Halalcore Tax: Levy of, by the Bombay Municipality on certain Medical Institutions in Bombay.

No. 327.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT,

Bombay Castle, 29th January 1894.

Letter from the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, No. 6921, dated 4th November 1892:—

"The Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes, Bombay, has called on the officers in charge of the European General Hospital, Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital, Kama and Allbless Hospitals and the Jaffar Suleman Dispensary to pay the halalcore tax as detailed in the margin. I have the honour to submit the claims of the Municipality to Government, as I am uncertain if the claim is legally due. This is the first occasion such a charge has been made, and it amounts to Rs. 2,412-3-0 without the claim against

The European General Hospital, from 1st October 1891, at Rs. 50-7-6 per mensem.
The Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital, from 1st October 1891 at Rs. 59-13-0 per mensem.
The Kama and Allbless Hospitals, from 1st October 1891, at Rs. 23-11-5 per mensem.
The Jaffar Suleman Dispensary, from 1st April 1889 to 30th September 1891, at Rs. 20-4-0 half-yearly, and from 1st October 1891, at Rs. 3-6-3 per mensem.

the other hospitals, *viz.*, the Jamsetji Jijibhai, Eye, Obstetric, and Women and Children. I have looked at the new Municipal Act, and I cannot make out that the Municipality has any legal right to charge the hospitals a tax for the repair of the sewers. The Municipality renders no halalcore service to these hospitals. It seems to me that under the circumstances Government should take legal opinion, unless the matter has been already decided."

Letter from the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, No. 7308, dated 21st November 1892, submitting in continuation of his office No. 6921, dated the 4th November 1892, a letter No. 645, dated 16th November 1892, from the Senior Medical Officer in charge Jamsetji Jijibhai Hospital, together with the attached correspondence (exclusive of the bills), regarding the payment of the halalcore cess, for the orders of Government.

Letter from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, No. 20516, dated 23rd December 1892, stating as follows:—

"With reference to memorandum No. 4103 of 10th November last, General Department, I have the honour to state that the exemption allowed by section 143 of the Municipal Act refers only to the General Tax, and the Act nowhere provides for the exemption of any premises from the payment of the water and halalcore taxes which are leviable on all buildings and lands in the city under section 140, sub-section (*b*) of which section also enacts that the halalcore tax is to cover the cost, not only of the manual agency employed, but of 'maintaining and repairing the Municipal drains constructed or used for the reception or conveyance' of excrementitious and polluted matter from privies, urinals, and cesspools."

making remarks; and adding as follows:—

"The charges referred to by the Surgeon-General were calculated in strict accordance with sub-section (3) of section 172 of the Municipal Act and were duly sanctioned by the Standing Committee. The copy of my letter No. 12967 of 10th September 1892, which accompanies the Surgeon-General's No. 7308 of 21st November (*vide* General Department memorandum No. 4405 of 1st December), describes the mode of calculation, which is almost the same in all cases, differing according to the nature of service and the quantities of the matter disposed of, which in each case has been ascertained by the Health Officer in communication with the department concerned."

Letter from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, No. 20517, dated 23rd December 1892.

Letter from the Solicitor to Government, No. 37, dated 17th January 1893, forwarding copy of the opinion of the Honourable the Advocate-General, No. 3, dated 16th idem, on the question whether the Municipality are entitled to the halalcore tax claimed in respect of certain medical institutions in Bombay.

Letter from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, No. 4342, dated 31st May 1893, stating, with reference to Government memorandum No. 597, dated 22nd February 1893, that, as the Municipal Act does not contemplate that the different distances at which properties in Bombay are situated from the point of final disposal at Warli should affect the incidence of the halalcore tax on those properties, an average or standard distance has had to be assumed, which permits of one daily trip by a halalcore cart to the point of outfall or "disposal," and adding that, if it were legally possible to adopt a graduated scale of charges according to distance, the incidence of the tax would be unfair and unequal.

Letter from the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, No. 8869, dated 13th December 1893, furnishing the information called for in Government memorandum No. 2505, dated 19th July 1893.

RESOLUTION.—In the circumstances now reported by the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, the system at present in force at the different hospitals with regard to the maintenance of halalcore establishment may be allowed to continue.

2. The payment of the halalcore tax claimed by the Municipality and of similar charges in future is sanctioned subject to the acceptance of the charge by the Executive Engineer as required by Article 98 (*o*) of the Civil Account Code.

3. A copy of the opinion of the Honourable the Advocate-General should be forwarded to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay for information with reference to that officer's letter No. 6921, dated 4th November 1892.

W. L. HARVEY,
Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay (with a copy of the opinion of the Honourable the Advocate-General).

The Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

The Solicitor to Government.

The Financial Department of the Secretariat (with copies of the accompaniments to the letter from the Surgeon-General, No. 7308, dated 21st November 1892).

The Public Works Department of the Secretariat.

Municipal Matters: Payment of halalcore tax to the Bombay Municipality on certain Government buildings.

No. 2275.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
Bombay Castle, 18th June 1894.

Letter from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, No. 24818, dated 17th February 1894, forwarding a statement showing the number of special halalcore tax bills outstanding against certain Government properties; adding that he has been informed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes that the bills have remained unpaid as the officers in charge of the buildings are either awaiting sanction of Government for the acceptance of the charge or for want of funds; requesting Government to accord the necessary sanction to the acceptance of the charges and to place the requisite funds at the disposal of the officers concerned; and making remarks.

Letter from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, No. 2047, dated 26th April 1894.

Letter from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, No. 5765, dated 8th June 1894, stating in continuation of his letter No. 2047, dated 26th April last, that the bills for special halalcore tax outstanding against the properties noted in the list forwarded by him have since been paid.

MEMORANDUM—The list should be printed and copies thereof forwarded to the Public Works, Military, Judicial, and Revenue Departments for the requisite action.

W. L. HARVEY,
Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
The Public Works Department of the Secretariat,
The Military Department of the Secretariat,
The Judicial Department of the Secretariat,
The Revenue Department of the Secretariat,
} with copies of the list.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *8th January* 1895.

H. A. ACWORTH, ESQ., C. S.,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

SIR,

I have submitted to the Committee of the Association your letter No. 19884 of 26th November 1894, forwarding copies of Government Resolutions of 29th January 1894 and 18th June 1894, and stating that you do not see why the settlement of the question at issue (halalcore bills) between the Municipality and the Association should any longer be deferred.

2. In reply, I am again directed to point out to you that, in the opinion of my Committee, the Government Resolutions in question have no bearing whatever on the matter at issue between the members of the Association and the Municipality. The correspondence between Government and the Municipality appears to have been with reference to a claim for exemption from the halalcore tax of certain hospitals under section 143 of the Municipal Act: and the fact that Government have ruled that these hospitals are not entitled to such exemption and that the bills are to be paid subject to the acceptance of the charge by the Executive Engineer does not affect the question raised by this Association. To make this perfectly clear, I would crave permission to refer you to the previous correspondence on the subject and to recapitulate shortly what has taken place.

3. On the 13th September 1893 I addressed you, informing you that several members of the Association had taken exception to the increased charges preferred for halalcore service, and asked you to receive a deputation from the Committee of the Association to discuss the subject. A meeting was accordingly arranged for Tuesday, 26th September 1893, at which the members of the deputation formulated their claim, namely, that the Municipality in their enhanced charges had assessed various mills in excess of the charges permitted by the Municipal Act which, in clause 3 of section 172, lays down the basis on which such charges shall be assessed, namely :—

> "In any such case the amount of the halalcore tax shall be fixed with reference to the cost, or probable cost, of the collection, removal and disposal by the agency of Municipal halalcores of excrementitious and polluted matter from the premises."

The members of the deputation contended that the rates fixed were in excess of the cost, or probable cost, of collection, removal, and disposal of excrementitious and polluted matter from the various mill premises, and were prepared with facts and figures to prove

their contention, and it was understood that a further meeting was to be held for that purpose. Before that meeting, however, you wrote to Mr. Cotton, the Chairman of the Association, under date of 5th October 1893, the accompanying letter (which, after perusal, I should thank you to return); and, in accordance with that request, no further action was taken, pending the receipt of the reply which you anticipated from Government. The Committee of the Association had no information from you as to what the nature of your reference to Government had been, and certainly had they been aware, as would now appear to be the case, that the only reference was in connection with a claim for exemption from the halalcore tax of several of the hospitals under section 143, they would at once have pointed out that this in no way concerned the members of the Association, and would not help to elucidate the point at issue between them and the Municipality. The Association afterwards furnished you with statements showing that great irregularity existed in the charges made to various mills, and since then the payment of bills for halalcore service has been suspended, awaiting a communication from you as to the result of the reference to Government which the Committee of the Association understood you had made in such terms as would be likely to throw additional light upon the question. If, however, no further report or reference to Government has been made than that which appears in the correspondence received under cover of your letter under reply, I am directed to say that my Committee are still of opinion that the basis fixed by you for halalcore charges to mills is not in accordance with the provisions of the Municipal Act, and, with the view to discussing and arriving at a settlement upon that contention, are prepared either to appoint a deputation to meet you to discuss the subject or would be willing to refer the whole question to arbitration. Pending a reply from you as to your acceptance or otherwise of either of these proposals, the Committee of the Association are not prepared to recommend members to pay the bills objected to.—I have, &c.,

JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

No. 23209 OF 1894-95.

FROM

H. A. ACWORTH, ESQ., C. S.,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay,

To

THE SECRETARY,
Millowners' Association.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
BOMBAY, 10*th January* 1895.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge your letter of 8th instant. I have read, and now return, my note to Mr. Cotton of 5th October 1893. The reference to Government which you speak of as having no apparent bearing on the question at issue between the Municipality and the mills, and which you apprehend to have concerned nothing but the exemption of certain hospitals from the tax, was, I beg to assure you, one which raised exactly the same question as the one I have been discussing so long with your Association, *viz.*, not the exemption of the hospitals and other Government buildings (they had never been exempt), but the increase of the halalcore tax on the basis of the principles which you object to.

No useful purpose would, I think, be served by another deputation, as my mind is made up as to the rights of the case, and I apprehend the case to be the same with you. Nor do I think a reference to arbitration advisable. The best arbitrator is a Judge, in my opinion, and

an ordinary suit the most satisfactory, and probably the least expensive, method of arriving at a conclusion. But I shall be ready to select, in communication with you, any one mill, or group of mills, for the purposes of a test case, and to do my utmost to further, in a friendly manner, the final settlement of the question. The suit will have to be instituted in the Court of Small Causes, but there will be no opposition on my part to a reference to the High Court (if the Judge chooses to make it) of any point of real importance. Awaiting a further communication from you.—I have, &c.,

H. A. ACWORTH,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 17*th January* 1895.

H. A. ACWORTH, ESQ., C.S.,
MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 23209 of the 10th instant, which I have laid before the Committee of the Association.

2. In reply, I am directed to say that as you do not deem it desirable either to meet another deputation or to appoint an arbitrator to deal with the question of the enhanced halalcore assessment, the Association is agreeable to the matter being settled by the Court in the manner you suggest. In accepting this mode of settlement, they are largely influenced by your promise that there will be no opposition on your part to a reference to the High Court if the Judge chooses to make it. The Association will accordingly arrange to select the mill or mills upon which suits might be instituted, and I shall communicate the name or names of these to you at the earliest possible opportunity.—I have, &c.,

JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

No. 26280 of 1894-95.

FROM

H. A. ACWORTH, ESQ., C.S.,
MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY,

TO

THE SECRETARY,
Millowners' Association.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
BOMBAY, 15*th February* 1895.

SIR,

I have the honor to draw your attention to the concluding portion of your letter dated 17th ultimo, and to request that you will please communicate to me, as early as possible, the name or names of the mills in respect of which you propose to file an appeal in the Court of Small Causes and the date on which the appeal will be filed.

The Assessor and Collector reports that the difference between the original and the revised charges on the various mills amounts to nearly Rs. 62,792-9-9, and I think that in the interests both of the mills and of the Municipality the question should be settled early.—I have, &c.,

H. A. ACWORTH,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 19*th February* 1895.

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

SIR,

In reply to your letter No. 26280 of the 15th instant, I am directed to inform you that the matter therein referred to is receiving the careful attention and consideration of the Committee, who have called for information, and immediately it has been received, which they hope will be in the course of the next few days, they will communicate to you the names of the mills selected.—I have, &c.,

JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

No. 29305 of 1894-95.

FROM

H. A. ACWORTH, ESQ., C.S.,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay,

TO

THE SECRETARY,
Millowners' Association.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
BOMBAY, 23*rd March* 1895.

SIR,

I have the honor to invite your attention to my letter No. 26280, dated 15th ultimo, and your reply thereto, dated 19th idem, and to request the favour of early information therein referred to.

The difference between the original and the revised special halalcore charge on various mills aggregates a large amount, and I think, in the interest of both the mills and the Municipality, the question should be settled at once.—I have, &c.,

H. A. ACWORTH,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *25th March* 1895.

H. A. ACWORTH, ESQ., C.S.,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Revised Special Halalcore Cess.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 29305 of the 23rd instant, and, in reply, I am directed to inform you that the tests and enquiries being made by the expert appointed by the Association for the purpose are well advanced and, it is hoped, will be completed within a few days, when no time will be lost in naming to you the mills which the Association desires to see taken up as test cases.—I have, &c.,

JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *11th December* 1894.

JOHN WALLACE, ESQ., C.E.,
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

I am directed by the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association to enquire what your fee would be for undertaking to act as expert adviser and prepare a case for submission to the Municipality with respect to the present dispute between members of this Association and the Municipal Commissioner regarding the halalcore tax the Municipality are entitled to levy in respect of services rendered to the mills.—I am, &c.,

JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

BOMBAY, *13th December* 1894.

JOHN MARSHALL, ESQ.,
Secretary, Millowners' Association.

DEAR SIR,

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 11th instant, asking the amount of my fee for acting as expert adviser and preparing a case for submission to the Municipality with respect to the present dispute between the members of your Association and the Municipal Commissioner regarding halalcore tax at the mills.

The work will involve a visit to a certain number of mills and to all the nightsoil depots used by the mills, a plan of the mills and district showing the position of the sewers, their size and grade; an examination of the present method of removal; also a project for the most economical means of removal of the nightsoil based on a full working day.

My fee for this work, including such consultation as may be required with your Association or with the Commissioner, will be Rs. 400.—Yours, &c.,

JOHN WALLACE, C.E.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 23*rd January* 1895.

JOHN WALLACE, ESQ., C.E.

DEAR SIR,

Referring to my letter of the 11th ultimo and your reply to same of 13th idem, I have now to say that the Committee of the Association are agreeable to paying you the fee you require (namely, Rs. 400), and they would be glad if you would arrange to take in hand the preparation of the case for the Association at the earliest possible moment. As the question now stands, it has been decided to refer the matter to the Court, and the Committee consider the most advisable mode of procedure will be for you to prepare a statement of the entire case, and, after that, to indicate which mills you consider would be the most favourable upon which to obtain a decision of the Court.—Yours, &c.,

JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

BOMBAY, 24*th January* 1895.

THE SECRETARY OF THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

I have received your letter of the 23rd instant, requesting me to prepare a statement of the case pending between your Association and the Bombay Municipality regarding halalcore charges at the mills.

The work shall be put in hand at once.—Yours, &c.,

JOHN WALLACE, C.E.

BOMBAY, 12*th February* 1895.

THE SECRETARY OF THE BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

I send herewith my report on the dispute with the Municipality regarding halalcore tax levied at mills in conformity with your instructions dated 23rd January 1895.

I shall be glad to supervise the proposed experiments to ascertain the true contents of mill cesspits in proportion to the hands employed, regarding the work as one with the present report, at a total charge of Rs. 1,000 (one thousand rupees).

I would suggest that the two mills representing the extremes of quantity of night-soil per head be tested, and also one other to be chosen by your Committee.—Yours, &c.,

JOHN WALLACE, C.E.

Report on the increase of Halalcore Tax in Cotton Mills.

A careful perusal of the correspondence between the Municipal Commissioner and the Bombay Millowners' Association on the subject of the increase of halalcore tax on mills renders it evident that the question can only be satisfactorily solved upon a basis understood and accepted by both parties.

The statement of the Association, pages 52–53, does not seem to recognise the charge for the use of the sewers, and that of the Municipal Commissioner is expressed in *basket-loads*, a unit which allows of no exact comparison with the *cart-load* of the Association.

From information obtained at the Health Office, I learn that a basket-load represents a weight of 43 pounds, and this unit, when used in conjunction with the statement of number of operatives employed, as supplied to the Health Officer and used by the Commissioner, will permit of an analysis being made with regard to the quantities removed in relation to number of operatives.

It is unnecessary at this point to complicate the problem either with question of cost or of the distance to which the material has to be removed, as quantity is the prime element.

I have therefore added three additional columns to the statement of the Municipal Commissioner, X, 4, and 5.

The column X gives the number of hands employed when the estimate was made.

The fourth column gives the number of basket-loads, per 1,000 of hands, removed from each mill.

The fifth column gives the quantity of nightsoil per basket in terms of the number of persons it represents.

In this manner the differences in quantity per person will be the more strikingly illustrated.

It must be understood that the basket-load includes everything that is carried away from the latrines of the mills.

Column 5 shows that the proportion of persons per basket-load varies from 59·37 to 8·3, with a general average of 28·26.

The weight removed in baskets per person will therefore be—

Maximum weight...	...	...	...	$\frac{43}{8\cdot3}$ = 5·18 lbs.	or 143·17	inch cube.
Average „	...	...	...	$\frac{43}{28\cdot26}$ = 1·52 „	„ 41·01	„ „
Minimum „	...	...	...	$\frac{43}{59\cdot37}$ = 7·23 „	„ 19·98	„ „

59·37
49·0
45·4
a 39·2
38·4
38·4
29·8
29·3
29·1
29·1
28·7
27·5
27·4 b
17·3
26·0
25·8
25·8
25·1
23·2
19·5
19·3
a 17·2
15·6
12·8
8·3

The figures in column 5 have been arranged in the margin in numerical order and have been grouped as shown for the purpose of illustration.

Group (*a*) of six has an average of 44·96 per basket, group (*b*) an average of 26·4, and group (*c*) an average of 15·4 persons.

The contents of all the baskets are assumed to be composed of nightsoil, the water employed for personal washing and that used by the halalcores for cleansing the latrines.

It is also assumed that the halalcore work performed at each latrine was done to the satisfaction of the Municipality—that is to say, that the mill from which ·723 lb. of sewage per head was removed was as well cleansed as the mill where the quantity rose to 5·18 lbs.

It is perfectly plain that the excess weight was due to added water, as it is far in excess of the possible production of nightsoil per person, and returning to the average of groups A, B, and C, the weights per person in a basket would be—

A $\frac{4\frac{3}{4}}{4\cdot96}$ = ·956 lb. or 100·0
B $\frac{4\frac{3}{4}}{2\cdot6\cdot4}$ = 1·05 „ „ 169·4
C $\frac{4\frac{3}{4}}{1\cdot5\cdot4}$ = 2·30 „ „ 291·8

Taking the quantity (A) as unity, the other quantities (B) and (C) shew an excess of 69·4 per cent. and 191·8 per cent. respectively.

The basis of the statement of charge furnished by the Municipal Commissioner seems therefore to be lacking in unity as applied to the unsewered mills and cannot therefore be used to estimate the charges to be levied in the sewered mills (see letter of Commissioner, page 48). At the end of the same letter the halalcore tax is described as a sewerage rate charge for the use of the Municipal sewers.

As all dwellings within reach of latrines, public or private, in Municipal limits are charged halalcore tax, every employé in a mill may be said to have paid his contribution to sewerage rates in the form of halalcore tax, and to levy this tax with regard to mill latrines is to make a double charge which, I think, was not contemplated in the Municipal Act. The sewerage rate includes the water supplied for flushing or diluting the sewage at the various depôts, which is charged at the rate of 4 annas per 1,000 gallons in the Municipal accounts.

With regard to the sewered mills, the employés have already paid their share of sewerage rates, and yet the Municipality charges sewerage rates and an additional charge for flushing water supplied by meter at twelve annas per 1,000 gallons. Here the sewerage rate is charged twice and the flushing water thrice, the charge for water being five times the amount of the original one.

The mill latrines are a special convenience for the use of people who are already provided for at or near their houses. It involves extra work which should be paid for as proposed by the Act, section 172, clause 3.

In order to arrive at an exact estimate of the quantity of nightsoil removed from the mill latrines, I would suggest that one or more unsewered mill latrines should be chosen as types of the whole and that the contents of their cesspits should be accurately gauged before the process of emptying is begun. At the moment of gauging with a dipping stick they should contain the *whole product* for 24 hours of the latrine.

This quantity divided by the number of hands employed during the past 24 hours will give the true product per head at the mill.

The work of the halalcores at the mills and the cartage to the depôt is all that can be charged against mill latrines.

Counsel's opinion might be asked on the following points:—

1. Can halalcore tax be charged more than once against a person living within Municipal limits who is known to have paid already?
2. Can flushing water for diluting nightsoil at latrines be charged at a higher rate than 4 annas per 1,000 gallons in conformity with section 172, clause 3, of the Municipal Act?
3. In view of the discrepancies in the quantities of nightsoil removed per head according to the statement of the Municipal Commissioner, pages 45-46, can his charges be considered to have conformity with section 172, clause 3, of the Municipal Act?
4. If the charges for halalcore tax and for flushing water supplied for mill latrines are proved to be excessive, can millowners recover the excess charges from the Municipality?

JOHN WALLACE, C.E.

BOMBAY, 12*th February* 1895.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S STATEMENT.

Tax for Halalcore Service to Mills.

Hands as per statement supplied to Health Officer.	Ward.	Mill.	Monthly Charge. Rs. a. p.	Details of the Charges.	Baskets per 1,000 hands.	Hands per basket-load of 48 lbs.
	B.	Mahaluxmi	78 2 0			
	D.	Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company, Ld.	151 2 0			
	"	Mahomedan	37 8 0	The charge is made on the number of hands employed @ Rs. 125 per one thousand persons.		
	"	Victoria Manufacturing Company, Limited	73 2 0			
	"	Oriental	243 10 0			
3800	"	Manekjee Petit	233 9 7	64 basket-loads of excrementitious and polluted matter removed daily by 12 4/5 halalcores @ 18/4 per month (a halalcore's day's work=5 basket-loads).	16·8	59·87
1235	"	Jewraj Baloo	178 13 7	49 basket-loads of excrementitious and polluted matter removed daily by 9½ halalcores @ 18/4 per month (a halalcore's day's work=5 basket-loads).	40·0	25·1
1250	"	Alliance Cotton	118 10 0	32½ basket-loads of excrementitious and polluted matter removed daily by 6½ halalcores @ 18·4 per month (a halalcore's day's work=5 basket-loads).	26·0	38·4
500	"	Motilal Pitty	70 4 6	60 basket-loads of excrementitious and polluted matter removed daily by 12 halalcores @ 18/4 per month (a halalcore's day's work=5 basket-loads).	120·0	8·3
1058	E.	Soonderdas	148 11 6			
	"	Ripon	109 6 0			
	"	Hindustan	173 6 0			
	"	Indian	136 4 0	Same as Mahaluxmi Mill.		
	"	Mazagon Spinning and Weaving Company	152 4 0			
1250	"	Framji Petit	100 6 0	27½ basket-loads of excrementitious and polluted matter removed daily by 5½ halalcores @ 18/4 per month (a halalcore's day's work=5 basket-loads).	22·0	45·4
	"	New Great Eastern	173 6 0	47½ basket-loads of excrementitious and polluted matter removed daily by 9½ halalcores @ 18/4 per month (a halalcore's day's work=5 basket-loads).		
	"	Satay-Narayen	19 9 10	30 basket-loads of excrementitious and polluted matter removed daily by 6 halalcores @ 18·4 per month (a halalcore's day's work=5 basket-loads).		
1100	"	Kaiser-i-Hind	89 14 2			
1055	"	Alexandra	133 13 3	102 basket-loads of excrementitious and polluted matter removed daily by 20 2/5 halalcores @ 18/4 per month (a halalcore's day's work=5 basket-loads).	34·1	28·7
1880	"	E. D. Sassoon	238 7 7			
	"	Hongkong	189 12 10	52 basket-loads of excrementitious and polluted matter removed daily by 10 2/5 halalcores @ 18/4 per month (a halalcore's day's work=5 basket-loads).		
970	"	City of Bombay	118 10 0	32½ basket-loads of excrementitious and polluted matter removed daily by 6½ halalcores @ 18/4 per month (a halalcore's day's work=5 basket-loads).	33·5	29·8
	"	Sassoon Silk	114 14 0			
	"	Bombay Cotton Mill Manufacturing Company, Ld.	75 0 0			
	"	Bomonji Petit	170 0 0			
	"	Jadavji Raghavji	91 14 0	Same as Mahaluxmi Mill.		
	"	Khatao Makunji	116 4 0			
	"	Sassoon	262 8 0			
680	F.	National	53 2 3	27½ basket-loads of excrementitious and polluted matter removed daily by 5½ halalcores @ 18/4 per month (a halalcore's day's work=5 basket-loads).	* 43·6	23·2
	"	Okerda Khetsi	47 3 9			
1470	"	Morarji Gokuldas	109 8 0	30 basket-loads of excrementitious and polluted matter removed daily by 6 halalcores @ 18/4 per month (a halalcore's day's work=5 basket-loads).	20·4	49·0
880	"	Union Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	109 8 0	30 basket-loads, do. do.	34·0	29·3
X		1	2	3	4	5

* This mill has ceased working.

Tax for Halalcore Service to Mills—contd.

Hands as per statement supplied to Health Officer.	Ward.	Mill.	Monthly Charge.	Details of the Charges.	Baskets per 1,000 hands.	Hands per basket-load of 43 lbs.
			Rs. a. p.			
	F.	Bombay National Manufacturing Company, Limited...	94 14 5	26 basket-loads of excrementitious and polluted matter removed daily by 5 1/5 halalcores @ 18/4 per month (a halalcore's day's work=5 basket-loads).		
546	„	Indo-China Mfg. Company ...	127 12 0	35 basket-loads of excrementitious and polluted matter removed daily by 7 halalcores @ 18/4 per month (a halalcore's day's work=5 basket-loads).	64·1	15·6
903	„	Jubilee.....	113 2 5	31 basket-loads of excrementitious and polluted matter removed daily by 6 1/5 halalcores @ 18/4 per month (a halalcore's day's work=5 basket-loads).	34·3	29·1
	„	China	100 6 0	27½ basket-loads of excrementitious and polluted matter removed daily by 5½ halalcores @ 18/4 per month (a halalcore's day's work=5 basket-loads).		
1385	„	Western India S. and W. C.	173 2 0	Same as Mahaluxmi Mill.		
2336	„	Dinshaw Petit Mfg. Company	310 4 0	85 basket loads of excrementitious and polluted matter removed daily by 17 halalcores @ 18/4 per month (a halalcore's day's work=5 basket-loads).	36·4	27·4
	„	Issa Khaliffa	70 0 0	Same as Mahaluxmi Mill.		
	„	Jacob Sassoon	18 4 0			
846	G.	Imperial	107 9 1	75 basket-loads of excrementitious and polluted matter removed daily by 15 halalcores @18/4 per month (a halalcore's day's work=5 basket-loads).	13·9	17·3
412	„	Leopold S. and Bleaching M. Co.....	52 6 2			
895	„	James Greaves	113 12 9			
775	„	Peeroo Mahomed	109 8 0	30 basket-loads of excrementitious and polluted matter removed daily by 6 halalcores @ 18/4 per month (a halalcore's day's work=5 basket-loads).	38·7	25·8
	„	Sun	44 6 6	32½ basket-loads of excrementitious and polluted matter removed daily by 6½ halalcores @ 18/4 per month (a halalcore's day's work=5 basket-loads).		
	„	Jamshed	74 3 6			
500	„	Lord Reay Manufacturing Company, Limited.....	105 13 7	29 basket-loads of excrementitious and polluted matter removed daily by 5 4/5 halalcores @ 18/4 per month (a halalcore's day's work=5 basket-loads).	58·0	17·2
750	„	Karimbhai	105 13 7	29 basket-loads do. do. do.	38·6	25·8
903	„	Presidency	146 0 0	40 basket-loads of excrementitious and polluted matter removed daily by 8 halalcores @ 18/4 per month (a halalcore's day's work=5 basket-loads).	44·2	22·5
650	„	Queen Spinning and Weaving Company.....	81 4 0	Same as Mahaluxmi Mill.		
1018	„	Lakhmidas Khimji	135 0 10	37 basket-loads of excrementitious and polluted matter removed daily by 7 2/5 halalcores @ 18/4 per month (a halalcore's day's work=5 basket-loads).	36·3	27·5
1020	„	Star of India	127 12 0	35 basket loads of excrementitious and polluted matter removed daily by 7 halalcores @ 18/4 per month (a halalcore's day's work=5 basket-loads).	34·3	29·1
	„	Anglo-Indian Spinning and Weaving Company	153 2 0	Same as Mahaluxmi Mill.		
1328	„	Howard and Bullough	123 9 4	63 basket-loads of excrementitious and polluted matter removed daily by 12 3/5 halalcores @ 18/4 per month (a halalcore's day's work=5 basket-loads).	19·2	39·2
1143	„	Connaught	105 5 10			
800	„	Empress Spinning and Weaving Company	226 4 10	62 basket loads of excrementitious and polluted matter removed daily by 12 2/5 halalcores @ 18/4 per month (a halalcore's day's work=5 basket-loads).	77·5	12·8
808	„	Union	101 0 0	Same as Mahaluxmi Mill.		
	„	Wadia	49 6 0	Do. do.		
900	„	David	125 12 11	34½ basket-loads of excrementitious and polluted matter removed daily by 6 9/10 halalcores @ 18/4 per month (a halalcore's day's work=5 basket-loads).	38·33	26·0
537	„	Standard	100 6 0	27½ basket-loads of excrementitious and polluted matter removed daily by 5½ halalcores @ 18/4 per month (a halalcore's day's work=5 basket-loads).	51·2	19·5
450	„	Dhun	56 4 0	Same as Mahaluxmi Mill.		
1200	„	New Empress Spinning and Weaving Company.....	226 4 10	62 basket-loads of excrementitious and polluted matter removed daily by 12 2/5 halalcores @ 18 4 per month (a halalcore's day's work=5 basket-loads).	51·6	19·3
1154	„	Britannia	109 8 0	30 basket-loads of excrementitious and polluted matter removed daily by 6 halalcores @ 18/4 per month (a halalcore's day's work=5 basket-loads).	26·0	38·4
				Total Average ...	39·98	
X		1	2	3	4	5

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,

BOMBAY, *7th March* 1895.

JOHN WALLACE, ESQ., C.E.,
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

I have laid before the Committee of the Association your letter of the 12th ultimo accompanied by your report on the increase of halalcore tax in cotton mills, and I am directed to inform you that the Committee are agreeable to accept your offer to supervise the proposed experiments to ascertain the true contents of mill cesspits in proportion to the hands employed for the sum of Rs. 1,000 inclusive of your report under acknowledgment.

2. The Committee suggest that you should—

(1) Ascertain the actual quantity of excrementitious and polluted matter removed daily, selecting, for purposes of experiment, the Maneckjee Petit Mill on the one hand as giving the most hands per basket of polluted matter, *viz.*, 59·37, and the Soonderdas Mill which gives the lowest proportion, *viz.*, 8·3;

(2) The actual cost of such removal to the Municipality by cart or basket, whichever may be used, to be ascertained;

(3) The sum, if any, that should be allowed for the use of the sewers; and

(4) The total sum that under any circumstances you consider the Municipality can claim for the service under the Act.

3. I should be glad to hear from you that you are prepared to take the matter actively in hand.—I am, &c.,

JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

BOMBAY, *7th March* 1895.

JOHN MARSHALL, ESQ.,
Secretary, Bombay Millowners' Association.

DEAR SIR,

I have duly received your letter of this date instructing me to proceed with an enquiry into the halalcore service at the Maneckjee Petit and Soonderdas Mills. I shall at once communicate with the Health Officer to arrange for the work, and shall consult with you should any difficulty arise.—I am, &c.,

JOHN WALLACE, C.E.

BOMBAY, 20*th March* 1895.

THE SECRETARY,
Bombay Millowners' Association.

DEAR SIR,

I found the cesspit at the Soonderdas Mill during my visit this morning to be of such irregular form at the bottom as to render it unfit for gauging in the manner proposed.

Will you therefore, as soon as possible, name another mill instead of the Soonderdas, where the cesspit may be gauged in the manner already decided on. I shall meet the Health Department Inspector again this evening at 6-30 p.m.—Yours, &c.,

JOHN WALLACE, C.E.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 20*th March* 1895.

JOHN WALLACE, ESQ., C.E.

DEAR SIR,

In reply to your letter of to-day's date, as the Soonderdas Mill cesspit is not suitable for the purposes of the test you intend making, I would suggest your taking the next in order, namely, the Empress Spinning and Weaving Co. at Mahaluxmee—Yours, &c.,

JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

BOMBAY, 1*st April* 1895.

THE SECRETARY,
Bombay Millowners' Association.

DEAR SIR,

I enclose herewith my report on the cost of the halalcore service at mills in Bombay in conformity with the instructions in your letter of the 7th ultimo.—I am, &c.,

JOHN WALLACE, C.E.

Report of experiment made to determine the amount of Nightsoil produced at Mills and the cost of removing it.

To

THE SECRETARY,
Bombay Millowners' Association.

SIR,

In conformity with the instructions in your letter of the 7th instant, I arranged with the Health Department of the Municipality to ascertain exactly the quantity of nightsoil produced in one day at the latrines of the Maneckji Petit and the Soonderdas Mills, the work to be carried out in the presence of a responsible inspector of the Health Department.

I accordingly met Mr. Leask at 5-45 a.m. on the 20th instant at the Maneckji Petit latrine to see that the cesspits had been thoroughly cleaned out and that no nightsoil remained in any of the privies. This we ascertained by personal inspection.

We next proceeded to the Soonderdas Mill, but, on examining the cesspit, which had been thoroughly cleaned out, we found that the bottom was so irregular as to be unfit for accurate gauging.

The Jewraj Baloo Mill was next chosen instead of the Soonderdas and was inspected at 6 a.m. on the 25th to verify the cleansing of the latrine.

At the suggestion of the Health Department, a third mill was added for inspection, and the cesspit and latrines of the Dinshaw Petit Mill were inspected and found clean at 6-30 on the 20th instant.

Each cesspit was gauged with a measuring stick after 6 o'clock p.m. on the day of inspection, and the wetted length of the stick dipped vertically was noted by the Inspector and myself.

The following are the measurements taken :—

Mills.	Cesspit length.	Width.	Depth of sewage.	Gallons.
	Ft. in.	Ft. in.	Ft. in.	
Maneckji Petit	15 2	10 2	0 8	641·775
Jewraj Baloo	5 11	5 11	1 $8\frac{3}{4}$	378·934
Dinshaw Petit	3 11	3 11	1 $2\frac{1}{8}$	112·363
Do.	9 11	6 11	0 $10\frac{3}{4}$	386·135

The number of persons employed in the mill on the day of examination as communicated in the accompanying letters were as follows :—

Mills.	Persons employed.	Pounds of sewage per head.	Loads of 200 gallons.	Distance in miles from depôt.
Maneckji Petit	3,945	1·62	3·20	0·625
Jewraj Baloo	1,175	3·22	1·89	0·625
Dinshaw Petit	1,983	2·51	2·49	1·75

The difference in quantity of nightsoil at the several mills may, I think, be accounted for by the construction of the latrines and by the great variety of vessels used by the hands for ablution.

The Maneckji Petit Mill has the best built latrines, with smooth and sound surfaces to receive the sewage, which may easily be cleaned.

The Jewraj Baloo and the Dinshaw Petit Mills have old and badly-built latrines requiring much more cleansing water.

At all of them the variety in size of the vessels carrying ablution water shows that much more than the necessary quantity of water is used. The vessels vary in capacity from a beer bottle to an old paint drum.

The experience of Mr. Fawcett in Indian jails led him to report that the excreta of adult prisoners amounted to—

	lbs.
Solids ...	0·75
Fluids ...	1·50
Total ...	2·25

It is not at all probable that the mill latrines receive the whole of the excrements of the operatives.

I have used the following data on which to complete my estimate of the cost of removing nightsoil from mills daily.

A pair of bullocks and a driver cost the Municipality Re. 1-2-0. Their day's work is 10 miles of travel.

A nightsoil cart costs Rs. 210 and holds load of 200 gallons. Its life is eight years and its maintenance doubles its first cost. It works for two-thirds of the year and is for the rest of the time in reserve or under repair. Therefore $\frac{210\times2}{8}$ = Rs. 52-8-0 is the annual cost, and $\frac{365\times2}{3}$ = 243 days make up its year.

The daily cost of a cart is therefore Rs. $\frac{52\cdot8}{245}$ = Rs. 0-3-5½.

The rate of movement of cart is 3 miles per hour.

Loading a cart from a cesspit is estimated to take 30 minutes and unloading 15 minutes.

The mean distance to which the nightsoil of the three mills in question is carried is 0·99 mile; it is therefore assumed, as stated in the Commissioner's letter, page 48 of the report of the Millowners' Association, that the mean distance of lead is one mile.

The working hours of the halalcore are from midnight till 10 in the morning. I am informed at the Health Office that the native public would resent the circulation of nightsoil carts after that hour.

A halalcore receives Rs. 11-8-0 per month or As. 6-6 per day as wages.

It will now be possible to ascertain how much transport can be done in a day's work.

	H.	M.
Maneckjee Petit Mill—		
Loading 3 carts	1	30
5 journeys to and from depôt, 5 miles	1	40
Discharging 3 carts	0	45
Journey from stable 1 mile	0	20
Jewraj Balloo Mill—		
Loading 2 carts	1	0
3 journeys to and from depôt, 3 miles	1	0
Discharging 2 carts	0	30
Journey to stable, 1 mile	0	20
Dinshaw Petit Mill—		
Loading 3 carts	1	30
5 journeys to and from depôt	1	40
Discharging 3 carts	0	45
Journey to stable, 1 mile	0	20

Total 16 miles in 11 hours and 20 minutes.

The day's journey of a pair of bullucks is 10 miles, so the cost of each of the 8 loads for traction would be Rs. $\frac{1\cdot2\times1\cdot6}{8}$ = As. 3-7, and the number of journeys that could be performed in 10 hours would be $\frac{8\times10}{11\text{h. }20\text{m.}}$ =7.

One journey would cost the seventh part of the day value of a cart (6 pies) added to the cost of traction for one journey (As. 3-7), making in all As. 4-1 for cart and bullocks.

We have now the data for estimating the cost of the work at the several mills.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Maneckji Petit Mill—			
3·20 loads at As. 4-1...	0	13	0¾
4 Halalcores at As. 6-6 per day	1	10	0
Total ...	2	7	0¾
8 per cent. supervision	0	3	1½
Total ...	2	10	2¼
			26
Total per month of 26 days ...	68	8	10½

Jewraj Baloo Mill—			Rs. a. p.
2 loads at As. 4-1			0 8 2
2 Halalcores at As. 6-6 per day			0 13 0
	Total	...	1 5 2
8 per cent. supervision			0 1 8¼
	Total	...	1 6 10¼
			26
Total per month of 26 days		...	37 2 2½
Dinshaw Petit Mill—			
3 loads at Ás. 4-1			0 12 3
2 Halalcores at As. 6-6 per day			0 13 0
	Total	...	1 9 3
8 per cent. supervision			0 2 0
	Total	...	1 11 3
			26
Total per month of 26 days		...	44 4 6

These results may now be tabulated as follows:—

Mills.	Persons employed.	Estimated cost of removing nightsoil per month.	Annas per head per month.	Cost when removed by owners.	Cost when Municipality first took over the service.	Present tax.	Annas per head per month.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rs. a. p.	As. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	As. p.
Maneckji Petit	3,945	68 8 10¼	0 3	40 0 0	90 0 0	233 9 7	0 11
Jewraj Baloo	1,175	37 2 2¾	0 6	33 8 0	53 6 0	178 13 7	2 6
Dinshaw Petit	1,383	44 4 6	0 4¾	40 0 0	110 0 0	310 4 0	2 5

The estimates of removing nightsoil from the above-mentioned mills, as shown in column 3, are offered as an interpretation of section 172, 3rd clause, of the Municipal Act.

In a personal interview with the Assessor of Taxes at the Municipal Office, I was informed that all houses within Municipal limits included in their rent a charge for halalcore service, which, as the Commissioner explained in page 49 of the report of the Millowners' Association, represents a sewerage rate.

Relying on the information of the Assessor, I conclude that every employé in the Bombay mills has paid in his rent his quota of halalcore tax and that any charge under that head would be levying the tax a second time.

Replying seriatim to clauses 1, 2, and 3 in the letter of instructions dated 7th instant, I consider—

1. That the actual quantity of sewage matter in the cesspits of mills can only be ascertained by measurement and gauging. It may afterwards be expressed in cart-loads or part of loads or in gallons per hundred employés.

2. That the cost of removal may be ascertained in the manner shown with regard to the mills under observation.
3. That no sum is due for the use of the sewers.
4. That the Municipality has no claim for any charge against the mills except for the work of removal of nightsoil, which, on the basis of the examples given and assuming a lead of one mile, amounts to an average of Re. 0-11-6¼ per load of matter removed to the sewers.

I would further suggest that a claim should be made for the return of all charges levied in excess of the cost of removal.

The subject of latrines at mills in Bombay cannot be fairly treated without reference to the very faulty design of most of them. They seem to have been made by persons who had very little knowledge of the subject, and the consequence is that they are more offensive than they need be, and involve more labour in cleansing than they should. Many of the cesspits are much too deep for their purpose, involving useless labour in emptying; the surface exposed to contact with sewage is in most cases too large, producing smells in proportion, and in many cases it is not smooth, requiring additional flushing water to clean it. The vessels holding ablution water are frequently too large, and thus the volume to be removed is increased. During the monsoon storm-water runs into cesspits at some mills, which must augment the quantity of sewage to be carted away.

At other mills there is a great waste of material in the construction of the latrines, and, generally speaking, there is an absence of special knowledge in their design.

The method of loading the carts, requiring men to descend into a covered pit containing a foot or more of fæcal matter, which they must raise in buckets to a funnel above the cart in the night-time, is bad for the men and results in the fouling of the outside of the carts, which causes a real nuisance as they pass through the streets.

If the floor of the cesspits were raised to a reasonable level by filling, I think it is possible to load the sewage carts through the discharge valve by means of a hose without the use of buckets. The power would be provided by the mill boiler in the following manner:—

A small steam jet exhaustor, such as is used for charging centrifugal pumps, would be fixed in the boiler house. Its discharge pipe would terminate in the chimney. Its suction pipe would extend to the cesspit and would terminate in a few feet of small suction hose pipe which would be connected to the top of the sewage cart. The steam jet would produce a partial vacuum in the cart, causing the sewage to rise through a hose attached to the discharge valve.

Filling carts in this manner has been known and practised for many years in Europe. It would save at least half the time in loading and would remove the chief objection to the passage of the carts through the streets in the day-time.

The loading of the carts in a cleanly manner might, I think, lead to the performance of this work in the day-time instead of at night.

In examining the figures, page 53 of the report of the Bombay Millowners' Association, with regard to the Maneckji Petit, Dinshaw Petit, and Jewraj Baloo Mills, I find that the estimates of total cost of the halalcore work in the first named per month is 6 rupees less than the pay of the four halalcores employed, and that with regard to the Dinshaw Petit and the Jewraj Baloo, after deducting pay for the halalcores at the rate of Rs. 11-8-0 per month, there remains only Annas 3-5¾ per load for the former and Annas 3-2¾ per load for the latter to pay for transport.—I have, &c.,

JOHN WALLACE, C.E.

Appendix H.

Municipal Charges for Water supplied to Mills.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 27*th September* 1894.

To

SURGEON-COLONEL T. S. WEIR,
ACTING MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER, BOMBAY.

SIR,

I am directed by the Committee of this Association to request you to favour them with copies of the reports furnished by the Water Engineer and the Executive Engineer on the subject of the proposed introduction of the meter system of supplying water in Bombay, as also of any report which the Municipal Commissioner may have made to the Municipal Corporation thereon. I may mention that this request is made in connection with the question of the supply of water to the Bombay mills—a subject which has been discussed in correspondence for some time past between the Association and the Municipal Commissioner.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

No. 15155 OF 1894-5.

FROM

SURGEON-LIEUT.-COL. T. S. WEIR,
ACTING MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY;

To

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
BOMBAY, 2*nd October* 1894.

SIR,

With reference to your letter, dated 27th ultimo, I have the honour to inform you that I regret I cannot furnish you with copies of the reports until the Corporation have arrived at a decision on the subject which will be before them at their next meeting.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
T. S. WEIR,
Acting Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 8*th January* 1895.

To

H. A. ACWORTH, ESQ., I.C.S.,
MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

SIR,

I am directed by the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association to address you again with reference to the excessive charge made for water consumed by mills for trade purposes as compared with charges levied on private consumers and to charitable institutions. The

excessive character of the charge was represented to you by the Association on 23rd May 1892, and in reply to that representation you stated :—

> "I consider the trade rate as too high having regard to prices paid for, and revenue derived from, water used otherwise than for trade purposes, and I am very anxious to reduce it ; but I am afraid I cannot at the present time give you any further satisfaction than to say that the subject has my earnest attention."

I am now directed to represent to you the desirability of bringing this question up before the Corporation for discussion, there being apparently no other means by which any reduction can be effected ; and seeing the views which you entertain on the subject the Committee trust that you will see your way to accede to their proposal.—I have, &c.,

JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

No. 23427 of 1894-45.

From

H. A. ACWORTH, Esq., I.C.S.,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay ;

To

The SECRETARY,
Millowners' Association.

Municipal Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 11th *January* 1895.

Sir,

In answer to your letter of 8th instant, I have the honour to say that it does not seem feasible at present to propose a reduction in trade rates for water. Elaborate proposals for the introduction of a general system of meter measurement were laid by me before the Corporation a few months ago, and they included a large reduction in trade rates, but these proposals were rejected.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
H. A. ACWORTH,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Appendix I.

Special Clause to be inserted in Fire Insurance Policies where a Return on account of Automatic Sprinklers is given.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 28*th May* 1894.

To

THE SECRETARY,
BOMBAY ASSOCIATION OF FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS.

DEAR SIR,

One of the members of this Association, writing to me on the subject of the rebate made on the installation of sprinklers in mills, states that, to their knowledge, mills in Lancashire are obtaining a reduction of no less than 60 per cent. in premium as compared with 25 per cent. allowed here. I am not personally aware whether this statement is correct, but in any case I shall be glad to hear from you whether the members of your Committee are in a position to check it, and if the statement is in accordance with fact, how the difference in rebate as between England and Bombay is explained.

While on this subject, I would further beg to remind you of the correspondence on the subject of the clause to be inserted in policies for sprinklers sent to you with my letter of 25th July 1893, to which I have, as yet, had no reply.

I am, Dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

BOMBAY ASSOCIATION OF FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS,
BOMBAY, 29*th May* 1894.

To

JOHN MARSHALL, ESQ.,
SECRETARY, BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

DEAR SIR,

I beg to own receipt of your favour of yesterday's date on the subject of automatic sprinkler installations in mills, and I am placing the same before my Committee, whose reply to your enquiries on this matter shall be communicated to you in due course.

Meantime I may mention, with reference to the concluding para. of your letter under acknowledgment, that the delay with regard to the proposed sprinkler clause in fire policies does not rest with my Committee, but with the London Fire Offices Committee (Foreign). That body was addressed again on the subject on the 14th ultimo, and I expect that an early mail will bring some definite advices thereon.

I am, Dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
CLEMENT POOLE,
Secretary.

BOMBAY ASSOCIATION OF FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS,
BOMBAY, 1st *June* 1894.

To

JO N MARSHALL, ESQ.,
SECRETARY, BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

DEAR SIR,

Reverting to your letter of the 28th ultimo, on the subject of sprinkler rates of discount, and the sprinkler clause, and to my provisional reply to the same, under date the 29th idem, I am now directed by my Committee (who considered the matter at a meeting held yesterday afternoon) that they believe that in many cases as much as 60 per cent. discount *is* allowed for sprinklers in cotton mills on the other side; but that woollen mills and other manufacturing risks are allowed only 25 per cent. My Committee cannot say why the difference between the rebate for sprinklers on cotton mills here and at home is made; but they will be pleased to forward to the London Committee of Fire Offices (Foreign) any communication which your Association might wish to make on this point. I am further to point out that, as the average rate of insurance on cotton mill risks runs much higher on the other side than here, it will probably be found that the *net* premium on these risks is no more here than at home.

I am, Dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
CLEMENT POOLE,
Secretary.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 27*th August* 1894.

To

THE SECRETARY,
BOMBAY ASSOCIATION OF FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS.

DEAR SIR,

With reference to correspondence ending with your letter of 29th June last, on the subject of the rebate made on the installation of sprinklers in mills, I am directed to enquire if a reply has now been received by your Committee from the London Fire Offices Committee (Foreign) in the matter.

I am, Dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

BOMBAY ASSOCIATION OF FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS,
BOMBAY, 28*th August* 1894.

To

JOHN MARSHALL, ESQ.,
SECRETARY, BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

DEAR SIR,

In reply to your favour of yesterday's date, I regret to say that my Committee have not yet received a reply from the London Committee (Foreign) to their enquiry, made at the instance of your Association, regarding the rebate on sprinkler installations on cotton mills.

I beg further to mention, with reference to the proposed sprinkler clause for cotton mill policies about which my Committee had been pressing for an early reply, the Secretary of the London Committee wrote, under date the 20th July :—"As regards the sprinkler clause "I much regret that, owing to the very great pressure of work the Committee have been "as yet unable to take up the questions, and that, owing to the holidays usual at this time of "the year, it will be impossible for them to do so until October."

I am, Dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
CLEMENT POOLE,
Secretary.

THE BOMBAY COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY, 30*th August* 1894.

To

THE SECRETARY,

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

We beg to send herewith, for the information of your Committee, a copy of the correspondence which has passed between us and Messrs. Gaddum, Bythell & Company representing several Insurance Companies, together with the original and revised tariffs *re* allowance for sprinkler installation and fire-estinguishing appliances. Messrs. Gaddum, Bythell & Company's reply, dated the 24th instant, does not mention the circumstances under which the tariff had to be revised even before it ever came into force. We think that it would be better if your Committee were to take the necessary action in the matter, asking for an explanation from the Secretary of the Fire Insurance Agents' Association, Bombay, and to see that the interests of the millowners are guarded. We may mention that the original tariff allowed better concessions and was quite feasible, whereas the revised one is objectionable in many ways, and gives only half the percentage originally sanctioned by the London Committee. We prefer this course to taking individual action.

While on the subject, we may be allowed to point out that, if anything, the millowners deserved to have been better treated by the Insurance Offices, especially at a time when in another branch of the business—the freight question—the steamship owners have, looking to the state of the industry, given, on the representation of the Association, a special higher discount. Moreover, the fact must not be overlooked that, for a similar sprinkler installation in England, these Insurance Offices are allowing a much higher discount.

Yours faithfully,
JEEWANDAS & Co.,
Agents.

BOMBAY, 15*th August* 1894.

To

MESSRS. JEEWANDAS & Co.,

AGENTS, BOMBAY COTTON MANUFACTURING Co., LD.,

Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

Herewith I beg to send you three copies of a revised tariff for allowances for fire-extinguishing appliances recently sanctioned by the London Committee (Foreign) for cotton mills in India.

I shall be glad if you will ask the Manager of your mill to study it and be prepared to furnish me with all the information regarding such appliances you may have at your mills, when I call on him.

This tariff of allowances, having been sanctioned by the London Committee (Foreign) on the 26th July 1893, will come into effect from that date. Your Manager will, therefore, have to inform me as to what appliances were in existence *at that time* at your mills, and I hope to find him well posted up on the various points.

I am, Dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

KRISHNARAVA RAMCHANDRA,

Superintendent, Insurance Dept.,

GADDUM, BYTHELL & Co.

THE BOMBAY COTTON MANUFACTURING Co., LD.,

BOMBAY, 18*th August* 1894.

To

MESSRS. GADDUM, BYTHELL & Co.,

BOMBAY.

DEAR SIRS,

Referring to your printed letter, dated the 15th August current, we observe that the tariff of allowances for fire-extinguishing appliances is to come into effect from *26th July 1893*, while the copy which is named "revised copy" is dated the *16th July 1894*.

We shall thank you to let us know if there was another original copy of the tariff bearing a prior date, as also the circumstances under which the tariff had to be revised, assuming that there are some material alterations between the tariff originally fixed and the one as contained in the revised copy.

Yours faithfully,

JEEWANDAS & Co.,

Agents.

Tariff Notice.

COTTON MILLS, EAST INDIES.

The following allowances for fire-extinguishing appliances, kept on the premises insured, may be made on the insurance of the buildings or contents of risks ratable under this tariff:—

	Percentage of premium
1. Having an automatic sprinkler installation, *approved by the Fire Offices Committee (Foreign)*, in addition to such of the appliances mentioned below as would, in the absence of installation, entitle the Assured to an allowance of not less than 10 per cent.	25
2. Having a steam fire engine, a manual fire engine, a boiler pumping engine, fire plugs, buckets, cans, extincteurs with, *in each case*, water (available from public or other sources), and with hose sufficient to command the premises insured, and with a trained fire brigade consisting of not less than 8 men	15 (inclusive of the allowances for other Appliances)
3. *a.* Steam fire engine, or *b.* Stationary fire engine, worked by steam or water, or *c.* Fire pump, worked by steam or water, or *d.* Fire plugs, With, *in each case*, water (available from public or other sources) and hose sufficient to command the premises insured	10
4. *a.* Manual fire engine, with water (available from public or other sources) and hose sufficient to command the premises insured ; or *b.* Buckets or cans always filled with water on every floor *and* an extincteur fully charged on every floor	

N.B.—The allowances for the above appliances are in no case to be cumulative.

By Order,
ALEX. B. BAGNOLD,
Secretary.

FIRE OFFICES COMMITTEE (FOREIGN),
26th July 1893.

REVISED COPY.

Printed for the use of the Fire Offices' Committee (Foreign) only.

TARIFF NOTICE.

COTTON MILLS, EAST INDIES.

On page 2 for the present SCALE OF ALLOWANCES FOR APPLIANCES FOR THE EXTINCTION OF FIRES substitute the following :—

SCALE OF ALLOWANCES
FOR
APPLIANCES FOR THE EXTINCTION OF FIRES KEPT OR SITUATE ON THE PREMISES INSURED.

	Percentage of premium 25 (inclusive of the Allowances for other Appliances).
1. Having an automatic sprinkler installation, *approved by the Fire Offices' Committee (Foreign)* in addition to such of the appliances mentioned below as would, in the absence of such installation, entitle the assured to an allowance of not less than 5 per cent.	
2. Having a stationary fire pump of not less than 350 gallons delivery per minute, or a portable steam fire engine and stationary fire pump of not less than 75 gallons delivery per minute, hydrants in compound, not less than eight in number, with hose and nozzle in box ready for use, in storied mills at least three outside iron staircases to each main block, with hydrants to each floor, elevated water tank for hydrant service, ample supply of buckets in every department always filled with water, and a staff of not less than twelve men drilled in working the fire service.	7½
3. Having hydrants in compound not less than eight in number supplied with water by steam fire pump of not less than 75 gallons delivery per minute, in storied mills at least two outside iron staircases to each main block, with hydrants to each floor, ample supply of buckets in every department always filled with water, and a Staff of not less than eight men drilled in working the fire service.	5
4. Having a manual engine or hydrants in compound, with adequate water-supply, and hose sufficient to command the premises, ample supply of buckets in every department always filled with water, and portable hand pumps or chemical extincteurs, one to each 500 superficial square yards, and not less than one to each floor.	2½

N.B.—Under No. 2 both elevated tank and pump to be connected with hydrant service.

Under Nos. 2, 3, and 4 there must be a sufficient quantity of hose, and water available at such a minimum pressure as to command the premises insured. At least one length of hose with nozzle to be kept in readiness at each hydrant attached to outside iron staircases, and two lengths of hose and one nozzle to all other hydrants, and extra hose to be kept where it is readily accessible.

There must be in the mains a clear water-way of at least 3 inches, and in the hose at least 2 inches, and all hydrants must be above the ground and have instantaneous couplings.

N.B.—The allowances for the above appliances are in no case to be cumulative, and are only to be granted where the appliances are kept in an efficient state of working order.

By Order,
ALEX. B. BAGNOLD,
Secretary.

FIRE OFFICES' COMMITTEE (FOREIGN),
16*th July* 1894.

BOMBAY, 24*th August* 1894.

To
MESSRS. JEEWANDAS & Co.,
AGENTS, BOMBAY COTTON MANUFACTURING CO., LD., BOMBAY.

DEAR SIRS,

In reply to your favour of 18th instant, enclosed we beg to hand you a copy of the original tariff of 26th July 1893. The Committee of our local Association having suggested some alterations, the Fire Offices in Bombay were requested not to act on the original tariff until the views of the Committee were fully discussed by the London Committee, and the result of which was the issue of a revised tariff, a copy of which is already in your possession.

We are, Dear Sirs,
Yours faithfully,
per pro GADDUM, BYTHELL & Co.,
(Sd.) A. SPEAKMAN.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 7*th September* 1894.

To
THE AGENTS,
BOMBAY COTTON MANUFACTURING CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

DEAR SIRS,

I have laid before the Committee of the Association your letter of the 3rd ultimo, and in reply have to inform you that I have, by direction, addressed the Secretary of the Fire Insurance Agents Association on the question raised by you. It appears to my Committee that, unless steps are taken to start a mutual Fire Insurance Association amongst millowners themselves, insurers will be left entirely at the mercy of the Insurance Offices.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *7th September* 1894.

To

CLEMENT POOLE, ESQ.,
SECRETARY, BOMBAY ASSOCIATION OF FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS.

DEAR SIR,

The Committee of the Millowners' Association have recently had before them the subject of the reduced tariff lately introduced with respect to the scale of allowances for appliances for the extinguishing of fires, and I am directed to point out that these terms are much less favourable than those the Companies are in the habit of granting in England. I am directed to enquire whether your Association is prepared to reconsider this tariff, as, if not, the Millowners' Association have practically decided that they will be compelled to seek other means to arrange for their fire insurance than seems likely to be available under existing circumstances.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

BOMBAY ASSOCIATION OF FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS,
BOMBAY, *10th September* 1894.

To

JOHN MARSHALL, ESQ.,
SECRETARY, BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

DEAR SIR,

I beg to own receipt of your favour of the 7th instant (to hand on Saturday) on the subject of allowances for fire-extinguishing appliances at cotton mills, and to state that the same is now in course of circulation among the members of my Committee, whose reply shall be communicated to you in due course.

I am, Dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
CLEMENT POOLE,
Secretary.

BOMBAY ASSOCIATION OF FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS,
BOMBAY, *11th September* 1894.

To

JOHN MARSHALL, ESQ.,
SECRETARY, BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

DEAR SIR,

Reverting to your letter of the 7th instant, and to my provisional answer to the same under yesterday's date, I am now directed to say that my Committee desire to point out to your Association that the scale of allowances for fire-extinguishing appliances is not a reduced one, seeing that no other scale has ever been in use in Bombay; and that it is owing to the representations of Offices on this side that any allowance has been sanctioned by the Head Offices. With the exception of discount for automatic sprinklers, no allowance has ever been made for extinguishing appliances maintained in cotton mills in India.

I am, Dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
CLEMENT POOLE,
Secretary.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 11*th October* 1894.

To

CLEMENT POOLE, ESQ.,
SECRETARY, BOMBAY ASSOCIATION OF FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS.

DEAR SIR,

I have laid before the Committee of the Association your letters of the 10th and 11th ultimo, regarding the scale of allowances for fire-extinguishing appliances in mills.

I am directed to say that your statement that no other scale of allowances has ever been in use in Bombay than that to which this Association has taken objection, seems scarcely in accordance with the fact, that a scale of allowances on a higher basis was issued to agents and owners of mills, under date of 29th July 1893, and whether this scale was actually acted upon or not, it certainly was accepted by millowners as the basis on which they would receive allowances for fire-extinguishing appliances.

I am, Dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

BOMBAY ASSOCIATION OF FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS,
BOMBAY, 12*th October* 1894.

To

JOHN MARSHALL, ESQ.,
SECRETARY, BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

DEAR SIR,

I beg to own receipt of your favour of yesterday's date on the subject of the scale of allowances to cotton mills for fire-extinguishing appliances, and to inform you that the same is in course of circulation among the members of my Committee, whose reply shall be communicated to you in due course.

I am, Dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
CLEMENT POOLE,
Secretary.

BOMBAY ASSOCIATION OF FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS,
BOMBAY, 19*th October* 1894.

To

JOHN MARSHALL, ESQ.,
SECRETARY, BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

DEAR SIR,

Reverting to your favour of the 11th instant, the receipt of which I acknowledged on the following day, and the contents of which have meantime been considered by my Com-

mittee, I am now directed to confirm the statement made in my letter of the 11th ultimo to which your Committee take exception, *viz.*; that no other scale of allowances for fire-extinguishing appliances than the one now in force has ever been "*in use*" in this city. Permit me to suggest that the misapprehension of your Committee on the matter under discussion has arisen from the circumstance that some of the members of your Association obtained copies of a tariff notice of 26th July 1893 on this subject; but as the scale appended thereto can hardly have been *officially* issued to the mills, and was certainly never adopted, it having been found unsuited to requirements in this city, I am to submit that it cannot reasonably be contended that it was ever in force here. It is possible that two or three millowners may have obtained a sight of the notice referred to; but as the application of the scale of allowances proposed therein was never deemed feasible, they were hardly justified in accepting the same as the basis on which they would receive allowances.

I am, Dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
CLEMENT POOLE,
Secretary.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *9th November* 1894.

To

THE SECRETARY,
BOMBAY ASSOCIATION OF FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS.

DEAR SIR,

At the monthly meeting of the Committee of this Association, held on the 6th instant, your letters of the 11th and 19th ultimo were read and discussed; and with reference thereto I was directed to point out to you that while the question of a notice previous to that of 16th July 1894 as to allowances for fire appliances having been absolutely in use is, to a great extent, a side issue, the chief point remains that, in the opinion of the members of this Association, the allowances for the installation of automatic sprinklers, combined with other fire appliances in mills, is much less than the concessions made to mills in England, where discounts of 50 per cent. and upwards are, my Committee believe, freely given. Having regard to the class of risks which mills in this country consist of, the Committee of this Association are still of opinion that much larger concessions are justifiable and should be made for sprinklers and fire appliances, and they would ask you to lay their views before the Committee of your Association for the favour of their early consideration and reply.

I am, Dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

BOMBAY ASSOCIATION OF FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS,
BOMBAY, *10th November* 1894.

To

JOHN MARSHALL, ESQ.,
SECRETARY, BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

DEAR SIR,

I beg to own receipt of your further valued communication, under yesterday's date, on the subject of fire-extinguishing appliances at cotton mills, and I have placed the same before my Committee, whose reply to the same shall be sent to you in due course.

I am, Dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
CLEMENT POOLE,
Secretary.

BOMBAY ASSOCIATION OF FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS,
14th November 1894.

To

JOHN MARSHALL, ESQ.,
SECRETARY, BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

DEAR SIR,

Reverting to your favour of the 9th instant, the receipt of which I acknowledged provisionally on the 10th idem, I now beg to inform you that the same, having meantime been circulated to the members of my Committee, was considered by them at a meeting held yesterday afternoon, when I was directed to reply as follows :—

While always happy to receive any communications and suggestions from your esteemed Association in connection with fire insurance on mills, my Committee would point out that the ultimate decision in questions of rates and discounts in tariff business, such as mill risks, rests altogether with the London Fire Offices Committee (Foreign), to whom, however, my Committee have already *recommended* an increase in the discount for automatic sprinklers in Bombay mills. Owing to the circumstance that the meetings of the London Committee are held but half-yearly, great delay occurs in the consideration of questions submitted to them from this side; and this is doubtless why I have received no reply to my letter, written in June last, at the instance of your Committee, on the subject of the relative rates of discount for sprinklers between Bombay and the United Kingdom. The London half-yearly meeting falls to be held this month, however, at which the subject now referred to will no doubt come up for consideration, so that we may expect a communication regarding the same by an early mail.

I am, Dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
CLEMENT POOLE,
Secretary.

Appendix J.

PROTECTION OF RING FRAMES.

No. $\frac{F1}{85}$ OF 1894.

TOWN CUSTOM HOUSE,
FACTORY DEPARTMENT,
31*st August* 1894.

From

THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES,
BOMBAY,

To

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

SIR,

I have the honor to forward to you herewith details of three fatal accidents which have recently occurred in the mills (noted in the margin), and to request the favour of your bringing the following remarks to the notice of the Millowners' Association.

1. Framji Petit.
2. Mahdowji Dharamsi.
3. Bomanji Petit.

2. In all three cases under reference the fatal injuries have been received from the deceased persons being drawn in by the tin rollers of the ring throstle machine. It is a common practise for small boys to commence sweeping under these machines while the machinery is still in motion, and it not unfrequently occurs that the brooms they use for the purpose are caught in the tin rollers and dragged in, the boy being pulled in after if he fails to release his hold on the broom at once.

3. It has been suggested to me that these fatal accidents might have been easily averted had the ring frames been properly guarded. I have, therefore, given especial attention to this machine in my recent quarterly inspections, and am of opinion that they can and ought to be protected.

4. I would suggest that a wire netting reaching from the lowest line of bobbins to within an inch or two of the floor, and thus covering completely the tin rollers, would meet the requirements of the case. The necessary sweeping could be performed without removing the guard as an inch or two of the fronts would remain open just above the ground.

5. Before issuing orders for such guards to be generally applied, I desire to be informed whether your Association have any objection to protect the machines in this manner. I should further be glad to learn whether any better method of protecting these machines, or of removing the danger which at present exists, suggests itself to the millowners whose interests in the matter I am anxious to consult. I believe that such machines are not usually guarded in English mills, partly because the ring frames there in use are of a different pattern, being built lower and therefore less dangerous, and partly because accidents are less frequent owing to greater caution on the part of the operatives.

6. But the Association will, I think, agree with me that some action is necessary to prevent in the future a loss of life which, though primarily due to the thoughtless action of the boys employed on these machines, is none the less deplorable and calling for interference. In the event of the millowners having no objection to carry out the suggestion made by me in para. 4 above, they may possibly be inclined to forestall orders for the construction of these guards by introducing the same on their own initiative.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
R. E. ENTHOVEN,
Chief Inspector of Factories.

Accident at the Framji Petit Mill.

(Mill visited for enquiry on 2nd August 1894.)

This was not the result of bad lighting, but was due to a small boy, of 9 years of age, commencing to clean a ring throstle frame a few minutes before the engines stopped working. It seems that orders are given to all boys not to touch machinery in motion, but to wait to clean it until the engines stop, and that disobedience to these orders in this case led to the accident.

2. At first it was thought that the boy was only scratched, and a report of a slight accident made to me. When the injuries were found to be serious, and the boy finally died, notice should have been sent to me. This was not done through a misunderstanding which I am correcting by a general circular.

R. E. ENTHOVEN,
Chief Inspector of Factories.

3rd August 1894.

THE MADHOWJI DHARAMSI MANUFACTURING CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, *2nd August* 1894.

To
THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES,
BOMBAY.

SIR,

With reference to my report, dated 18th July 1894, to your address, of the accident that occurred in this mill, causing the death of a mill operative, and your memorandum on the back thereof, dated the 19th ultimo, I have the honor to state that, from the enquiries made by me, it appears that the deceased, Mowla Mungal, on 18th July 1894, attended at the mill as usual and was attending to a ring frame in the mill as usual. At about 8-30 a.m., on that day, it appears that the deceased, without anybody's knowledge and without being seen by anybody and without orders from anybody, went down the ring frame at which he was working, while it was still in motion, to pick up a weight which had fallen down, and while trying to pick it up, his left arm was accidentally caught up in the tin rollers and was dragged in up to his arm-pit and crushed, and he also received some other injuries to his head and back. As soon as the accident was discovered, the machinery was at once stopped without the least loss of time, and the poor man was extricated from the machinery, and was found to be in an unconscious state; everything that could be done for him then and there was done, and he was removed to the Manager's office close by in the mill compound; but he expired before reaching there.

Coroner's inquest was duly held, and a unanimous verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

From the evidence recorded at the inquest, it will be seen that the accident was due to the sheer thoughtlessness and carelessness of the deceased in getting under the ring frame while in motion.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Yours faithfully,
W. B. ROGERS,
Manager.

Accident at the Bomonjee Petit Mill.

(Visited on 18th August 1894.)

This accident was caused by the same machine that recently led to the death of a boy at the Framji Petit Mill, *i.e.*, the ring throstle. The deceased seems, for some unexplained reason, to have thrust a broom under the machine. The broom being caught by the tin rollers, the boy's arm was drawn up after it, and his head dashed against the brackets, so that the skull was fractured. No blame seems to attach to the management, but I consider that the question of fencing these tin rollers requires serious consideration. Possibly, Mr. Drewet's scheme will be feasible.

R. E. ENTHOVEN,
Chief Inspector of Factories.

19*th August* 1894.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 11*th October* 1894.

To

THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES,
BOMBAY.

SIR,

I have laid before the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association your letter, No. $\frac{F\,I}{85}$ of 31st August 1894, with respect to certain proposals for preventing accidents in connection with ring throstle spinning frames.

2. The enquiries which my Committee have so far instituted do not lead them to think that the protection suggested by you would be either the most effectual or the most suitable means of preventing accidents in connection with these machines in future, and they are accordingly having experiments made, and obtaining the opinions of various experts, before finally replying to your suggestions.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 9*th November* 1894.

To

THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES,
BOMBAY.

SIR,

With reference to your letter No. $\frac{F\,I}{85}$ of 31st August 1894, and in continuation of my letter of 11th ultimo, I am now directed to inform you that, after careful enquiries, the Committee of the Association are of opinion that the best way to obviate the likelihood of accidents in connection with the tin rollers of ring throstle frames would be to reverse the spin of the tin rollers ; but, before definitely deciding on the matter, experiments are being made with frames so altered, and the Committee will communicate with you again when these experiments have been completed. In addition to this, they think that the possibility of accidents would be materially reduced by the use of bristle banister brushes instead of the reed brooms hitherto used, and they intend asking members of the Association to adopt this suggestion, in addition to any other alterations which the above-mentioned experiments seem to render advisable.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

No. $\frac{F I}{165}$ of 1894.

From

THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES,

BOMBAY.

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

BOMBAY, 13*th November* 1894.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated November 9th last, on the subject of the recent fatal accidents in connection with the ring throstle machines, and to thank the Association for the prompt attention which they have devoted to the subject-matter of my letter No. $\frac{F I}{33}$ of August 31st last.

I shall await with interest the further communication which you promise in your letter under reference.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
R. E. ENTHOVEN,
Chief Inspector of Factories.

No. $\frac{F I}{168}$ of 1894.

From

THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES,

BOMBAY,

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

BOMBAY, 30*th November* 1894.

SIR,

In further reference to my letter, No. $\frac{F I}{33}$, dated August 31st last, on the subject of protecting ring throstle machines, I have the honor to bring to your notice the metal shield (sent herewith), and to inform you that guards of this shape are affixed to the machines working at the Guzerat Spinning and Weaving Mills in Ahmedabad. The guard appears to me simple, handy, and inexpensive. I would, therefore, beg to suggest that experiments should be made with it, so that your Committee may offer their opinion on the same when they report definitely the action which they propose to take in the matter of protecting the machines in question.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
R. E. ENTHOVEN,
Chief Inspector of Factories.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 11*th December* 1894.

To

THE HON'BLE MR. N. N. WADIA, C.I.E.

DEAR SIR,

I am directed by the Committee to hand you copy of a letter received from the Chief Inspector of Factories, Bombay, with reference to the question of affixing guards to ring frames for the prevention of accidents to work-people, together with the sample guard referred to, with a request that you would be good enough to test its efficiency in connection with the experiments which you were kind enough to undertake on behalf of the Association.

I am also to say that the Committee would be glad to hear from you at your early convenience with respect to these experiments, so that they may be in a position to reply to the Chief Inspector of Factories at an early date.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

BOMBAY, 22*nd December* 1894.

FROM

THE HON'BLE MR. NOWROSJEE N. WADIA, C.I.E., BOMBAY,

To

JOHN MARSHALL, ESQ.,
SECRETARY, BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge your favour of the 11th December and the sample guard referred to in the Factory Inspector's communication to the Association. From the views set forth by the various millowners with regard to the circular issued by the Association, it is apparent that the methods which I recapitulate below will prevent accident and injury to work-people.

1*st*. *Reversing the Running of Tin Rollers.*—This is an effective method but can only be carried out with certain makes of frames but is not applicable to the bulk of the frames working in Bombay. It has also the disadvantage that in case of any of the roller, weight, &c., dropping, the tin rollers are sure to be injured.

2*nd*. A hinged bar about 8″ in depth is quite as efficient as the above and can be applied to all makes of frames.

3*rd*. The tin guard sent by the Factory Inspector is precisely similar in its method for work and will act equally as well as No. 2. The bulk of the millowners may probably object to it on the score of expense, while it is not so handy for cleaning purposes as No. 2. If it were narrower it would get over this.

4*th*. Two round bars or flat iron bars placed about 8″ apart and equidistant from the floor and the ring rail make the cheapest and as efficient a guard as any of the abovenamed.

I think, therefore, that the Factory Inspector should allow any of the abovementioned methods or any method or contrivance the millowners may adopt, provided it is effective. In fact, any contrivance that does not allow a person to be drawn in between the tin rollers is all that is required or can be required, in what manner this end is accomplished being immaterial.

The sample guard is herewith returned.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
NOWROSJEE N. WADIA.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 29*th January* 1895.

To

THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES,
BOMBAY.

SIR,

With reference to your letter, No. $\frac{F. I.}{63}$ of 31st August 1894, and in continuation of mine of 9th November 1894, I have now the honor to inform you that, having made practical experiments at some of the mills with regard to the means best likely to prevent accidents in connection with frames, I have now to report as follows :—

1*st Method.—Reversing the Running of Tin Rollers.*—The experimental running of this method shows that it would be perfectly effective as a means of preventing accident such as those you originally referred to ; but it can only be carried out with certain makes of frames and is not applicable to all the frames working in Bombay. It has also the additional slight disadvantage that in case of any of the roller weights dropping the tin rollers are sure to be injured.

2*nd Method.*—A hinged bar, about 8″ in depth, is quite as efficient as any other form of protection and can be applied to all makes of frames.

3*rd Method.*—The tin guard received from you is precisely similar to, and would act as well as, No. 2, but the probability is that millowners would object to this on the score of expense, while it is not so handy for cleaning purposes as No. 2. In this latter respect, however, if it was made narrower it would be improved.

4*th Method.*—Two round or flat iron bars placed about 8″ apart and equidistant from the floors and the ring rail make the cheapest and as effective a guard as any of the above named.

2. As the result of the experiments made, my Committee would accordingly recommend that millowners may be permitted to make use of any of the above methods which they may find most favourable for the purpose of preventing accidents, and the Committee, in fact, would suggest that millowners be permitted to make use of any other system which would be effective in preventing the hands being drawn in between the tin rollers as that is all that is or can be required in this connection.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

No. $\frac{F. I.}{37}$ OF 1895.

FROM

THE CHIEF FACTORY INSPECTOR,
BOMBAY,

To

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CUSTOM HOUSE,
31*st January* 1895.

SIR,

In reply to your further communication of the 29th instant on the subject of guards for ring frames, I have the honour to inform you that I cannot at present see any reason for objecting to any of the four kinds of guards proposed therein, and I have therefore the honour to

suggest that the members of your Association should take early steps to protect their machines in one of the ways described. As the guards suggested are simple and easily applied, I consider that the work might well be completed within a month's time. I hope that after the 1st March next the protection of the machines will be complete.

2. I should be obliged by your bringing the matter to the notice of all millowners of your Association, so that there may be no necessity to issue orders for the guarding of these frames. There can, I think, be little doubt that the work ought to be carried out with the least possible delay.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
R. E. ENTHOVEN,
Chief Factory Inspector.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 18*th February* 1895.

To

THE CHIEF FACTORY INSPECTOR,
BOMBAY.

SIR,

I am directed to thank you for your letter No. $\frac{F.\ I.}{37}$ of the 31st ultimo, which I have submitted to my Committee, who are of opinion, however, that the time mentioned by you for completing any of the changes in connection with ring frames is too limited. Many mills have a large number of frames—say, 150 or over—and in cases of that kind the Committee think they should be allowed at least three or four months to complete the alterations.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

No. $\frac{F.\ I.}{54}$ OF 1895.

FROM

THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES,
BOMBAY,

To

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CUSTOM HOUSE,
21*st February* 1895.

SIR,

In reply to your letter of the 18th instant concerning the fencing of ring frames in the Bombay mills, I have the honour to inform you that, under the circumstances referred to by you, I am prepared to extend the period mentioned in my letter No. $\frac{F.\ I.}{37}$ dated 31st January last, until May 1st next.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
R. E. ENTHOVEN,
Chief Inspector of Factories.

Appendix K.

Address of Welcome to Lord Elgin.

To

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

VICTOR ALEXANDER BRUCE,

EARL OF ELGIN AND KINCARDINE, P.C., LL.D.,

LORD BRUCE OF KINLOSS AND LORD BRUCE OF TORRY, IN THE KINGDOM OF SCOTLAND, AND BARON ELGIN, OF ELGIN, IN THE UNITED KINGDOM;

VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA DESIGNATE.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

We, the members of the Bombay Millowners' Association, beg to cordially unite with all other classes of the community in bidding you welcome to India.

Your appointment by Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress to the high office of Viceroy and Governor-General of India has been received with every mark of satisfaction throughout the length and breadth of the land, the name of your honoured father, who for all too short a time during a most critical period ruled the destinies of the Empire, being still a revered and living memory amongst us. And to the members of this Association, representing, as they do, the chief manufacturing industries that have taken root in the country, your assumption of office at this juncture, when the chief questions to be discussed and dealt with pertain to the financial and industrial prosperity of the nation is peculiarly acceptable; recognising as we do that through educational and other agencies, your close and intimate relations with the people in your native land must have given you exceptional facilities for the acquirement of that special knowledge so essential to the good government of a large agricultural and industrial population.

One of the first problems to claim your Lordship's attention will undoubtedly be the question of ways and means, which in the administration of India has ever occupied a prominent place, and at the moment it is no exaggeration to say overshadows with its importance the entire policy of Government. Since the closing of the Mints to the free coinage of Silver, the course of events has been a source of ever-increasing anxiety to those entrusted with the financial guidance of the country, while the effect of the step on trade, and more especially on cotton spinning, the leading industry of Western India, and the one in which the majority of the members of our Association are mainly interested, has been little short of disastrous. Owing to the sudden fall of about 20 per cent. in the value of Silver which has followed the closing of the Mints, the demand for Cotton Yarn in China and the Farther East, where we have hitherto found buyers for the larger part of our production, has for the first time in 20 years undergone a serious reaction, the exports during the last six months of 1893 having fallen to 127,703 bales as compared 184,908 bales during the first six months of the year, and 205,894 bales in the last six months of 1892. This diminution in the demand for the production of our Mills is undoubtedly subjecting to a severe test the stability of a trade which now employs upwards of 20 crores of rupees of capital and provides a means of livelihood for something like one hundred thousand people, while a further material decrease might jeopardize, for a time at least, its very existence. Such a contraction in the demand would unquestionably ensue were, as recently suggested in some quarters, an import duty imposed on Silver. This, we are glad to perceive from an intimation published four days ago, Government do not contemplate,

but the prohibition of the importation of the metal and other courses being strenuously advocated by more or less interested agitators, are all, we submit, equally fraught with danger, not only to our trade but the prosperity of the country at large, and we would therefore most respectfully but earnestly deprecate a resort to further currency legislation. Much as we deplore the existing depression and state of uncertainty arising from the closing of the Mints to free coinage, we venture to think, even while aware that it means a prolonged period of trial to the industry which we represent, that the policy initiated by that step should have an ample trial on its merits. The continued heavy import of Silver is unquestionably an adverse feature, but while a temporary impetus to the actual consumption may have been imparted by the rapid fall in value, our knowledge of the country and especially of the working classes does not lead us to believe in this as the real cause of the recent scale of imports, and from that cause alone could the demand assume a permanent character.

We have to crave your Lordship's forbearance if we have in our welcome dwelt, with what may appear undue length, on a matter so personal to ourselves, but our excuse must be that in it our interests are identical with, and of the utmost importance to, the true interests of the country. In our humble opinion the ultimate adjustment of the financial equilibrium will be found, not in currency legislation, but in the development of railways, the enforcement of rigid economy in expenditure, more particularly that portion spent externally, and a judicious system of taxation embracing moderate import duties.

On these matters, however, we may at a future time address your Lordship's Government through the ordinary channels ; in the meantime in the sincere trust that to your Lordship may be vouchsafed the health and strength requisite to sustain the onerous responsibilities of the great office you are about to fill,

In the name and on behalf of the Members of the Bombay Millowners' Association,

We have the honor to remain

Your Lordship's faithful and obedient servants,

FRAMJEE DINSHAW PETIT, *Acting Chairman.*

Members of Committee.

C. DOUGLAS,
AHMEDBHOY HUBIBBHOY,
DINSHAW E. WACHA,
DAMODARDAS TAPIDAS,
CURSONDAS VULLUBDAS,
K. R. CAMA,
NOWROSJEE NUSSERWANJEE WADIA,
DHURUMSEE SOONDERDAS,
GORDHANDAS KHATAV,
RUNCHORDAS NAROTAMDAS,
JEHANGHIRJEE HORMUSJEE,
S. D. SASSOON,
J. R. GREAVES,
MANMOHANDAS RAMJEE,
JOHN MARSHALL, *Secretary.*

Bombay, 22*nd January* 1894.

Lord Elgin, in reply, said: Mr. Framjee Petit and Gentlemen,—I assure you that, so far as I am concerned, no apology is necessary from you for putting before me in the manner you have done the views which you entertain in regard to matters so important to the trade in which you are interested. You modestly describe it as a matter personal to yourselves; but a trade so important cannot be treated as a personal matter. It affects the whole community, and it is therefore extremely valuable to me to know what those whose knowledge is so comprehensive as yours think of the circumstances. You will easily understand, however, that at the present moment I can only receive information, and that while I may properly thank you for approaching me personally, I must, as you yourselves suggest, await the time when you address the Government through the ordinary channels to give any expression of any views that I may form on the matters involved in your address. I should wish, however, to be permitted to refer for a moment to your remarks more personal to myself. I am grateful for your reverence of my father's name, remembering, as I do, how much of his life's work was associated with the promotion of British trade, and I am also specially grateful to you for recognising that I have myself not altogether neglected the opportunities that have offered to inform myself on questions affecting industrial pursuits. Gentlemen, as you say, the responsibilities of my office will be onerous. I shall esteem myself fortunate if in the discharge of them I am able to be of service to you.

Appendix L.

Proposed Establishment of a Market in Cyprus for the Sale of Cotton Goods manufactured in Bombay.

LARNACA, 19*th June* 1894.

To

JOHN MARSHALL, ESQ.,

SECRETARY, BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,

GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

I have taken the liberty of addressing you in the matter of your cotton manufactures.

I have been thinking for some time past, considering the importance of cotton yarns, gray and white shirtings imported into the Island from Great Britain of an annual value of about £50,000, that it may be possible to establish an agency in Cyprus for the sale of cotton goods manufactured in Bombay.

You would much oblige me by bringing my proposition to the notice of the manufacturer, and such as desire to extend their business here who might communicate with me.

My long experience in Cyprus and a knowledge of the language and customs of the people will, I hope, be a recommendation in my favour.

I remain, Dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

CHARLES WATKINS,

Late H. M.'s Consul for Cyprus,

Ex-Manager, Impl. Ottoman Bank, Larnaca.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,

BOMBAY, 9*th August* 1894.

To

CHARLES WATKINS, ESQ.,

LARNACA, CYPRUS.

DEAR SIR,

I have submitted to the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association your letter of the 19th June, and in reply I am directed to inform you that if you could favour the Association by sending forward samples of the class of cotton goods and yarns suitable for your markets, the Committee would be glad to bring them to the notice of members with a view to seeing whether they could be advantageously shipped to your port.

Yours faithfully,

JOHN MARSHALL,

Secretary.

LARNACA, 11*th September* 1894.

To

JOHN MARSHALL, ESQ.,

SECRETARY, BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

DEAR SIR,

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th instant, and to send you, agreeably with your request, samples of some of the yarns and cotton goods imported into the Island. The average of the annual import from the United Kingdom is *£22,000* for yarns and *£45,000* for cotton piece-goods.

The current prices *for yarns* are as follows for cash :—

						Prices. C. P. *s.* *d.*
Low grade Mule Twist...Nos. 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14			per packet of	3½ okes = 10 lbs.	P.	45 = 5 0
Medium grade Mule Twist	„	8, 10, 12, 14, 16		do.	„	55 = 6 1
Do.	do.	20		do.	„	57 = 6 3
Superior Mule Twist, reputed McClare's make.						
High class Yarns	„	18, 20, 22	do.	do.	do.	„ 62 = 6 8
Do.	do.	20	do.	do.	do.	„ 75 = 8 3
Do.	do.	22	do.	do.	do.	„ 78 = 8 6
Do.	do.	24	do.	do.	do.	„ 80 = 8 8
High class Extra Twist	„	26	do.	do.	do.	„ 82 = 9 1
Do.	do.	28	do.	do.	do.	„ 86 = 9 5
Do.	do.	30	do.	do.	do.	„ 90 = 10 0

As you will observe, the price of mule twist of a certain grade is the same through a certain range of counts. The low grade cheap counts are greatest in demand for general peasant requirements.

Medium to good are taken largely by peasant women all over Cyprus for weaving the native cloth, jackets, allajahs, &c.

The denomination "McClare's," which obtained favour in Cyprus in 1872, is still maintained and sought after for the higher counts and superior cotton with good twist.

The local prices of T cloths (importers selling to retail dealers several pieces at a time) run as follows :—

Width.	*Weight.*	*Length.*			*Prices.* C. P. *s.* *d.*
19½ in.	.....	24 yds.	...	... P.	28 = 3 1
30 in.	7 lbs.	24 „	...	.. „	53 = 5 8
32 in.	8 „	24 „	...	... „	65 = 7 2
30½ in.	6 „	24 „	...	... „	63 = 7 0
32 in.	8 „	24 „	...	... „	63 = 7 0
Fair Grey Shirting.					
30 in.	7 lbs.	24 „	...	... „	45 = 5 0
31½ in.	8 „	24 „	...	... „	65 = 7 2
34 in.	9 „	24 „	...	... „	72 = 8 0

Wide, coarse wove, good colours.

33 in.	7 lbs.	27½ yds.	...	... P. 45	= 5 0
36 in.	8 „	27½ „	...	... „ 65	= 7 2
36 in.	9 „	27½ „	...	... „ 72	= 8 0

Charchaflik.

35 in.	6 lbs.	37½ „	...	... „ 44	= 4 8
35 in.	7 „	37½ „	...	... „ 55	= 6 1
35 in.	9 „	37½ „	...	... „ 73	= 8 1

Dimito (unbleached diagonal wove)—

28 in.	12 lbs.	40 „	...	... „ 90	=10 0
28 in.	13 „	40 „	...	... „ 98	=10 8
28 in.	14 „	40 „	...	... „ 127	=14 1
28 in.	14 „	40 „	...	... „ 115	=12 7

Madapolams (with little size)—

34 in.	...	38½ „	...	... „ 69	= 7 6
34 in.	...	38½ „	...	... „ 118	=13 1
34 in.	...	38½ „	...	... „ 119	=13 2
34 in.	...	40 „	...	... „ 95	= 9 4

Generally *Greys*, 5, 6, 7 lbs., a good close wove cloth for the native peasant style of dress is in steady demand.

7, 8, 9 lbs. are taken by Turkish peasant women for cheapness, and in general use by all the peasantry.

White Shirtings, medium to fair, of wide width, are taken next in quantity to the grey cloths by the peasantry and towns-people for every kind of clothing, bedding, &c.

Finish of Piece-goods.—A stripe coloured blue is often woven as a margin to the selvedge edge of close wove T cloth grey shirtings.

Fancy coloured finished stripes are often wove at end of the coarse wove grey shirtings.

Annexed please find a list enumerating customs duty levied in Cyprus on the different qualities of yarns and cotton piece-goods.

The other charges are *wharfage dues*, varying according to the size of the bale or package and from 3*d.* to 1*s.*, landing charges of storage fluctuating from 4*d.* to 1*s.*

My commission will be 2½ per cent. on sales.

I should very much like to have, at your convenience, samples and prices, &c., of your manufacturers.

I remain,
Dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
CHARLES WATKINS.

1 £ = 180 piastres (1*s.* = 9 pias.).

1 Oke = 2 $\frac{80}{100}$ lbs.

Customs Tariff

ON YARNS AND COTTON PIECE-GOODS.

Cotton Yarns and Thread, viz.—

	£	s.	d.
Single, unbleached ... ... Nos. 4 to 14 per 100 okes.	0	11	0
Do. do. ... ... ,, 16 to 24 ,,	0	12	7
Twisted, unbleached ... ... ,, 16 to 32 ,,	0	17	3
Single, bleached ... ... ,,	0	16	0
Twisted, bleached ... ... ,,	0	18	3
Do. of two or more threads known as Tirchi ... ... ,,	0	18	4½
Turkey red ... ... ,,	0	18	0
Dyed, other colours ... ... ,,	0	16	0
Not otherwise specified...	8 per cent. *ad. val.*		

COTTON PIECE-GOODS.

	£	s.	d.
Grey or unbleached (Kassarsig) cotton shirtings, linings, drills, T cloths, domestics known as American bazi, dimi bazi, charchaflik, and asdarlig ... ... per 100 okes	0	13	1
White or bleached (Kassarli) cotton shirtings, drills, T cloths, domestics known as American bazi, charchaflik, dimi ... ,,	0	16	8
Shirtings and Madapolams, highly dressed and finished with stiffening material ... ,,	0	14	7
Shirtings and Madapolams, not dressed or finished with stiffening material but slightly so dressed ... ... ,,	1	1	0
Muslins, known as kaba, talbant, tanjib and tenfiz ... ... ,,	1	6	6
All other manufactures of cotton	8 per cent. *ad. val.*		

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 12*th October* 1894.

To

CHARLES WATKINS, ESQ.,
LARNACA, CYPRUS.

DEAR SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of your letter of the 11th ultimo, and to say that your communication is being circulated among the members of this Association together with the samples which you have been good enough to place at the disposal of my Committee.

I am, Dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 11*th October* 1894.

I am directed by the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association to circulate for the information of members the accompanying letter received from Mr. Charles Watkins, Larnaca, Cyprus, as also the samples which accompanied his communication.

JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

Appendix M.

Particulars of Counts of Cotton Yarns exported from Bombay.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 20*th November* 1894.

To

J. M. CAMPBELL, ESQ., C.S., C.I.E.,
COLLECTOR OF LAND REVENUE, CUSTOMS, AND OPIUM,
BOMBAY.

SIR,

I am directed by the Committee of the Association to enquire whether you could arrange in future to obtain from exporters the exact counts of cotton yarns passed through the Custom House for export, say :—

6^s	and	under				
Above	6^s	and	up	to	8^s	inclusive
,,	8^s	,,	,,	,,	10^s	,,
,,	10^s	,,	,,	,,	12^s	,,
,,	12^s	,,	,,	,,	14^s	,,
,,	14^s	,,	,,	,,	16^s	,,
,,	16^s	,,	,,	,,	18^s	,,
,,	18^s	,,	,,	,,	20^s	,,
,,	21^s					
,,	22^s					
,,	22^s	,,	,,	,,	24^s	,,
,,	24^s	,,	,,	,,	30^s	,,

2. The information in this detailed form would be of great service to all interested in the trade, and my Committee would be happy to aid you in getting the members of this Association, who are the chief exporters, to supply the required returns.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION.

THE Annual General Meeting of the Members of the Bombay Millowners' Association was held at the rooms of the Association on Tuesday, 26th June 1894, Mr. George Cotton presiding. There were also present:—Messrs. H. R. Greaves (Imperial, Leopold, New Empress, Anglo-Indian, Empress, Howard, Connaught, and James Greaves Mills); Framjee Dinshaw Petit, Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit, and the Hon'ble Mr. N. N. Wadia, C. I. E. (Oriental, National, Maneckjee Petit, Framjee Petit, Mazagon, and Victoria Mills); Damoderdas Tapidas (Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited); Gordhandas Khatao and Moolraj Khatao (Bombay United, Britannia, and Khatao Makanjee Mills); Dwarkadas Dharamsey and Vussonjee Bhugwandas (Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited); Vithaldas Gopaldas and Karsondas Gopaldas (Union Mills, Limited); Vithaldas Damodher Thackersey and Manmohandas Ramjee (Hindustan, Indian, Western India, and Wadia Mills); Goculdas Naranjee and Dharamsey Soonderdas (Soonderdas, Khandesh, and Madras United Mills); Jehanghirjee Hormusjee (Berar Manufacturing Company, Limited); D. J. Tata and R. D. Tata (Central India and Swadeshi Mills, Limited); Cursondas Vulubhdas and Ramchandra Hemraj (Jewraj Balloo S. and W. Company, Limited); K. R. Cama (Colaba Land and Mill Company, Limited); E. Moses (Sassoon S. and W. Company, Limited); C. Douglas (Gokak Water Power and Manufacturing Company, Limited); Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy (Surat Press Factory); Ranchordas Narotamdas (Presidency Mills); Dinshaw E. Wacha and D. Morarjee Goculdas (Morarjee Goculdas, Mahalaxmee and Sholapore Mills); Vandravandas Purshotamdas (Malabar S. and W. Company, Limited); Goolam Hoosein Alana Munjee (Indo-China Mills); D. C. Shroff (City of Bombay Manufacturing Company, Limited); Damodher Lakhmidas Khimjee (Lakhmidas Khimjee S. and W. Company, Limited); Sassoon J. David (David Mills Company, Limited); R. A. Spencer and S. K. Pattuck (Peroo Mahomed Mills); P. M. Jeejeebhoy (Jubilee Mill); and Mr. John Marshall, Secretary.

The notice convening the meeting having been read by the Secretary,

Mr. Cotton said: Gentlemen,—I now beg to move the adoption of the report and the passing of the accounts for the year ended December 1893, and in doing so will confine the few remarks I wish to make to the present condition of our industry and to the suggestions that have been made in some quarters to the effect that, should the Government of India impose a duty on cotton goods and yarn, an excise duty should be put upon the production of mills in British India. The industry which this Association represents has passed through a critical period. Bad trade we have many times experienced, and we must be prepared for dull times in the future, but let us trust that never again may we have to suffer from such complete dislocation as was caused by the hurried currency legislation this day twelve months ago. Of that legislation I will only say it must so far have resulted in grave disappointment to its promoters, and will, I sincerely trust, teach caution by showing that even powerful Governments cannot by legislative enactments control the laws of supply and demand. (Hear, hear.) This time last year many thought that our trade with the Far East could not outlive the divorce of the rupee from silver, but our industry is a sound one, and so long as we can supply China with cheap yarns we need not fear. I venture to hope that with steadier and cheaper cotton we are nearing the time when we will again have remunerative margins. Our shipments, which in 1893 were only 328,000 bales against 446,000 in 1892, show for the first five months of the year 151,000:—

Stocks in China which in Nov. 1890 were	112,000	bales,
In Nov. 1891	114,000	„
In Nov. 1892	50,000	„
In Nov. 1893	40,000	„
Are to-day only	40,000	„

with stocks in the mills of about 10,000 bales against an average stock of 25,000 bales. Another cheering feature to my mind is that of the 900,000 bales of yarn produced in India fully 500,000 bales are consumed locally, so that five-ninths of our production finds markets at our own doors. Of this quantity about 250,000 bales are made into cloth on machine looms and the remaining 250,000 bales are manufactured on hand looms by thousands of poor Mahomedan weavers all over the Empire. So far as I can judge, there is a marked increase in hand loom weaving especially in coarse cloths, and this makes me very hopeful because we must look for the development of our trade not to the well-to-do, who can afford the fine goods of Lancashire, but to the millions who are still little more than naked, and can only buy when we sell cheap. I would take this opportunity of thanking the P. & O. and other steamship companies engaged in carrying our yarn to China for having, during a trying period, helped us very materially by reducing their freight charges. Regarding the suggestions that are being made that an import duty on cotton goods and yarns should be met by an excise duty on the production of mills in British India, I will not repeat what has been said from one end of India to the other on the exemption of cotton goods and yarn from the Tariff Act, but I would say that, so far as millowners in India are concerned, they have no special interest in the imposition of such duties. We do not enter into competition with Lancashire, nor can she compete with us, and I may mention that this week I have declined to quote even for 24s, because our machinery can be more profitably employed on 6s, 8s, 10s, 16s, and 20s. Lancashire does not, I venture to say, export to this country any goods or yarns which average under 24s. Why, then, do they ask for an excise duty to level us down? An excise duty on the production of Indian mills would, I submit, be most impolitic, unjust, and impracticable; could not be a source of revenue, but would be costly and vexatious. (Applause.) It would be impolitic in face of the repeated declarations of the Imperial, Provincial, and Local Governments that their policy was to encourage and stimulate industries as a means of making the country less dependent upon agriculture, and so saving thousands from the ravages of famine, and for providing employment for the steadily-increasing population, to reverse this just and wise policy by hampering and harassing the largest industry of India by an excise duty, not for purposes of revenue, but to conciliate a small section of English manufacturers. (Hear, hear.) An excise duty would be unjust, because, as a matter of fact, the great bulk of the yarn we spin could not be made in Lancashire at a price that would find buyers in this country, and if Lancashire could wipe out the Bombay mill industry to-morrow, the result would only be so much more nakedness in the country, or, possibly, Japan would buy our cheap cotton and send it back to us in yarn. Mr. Marshall has, with much trouble, obtained the production of all the mills in India, except one, for the year 1893. These are the figures :—

Counts.	Bombay Mills.	Up-Country Mills.	Total of all India.	Percentage.
10s and under	53,002,067	15,136,396	68,138,463	19·714
Above 10s to 20s	122,792,802	83,345,863	206,138,665	59·633
„ 20s to 30s	36,640,499	29,293,590	65,934,089	19·073
„ 30s to 40s	2,866,481	2,159,075	5,025,556	1·453
„ 40s	287,565	151,355	438,920	·127
Total	215,589,414	130,086,279	345,675,693	100·00

They show that 19¾ per cent. of our production is under 10s, that 79½ per cent. is under 20s, that only 19 per cent. is between 20s and 30s, 1½ per cent. between 30s and 40s, and ⅛ per cent. over 40s. I regret that we could not get the figures between 20s and 24s, as I am sure that we would find that fully 10 per cent. are 20½s and 21s and a good 5 per cent. 22s to 24s, so that fully 94 per cent. of our spinnings are counts that Lancashire does not send and has

not sent us for years. I cannot think that the Government of India would entertain a proposal to harass and hamper our industry because Lancashire think that 6 per cent. of our production may be better able to compete with them should a duty be put upon their goods. Would it be just that those classes, who can barely afford to cover their nakedness, should be taxed because Lancashire will not consent that the richer classes, who buy her goods and can afford to pay for them, shall not be saddled with a duty unless there is an excise duty on our productions? (Hear, hear.) No responsible Government, if aware of the facts, could sanction such a proposition, and the Hon'ble Mr. Westland has pointed out how impracticable such a proposal would be. There is still a little hand spinning in the country, and there are thousands of hand looms. These could not be taxed, so hand spinning and hand weaving would be protected against the mills. There are several mills in Native States, and these would be protected against mills in British India, and the tendency would be for capital to try and find employment outside the reach of Lancashire influence. But supposing Government said we wish to meet Lancashire and must put an excise on all yarn over 24s. Assuming that I am correct—and I think I am—this would mean a tax on 6 per cent. of our total spinnings, or 21,140,541 lbs., value about Rs. 9,00,000, and 2½ per cent. duty on this would be Rs. 22,500, which would barely pay for the printing and stationery necessary for collecting the tax. Assuming, for the sake of argument, that Government were induced to put an excise tax on all the production of Indian mills, what is the probable revenue they would obtain? I take it that a 2½ per cent. tax on low counts yarn would be relatively higher than a 5 per cent. duty on imported goods which only contain 60 to 65 per cent. of cotton. I estimate the value of the production of Indian mills to be Rs. 12,00,00,000, of which some Rs. 5,50,00,000 is exported, and consequently would be exempt, so that we would have 2½ per cent. on the sum of Rs. 6,50,00,000, which would give Rs. 16,25,000. I ask, would this small additional revenue compensate Government for breaking the back of the largest industry in India, and for forcing the people of the country to think that English statesman could sacrifice an Empire's interest to party influence? For the reasons I have given, I think the mere suggestion of an excise duty should be at once met with a respectful memorial to H. E. the Viceroy, pointing out the grave objections there would be to such a measure. (Loud applause.)

Mr. C. Douglas said: Gentlemen,—In seconding the adoption of the report, I will not take up your time by any reference to the details of the administrative work of the year, but I must crave your attention for a few minutes to what appears to be a most momentous question for this Association, although your Chairman has already ably dealt with it, and I may run the risk of tiring you by repetition. For some time past there have been rumours in the air that an excise duty is likely to be imposed upon the production of mills in India. These rumours have recently assumed a more concrete form owing to the belief that the Hon'ble Mr. Westland is looking into the details of the industry. I am afraid that there is only one conclusion to be arrived at, and that is, that the exigencies of the Indian Government are such that they are forced to consider the early imposition of an import duty on all cotton goods, and that, in deference to the wishes of the Home Government, they are willing to throw a sop to Lancashire in the shape of the imposition of an excise duty in India. Now, gentlemen, I do not suppose that any of us like to be taxed, but I believe that we all recognise the absolute necessity which the Government of India is under of raising money, and we are quite willing to bear the share which may fairly fall upon us. I think, however, that we have a right to demand that in deliberating on the ways of raising the required revenue, the interests of India should have the first consideration, and that no question of the claims of any particular class, or any political party in England, should be allowed to have any weight in determining the action of the Government of India. The fiscal arrangements of the two countries are totally distinct, and as we have to bear our own burthens, it is manifestly unfair that we should be forced to tax our own industries as a condition of being allowed to raise a perfectly

fair revenue from import duties. I have always understood that it was an established principle of political economy that the prosperity of a country depends largely on her industries, and that as few burthens as possible should be placed upon them. (Hear, hear.) This is particularly the case in the present instance, because the chief cause of our financial difficulties is the enormous amount of money which we have to remit to England for the requirements of Government and for the payment for goods, and I think it follows, as a necessary corollary, that the more we can provide for our own wants in this country the better our financial position will be. From the reports of recent meetings in England we can form a pretty accurate idea of the reception which anything we may say here to-day will receive there. At a recent meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, one of the speakers had the temerity to say that the recent almost unanimous protest sent home from India against the exemption of cotton goods from import duty was the work of the Indian mill-owners. I have no hesitation in characterising that statement as a gross perversion of fact. (Hear, hear.) The protest came from all sorts and conditions of men, many of whom, myself among the number, are much more largely interested in the importation of Manchester goods than in the Indian mill industry. Some people seem to think that India was created by Providence solely as a market for Lancashire goods, and that any interference with that trade is rank sacrilege. At the mere mention of an import duty they call out, at what they consider, an attempt to upset the sacred doctrines of free trade, and protest against what they call the evils of a retrograde policy and protection. (Applause.) Now, gentlemen, I would ask, where is the retrograde policy? and where is the protection? If the proposal of an excise duty is carried out, we will not have far to seek for them both, but they will not be found where Manchester says they are. For many years past the Government of India has professed to be desirous of encouraging local industries and the development of the country. From time to time resolutions have been issued on the subject, and even now strong pressure is being brought on the railways and other public departments to buy as much coal and stores of country production as possible. To turn round now and tax our chief local industry would, indeed, be a retrograde policy. Where is the protection? This excise duty will be a protection, but it will have this peculiarity, that, instead of protecting the industries of the country, it presents the extraordinary aspect of a country taxing its own production for the benefit of others, and protecting outsiders at the expense of its own subjects. If the advocates of free trade were true to their own principles, they would join us in protesting against such a monstrous instance of protection. (Hear, hear.) Some people may deny that this excise is imposed in the interest of Manchester, but to these I would point out that one proposal is—and I think that this Association has been consulted on the subject—to make the excise duty payable only on the higher counts of yarn, as these alone compete with Manchester, and I know that a telegram was received by our Chairman asking if we would consent to this tax if cotton goods were included in the import tariff. Here you have protection in its true colours without any disguise, and I have already pointed out a protection of a new and most unjust description. In this you will see that there is no question of the revenue to be gained from the excise, but simply the protection to be afforded to Lancashire. The newspapers received from England by this mail contain a report of proceedings in Parliament, which clearly shows the jealousy with which Indian manufactures are regarded in England. Sir J. Lang asked the Secretary of State for India whether his attention has been called to the fact that a large jute mill in the neighbourhood of Calcutta, fitted with electric light, was now working twenty-two out of the twenty-four hours daily, and that women and young persons were reported to be regularly employed through the night; whether it was lawful under the Indian Factories Act for mills owned by English capitalists and competing with similar mills in the United Kingdom to be worked night and day with three shifts of hands; and whether he would cause inquiries to be made with the view of requiring that all mills and factories in India should be worked on similar conditions to

those established in the United Kingdom. Here we have a fine show of philanthropy in the talk about women and young persons—(laughter)—but the point of the question lies in its tail, where the expression "competition" is brought in. The British manufacturer finds that he is losing his trade because, owing to the demands of his work-people, so many restrictions have been imposed, and the hours of labour have been so much reduced, that he cannot compete with countries which are not burthened in the same way. No doubt he would like to see Indian mills hampered with all the difficulties of trade unions, strikes, &c., bitterly forgetting that any increase in the cost of production here must drive a great portion of our trade into the hands of Japanese and Chinese manufacturers. It puts me in mind of Æsop's fable in which the fox who lost his tail tries to convince all other foxes that it was the fashion, and that they should cut off their tails also. This is another cry from the unfortunate British manufacturer. If we tax his goods he calls out for free trade, and if you compete with him he whines for protection. I trust that all India will unite in protesting against this tax, on the ground that its intention is to propitiate a party in England, whose influence in Parliament is too strong to be ignored, and that if such considerations are allowed to dominate the financial policy of the Government of India, it will be nothing short of a political iniquity. I am quite prepared to be told that as no intimation has been given that Government seriously proposes this measure, and that we are, therefore, calling out before we are hurt. If I thought that due intimation would be given us and that time would be allowed for protests, I would have kept silent to-day; but our experience is that legislative changes are very rapid in this country, and if we do not protest at the mere rumour of the tax, we may find that we have lost our opportunity through delay. With these remarks, gentlemen, I now beg to second the resolution proposed by your Chairman. (Applause.)

Mr. Govurdhandas Khatao Makunji said: Gentlemen,—In supporting the resolution so ably moved by our Chairman, I have only a few remarks to make, and these chiefly on the much-talked-of imposition of an excise duty. You all know that it is always a deprecatory policy to impose an excise duty, and I think that it will be an exceptional case in the history of the British Empire if the British Government were to do it, and that, too, to gratify the avarice and whims of a small political party in England. Mr. Cotton has ably shown you that the Indian Government would only be partially benefited by these duties, but what an amount of injury will be done by them to this growing industry which has already suffered by the mistaken policy of the Government. You all very well know that our mills have been in a very bad state for the last two years, and the imposition of any such duties will give a blow to this industry, from which it will take some time to recover. We are all aware that prices of yarn and cloth as well as all the produce rule on the law of supply and consumption. The year before the last when cotton had gone up, and when 20s yarn was sold at 7 annas a lb., the selling rate of cloth was the same, and in that year both industries suffered much. This year when the demand for piece-goods, both English and country-made, had been better, though it has grown slack the last two months, it will be checked by these duties. So it will be better for the Indian Government to hold their own, and not be carried away by the dictates of the Secretary of State for India, and who also should hold his own against the dictates of a political party who have a few votes. Both these should try to assist this rising industry of India and not kill it by this retrograde step which, it is said, they intend taking. If they do take such a step, it will be necessary for us to oppose it with all our might. How will the Government tax the hand spinners? How will they stop the temptation of going to Native States of capitalists and starting new mills there? These States, as you are doubtless aware, consume a large portion of our manufacture. (Cheers.)

The Hon'ble Mr. N. N. Wadia, C.I.E., in supporting the motion, said: When I came into the room I had no intention of saying anything on the question before you, and now that

I propose to occupy your time for a few minutes, I trust you will forgive me. The question of an excise duty has, I think, been very ably treated in the *Statist* of May 26th, which came to hand the mail before last. You will find in the article to which I refer, firstly, the reason why an excise duty would be injudicious; and, secondly, that, if an excise duty is imposed, the expensive character of the new establishment which would have to be created to work such a duty efficiently—the department to give back the drawbacks which would be necessary for all our exports, and the development of the changes which, we know, are necessary in the progress of our manufactures would be retarded, and I think it would be found that, when the excise duty had been collected on the Indian mills, the result, as pointed out by the Chairman, would be a very poor addition to the finances of India. The other point to which I would draw the attention of those who seek to impose this duty upon us under the mistaken idea that such a protection would hamper our industry is this: do we produce a class of goods which are competing against Lancashire? Mr. Cotton has convinced you that this is not the case, but I think the previous speakers have not pointed out that the Continent of Europe is gradually increasing its exports to this country. The import of coloured goods—what are known in the bazaar as checks—and different kinds of alazarine manufactures are gradually taking the place of goods which used to come from Lancashire, and it would be interesting if the Custom House authorities could divide the imports which come to us from the mother country from those which come from other countries which have a protective duty. If all the various phases of the question are taken into consideration, Lancashire will find that in seeking to impose upon us an excise duty, she will in no way be benefited, while, on the other hand, she will, perhaps, have helped to materially injure a rising industry in one of Her Majesty's dominions. But I ask you, are we not already paying an excise duty? That is a question which should also be considered in your deliberations. You, gentlemen, are aware that the five per cent. import duty on all, except cotton goods, means a very large duty on our stores. Now it is well known that twenty-five per cent. of the cost of production of our goods is stores, and, if this is the case, what does it mean? It means that we are paying already one and-a-quarter per cent. on our production. (Hear, hear.) How do they hope, when they tax us with five per cent. excise duty, to reconcile this with the duty which we are already paying? Then I come to other industries besides your large cotton spinning industry. The dyeing industry, for instance, is already paying two and-a-half per cent. of the five per cent., that is, one-half the cost of production is in chemicals and drugs imported from England, and if five per cent. is collected upon these, they are already paying two and-a-half per cent. on their production. If you take all these matters into consideration and see what very little benefit, after deducting the drawbacks, the Government of India are to gain, is it desirable to upset a principle for which England has always been noted, namely, justice and equality to all her subjects? Is it desirable to introduce all these things for the paltry gain of nine lakhs, which will be the additional revenue? My remarks must necessarily be brief, as I had no intention of speaking when I came to the meeting, but these few thoughts passed through my mind after hearing what the previous speakers had said. With these observations I have great pleasure in supporting the motion.

The motion was then carried.

Mr. Runchordas Narotamdas proposed that Mr. George Cotton be elected Chairman and Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit, Deputy Chairman of the Association for the year 1894.

Mr. Dharamsey Soonderdas, in seconding the proposition, spoke of Mr. Cotton's sound and solid judgment and his business habits, which would sustain and guide the Association in their proceedings, and Mr. Framjee's vast experience in mill matters.

The proposition was agreed to by the meeting.

On the motion of Mr. Jehangir Hormusjee, seconded by Mr. K. R. Cama, Messrs. Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, Cursandas Vallabdas, Munmohundas Ramjee, Dinshaw E. Wacha, and Sassoon J. David, who retired from office by rotation, were re-elected members of the Committee for the year.

On the motion of Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit, seconded by Mr. Damoderdas Tapidas, the Committee were empowered to pay from the funds of the Association to the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute the sum of Rs. 2,000, being the Association's donation for the year.

Mr. Dinshaw E. Wacha proposed, "That the Secretary be requested to address the Government of India respectfully stating the reasons why, in the opinion of this Association, an excise tax on Indian yarns and piece-goods would be impolitic, unjust, and impracticable." He said: After the exhaustive and emphatic observations made by the Chairman with regard to the impolicy, injustice, and impracticability of the excise duty which it is proposed to levy on Indian yarns of fine counts, I do not think it necessary, gentlemen, to detain you with any further comments of my own. There is not the least doubt that there prevails all over the country almost absolute unanimity as to the iniquity of the contemplated measure. It is thoroughly understood that the countervailing excise is in no way demanded by the exigencies of the revenue; for, as Mr. Cotton has just observed to you, the revenue which it will yield will be so insignificant as to be hardly worth the cost of collection. Neither is it demanded on the alleged ground of protection. For here, again our Chairman has conclusively demonstrated, on data which are unimpeachable, that the manufacture of count above 30s by Indian cotton factories barely enters into any serious competition with similar counts exported to this country by Lancashire. Thus, the hollow cry regarding the import duty being protective of our indigenous cotton manufactures will not bear five minutes' examination with the light of the latest statistics the Secretary of the Association has been at some trouble to obtain. Nobody was more astonished than myself to read, the other day, the speech of our esteemed and old friend, Sir Frank Forbes Adam, at Manchester. For no English merchant of long and varied local experience knows better than Sir Forbes Adam that the cry of protection is wholly unfounded. But, perhaps, he thought it prudent that, if Manchester has to swallow the bitter pill, it must be a bit sugared. And the sugar offered in this case was the countervailing excise duty. But, gentlemen, if it eventually comes to be levied at all, it will not be either on the ground of revenue or protection. The prevailing feeling is that it would be imposed because the British Cabinet at home considers it expedient, for its own political exigency and interests, to entail this glaring injustice on our country. India's interests must be set at naught where Lancashire's interests are paramount. India is weak and unable to bring that strength to bear in opposition on the question which the powerful colonies of Canada and Australia could bring were their fiscal policy subjected to a similar treatment. Gentlemen, I have no hesitation in saying that it is the old, old tale of the weakest going to the wall. If, then, the import duty on foreign yarns of finer counts cannot be protective of our indigenous manufactures, and if, again, the countervailing excise cannot bring any appreciable revenue to the Indian Treasury where, may we reasonably ask, is the justice of the imposition? On the contrary, the measure, it enforced, would be one of manifest injustice. Apart from this fact, it should not be forgotten that the collection of the excise will put into motion official machinery which will, of course, be an interference with the cotton trade. And it is a question whether, having regard to the insignificant revenue to be derived, and the heavy cost of collection and supervising establishment, the Government of India, following the principle laid down for it by the House of Commons itself years ago, would be justified in needlessly hampering our industry by the inevitable interference of its excise officers. Vexatious interference with trade, as you may be aware, has always been opposed in England. What led in 1880

to the excise duty on malt being repealed and substituted by that on beer? Simply because the mallsters were obliged to carry on their trade according to certain rules prescribed by the revenue-collecting authorities. The same thing must happen here. Moreover, it is well known that the more complicated a manufacture is the greater the difficulty and interference, as excise officers have to watch the elaborate rules which Government may frame. Again, there will be many practical difficulties in the way which, I am sure, would condemn the system as unworkable. Let me also point out to you some of the important economical aspects of the matter. It is an economic axiom that low prices stimulate consumption; and it is an undoubted fact that the Indian yarn trade, so far as exports to China are concerned, has developed enormously since 1880. It has increased six-fold in volume, that is to say, against an export of 2 crore lbs., we had till late an export of 13 crore lbs. Apart from the factor of Shanghai having opened considerable inland markets, there was the fact of low prices which greatly enhanced the exports. Yarns are now nearly sold 21 pies cheaper per lb. than what they did in 1880-81. It will be seen from the recorded values in the annual trade returns, that while prices averaged 7 annas 5 pies per lb. in 1880-81, they were only 5 annas 8 pies in 1892-93. But the panic legislation of the last twelve months has seriously obstructed our exports. And though the industry is somewhat better to-day, owing to the moderate price of the raw staple, millowners are convinced that the future of our progressive industry almost wholly depends on the lower cost of production, specially bearing in mind the prospective formidable competition of Japan, and probably of China herself. But how can the cost be cheapened when, on the one side, the currency has restricted the volume of our trade, and on the other the import duty on the raw materials or stores has, along with dear exchange, enhanced the prices of these. Virtually this means that millowners have to lay out a larger capital than before in their stores, which, but for this circumstance, might have been invested in more productive channels. This is a sufficiently important consideration which ought not to be lost sight of while we think of lowering the cost of production. Well, gentlemen, if we are thus to be handicapped, and if the chain of our burden is to be made heavier by this countervailing excise duty, how shall we be able to stimulate consumption? And if we cannot do that, does it not stand to reason that our trade will shrink? And if it does shrink, will not that be a serious disadvantage to the Government of India? For, will not the remittances in sterling, which are now almost met from the balance of our trade with silver-using countries, have to be met by increased exports of produce, such as wheat, seeds, and other raw staples to gold-using countries—staples which are already impoverishing the agriculturists? Thus, the economic aspects of the question are of serious importance and all these must be fairly urged in the memorial which will be prepared by virtue of the resolution I have moved. But I hope, gentlemen, I have made it clear to you that both on economic grounds and on the grounds of the industry itself, it is impolitic to have any countervailing excise duty. Neither is it just because no case has yet been made out for its imposition. Nor is it practical because the difficulties in the way are not only numerous, but formidable, while the revenue to be derived will hardly be commensurate with all the trouble and expenses involved, apart from interference with the trade itself. It is therefore impracticable, and we all trust that the Government, for the several reasons urged, will abandon the idea of an excise duty, simply in response to the utterly hollow cry of Manchester. (Applause.)

Mr. Munmohandas Ramjee said: I have much pleasure in seconding the resolution. It cannot but be a matter of surprise to every business man among us why the Government of India should for a moment think of resorting to a measure so retrograde, so unjust, and so impolitic as that of levying a countervailing excise duty on Indian goods, if imports of cotton goods are made liable to duty. This is all the more surprising after the declaration on this subject made so recently as March last. Nothing can be clearer than

the remarks of the Finance Minister on this head in the statement made by him when moving the Indian Tariff Bill in the Viceroy's Council on the 1st March last. "The levy of a countervailing excise duty upon Indian manufactures," says Mr. Westland, "is sometimes stated as part of the cotton duty policy. It is, no doubt, possible for us to levy such a duty on the manufactures in the cotton mills that lie within British India, but cotton mills have been erected also within native territory, and on the manufactures there no excise duty can be levied by us. We might, of course, establish frontier customs posts, and levy duty on cotton manufactures passing them, but such frontier posts are open to the very strongest objection, and after for a long time preaching free transit to Native States, it would be impossible for us, for very shame—quite apart from the intrinsic objectionableness of the measure—to adopt a contrary policy on our own account. On the other hand, if we excise our own manufactures and do not excise those of Native States, we obviously protect a foreign industry against our own, besides raising all sorts of objections in the matter of granting drawbacks when native manufactures are exported from British ports. In any case, it will be obvious that we can levy no excise duty upon the manufactures of hand looms. It is, therefore, to clear the way by pointing out that the question of levying duties on cotton goods is the question of levying import duties only, and not of levying also an excise duty on local manufactures." Gentlemen, the passage quoted here is somewhat long, but it bears so obviously on the point at issue that I cannot help drawing your attention to it, as a declaration of a policy by the Government of India which is at once so fair, so sound, and so statesmanlike. It seems those who talk of an excise on Indian manufactures have not perhaps the faintest idea of the impracticable character of the proposal. They seem evidently to imagine that mill-made goods constitute the whole of Indian cotton manufactures. They seem to have no idea of the existence of the indigenous hand-loom industry which every hamlet, every village, and every town in India possesses in one form or other, and in a smaller or larger number. How is it possible to grant drawbacks on the products of hand-loom industry exported from a British to a neighbouring foreign territory? The task is simply impossible. The difficulty of levying excise duty and of paying drawback upon Indian goods would appear to be the first formidable objection against it. But the levy would be unjustifiable and impolitic, inasmuch as the goods turned out in India are made of coarser yarns, which in no way compete with the finer classes of goods imported into the country. The statistics of mill-made goods collected by our indefatigable Secretary from all parts of India are conclusive on this point. They establish the fact that hardly any mill in India produces goods of finer counts than 20s to 30s. And it will take many long years before India is able to compete with foreign countries in the matter of these finer classes of goods. Nothing, it seems to me, can be easier and less costly than the levy and collection of duties on such goods. On the other hand, the cost of collecting the excise duty would be so great, while the revenue therefrom would be so small, that the net yield, after deducting the drawback and the charges of collection, would not be worth all the trouble and annoyance attending it. Bearing this consideration in mind, I was not a little surprised to find that the hon. member for Bombay, speaking as a millowner in the Vicereğal Council, showed himself willing to support the levying of an excise duty on cotton goods manufactured in India. I am sure he in no way represented the views of this Association nor of any considerable body of millowners among us. Where, I ask, would be the Indian millowners who have hitherto been able to hold their own in the markets of China? They would be seriously handicapped by this excise duty in their competition with Japan in China markets. Japan would thus reap the benefit of this excise. I can understand the action of Manchester men in the matter of this excise. But it will in no way benefit Manchester. On the contrary, Manchester's advocacy of excise would result in the sacrifice of India's interests, and tend to enrich, not Manchester, mind, but a third country, namely, Japan. What, I ask, has India done to deserve this treatment from Manchester? Manchester must remember that, if India prospers, she will get custom for more Manchester goods. Manchester's

interest is intimately bound up with the prosperity of India. Thus the real advantage from this excise duty will be reaped by Japan. The Government of Japan have already removed import duty on cotton and export duty on yarns. Japan thus equipped is a far more formidable rival of India in silver-using countries than ever she was before. Indian mills have already suffered seriously in the markets of silver-using countries by the Government of India's currency legislation, and this proposal of an excise duty will be the last straw on the camel's back. If the Government of India desire to adopt the most effective method of throttling the nascent mill industry of India, they could not have hit upon a better plan than this excise duty. In short, gentlemen, look from whichever point you like, you cannot come to any other conclusion than that, without adding sensibly to the revenues of India, and without at all benefiting Manchester, the levy of an excise duty will operate as a virtual bounty to Japan. It will, as I say, handicap the struggling industry of India in a way from which she can scarcely hope to rise hereafter, once that her natural advantages are lost to her. The points which the Government of India then have to consider are these:—(1) Is the game worth the candle? (2) Are Government prepared to face the unpopularity and discontent which a measure so obviously unfair is likely to evoke from one end of the country to the other? (3) Will Manchester really benefit by this policy? (4) Is not Manchester blind to her own interest, when by giving a shock to Indian industry she is indirectly giving a lift to Japan? (5) Lastly, is it wisdom, is it sound policy, is it statesmanship on the part of the Government of India to lend themselves to a course the obvious result of which can only be to place Indian goods at decided disadvantages in the markets of the world after the disastrous effects of their silver legislation? The only just fiscal course, then, for the Government of India to take is to levy duties on imported cotton goods without a countervailing excise duty. If, however, after a mature deliberation of these points, the Government of India come to the conclusion that it is expedient to levy a countervailing excise duty on cotton goods, then, all I say is that they will give the people of India reason to believe that the sound old dictum of the policy of Lord Northbrook, one of the past Viceroys of India, has come to be at last reversed to ratify the selfishness of Manchester, namely, that "in all financial questions the true interests of the people of India is the only consideration which the Government of India has to regard." (Applause.)

Mr. Cursandas Vallabdas, in supporting the motion, said that it had already been proved that an import duty was not a protective duty. They did not compete with Lancashire goods. According to the figures prepared by their able Secretary they were in a position to know that their Indian mills did not produce goods much above 24s, and that showed that they were only manufacturing coarse goods. It was evident that plain and coarse goods were used by the poor classes of Indian subjects, and they would not be wrong in saying that their production was practically an every-day commodity for the poor. As a matter of principle any commodity used by the poor ought not to be taxed. (Hear, hear.) Was it the desire of the Government of India that the poor of the country should be kept without clothing? He did not think that either the Indian or the Home Government so desired; but if an excise duty was imposed, the poor would find it difficult to clothe themselves. (Hear, hear.)

The resolution was then put to the vote and carried unanimously.

Mr. Dorabjee Cursetjee Shroff suggested that copies of the proceedings and the memorial that was to be submitted to the Government of India should be widely circulated amongst members of the British Parliament, and to the daily newspapers in Great Britain, in order that their grievances might be as widely known as possible.

The Chairman considered it a very valuable suggestion, which was put in the form of a resolution and carried unanimously.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

Appendix N.

STATISTICS.

STATEMENT of Imports of Piece-Goods (Grey, Bleached, Coloured and Printed) and of Yarns (Grey and Dyed) from Great Britain into Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, from the year 1851 *to* 1894, *both inclusive.*

Year.	Piece-Goods.			Yarns.		
	Bombay.	Calcutta.	Madras.	Bombay.	Calcutta.	Madras.
	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1851	116,351,747	213,757,342	3,712,729	6,384,321	18,281,592	1,289,835
1852	113,567,856	163,851,027	3,731,934	5,681,870	13,946,539	1,503,000
1853	130,838,032	172,098,876	8,038,050	6,849,463	15,350,537	2,068,994
1854	192,200,419	271,208,527	8,695,054	7,668,093	15,650,107	1,946,584
1855	128,193,027	256,069,194	6,542,924	7,447,529	16,901,310	2,107,969
1856	130,459,853	275,016,345	4,517,561	4,559,670	15,224,557	1,923,999
1857	137,761,636	235,190,273	9,375,347	2,838,644	10,691,863	2,370,741
1858	281,836,364	416,362,074	15,431,647	8,744,517	18,369,490	4,036,325
1859	307,086,509	520,899,016	20,425,632	12,899,875	20,043,485	5,741,441
1860	267,443,986	403,351,123	20,648,072	4,571,134	16,641,847	5,656,930
1861	272,573,717	418,671,687	14,628,188	5,578,828	13,933,256	3,694,985
1862	178,803,604	295,508,637	9,748,215	4,811,384	9,594,896	1,675,239
1863	232,321,038	234,645,916	16,352,677	5,592,995	10,394,931	3,702,562
1864	189,812,984	228,036,538	14,787,062	4,268,662	8,742,699	3,447,635
1865	175,486,677	319,047,954	17,291,103	4,073,811	6,981,809	2,232,948
1866	243,476,368	351,572,331	22,081,805	6,877,968	10,795,517	4,629,986
1867	316,784,109	528,434,956	23,258,498	6,568,619	13,006,019	4,684,638
1868	555,337,050	619,101,683	31,793,397	7,780,303	13,236,453	6,873,396
1869	296,158,439	518,741,346	29,683,469	7,981,949	11,858,210	7,773,638
1870	272,898,226	687,639,911	45,750,099	9,946,299	16,816,936	8,649,598
1871	305,416,233	684,926,367	47,560,133	6,097,531	12,041,848	6,876,841
1872	262,849,273	657,123,291	48,177,871	6,163,813	11,490,636	8,616,040
1873	349,631,330	664,987,114	57,666,809	8,667,090	11,192,248	8,918,841
1874	292,843,697	765,762,164	49,878,834	8,867,978	14,041,520	10,510,639
1875	305,917,984	744,439,224	44,683,288	6,863,763	12,945,102	10,104,020
1876	356,940,508	733,913,330	54,875,423	8,246,211	12,090,167	9,664,609
1877	354,779,192	885,688,850	39,106,318	10,624,710	14,364,841	8,683,595
1878	344,068,807	749,233,431	47,038,579	7,754,005	13,967,396	8,373,916
1879	343,811,233	788,759,250	61,375,691	7,469,113	10,580,436	9,581,363
1880	531,050,559	1,007,531,497	77,010,037	13,024,923	16,446,089	12,108,002
1881	544,890,697	947,329,460	82,451,852	12,326,706	13,597,371	11,099,762
1882	500,248,293	883,611,784	106,615,818	12,019,123	14,780,667	13,069,871
1883	572,738,196	878,949,353	107,868,579	16,220,463	13,478,764	11,033,824
1884	568,220,318	908,294,475	120,841,003	14,299,380	15,313,840	13,114,875
1885	547,773,459	911,987,148	93,757,204	14,132,372	13,473,067	9,597,197
1886	700,061,881	1,159,407,968	143,318,736	17,087,709	14,177,149	13,937,810
1887	585,502,258	988,370,500	117,502,619	14,990,151	14,040,137	13,432,638
1888	652,344,548	1,045,951,384	138,271,060	16,595,176	14,778,545	14,570,258
1889	634,608,171	1,031,000,980	144,140,943	13,011,348	11,836,681	13,393,848
1890	665,550,786	1,037,911,379	115,224,797	15,805,515	12,455,601	13,284,690
1891	572,065,309	961,686,226	108,083,576	15,526,869	12,484,617	14,666,189
1892	548,944,867	1,013,742,658	93,892,712	12,427,053	10,108,327	10,390,439
1893	604,439,138	1,009,441,511	106,086,291	10,466,233	13,124,097	11,387,889
1894	719,324,449	1,161,138,343	140,749,235	11,723,808	10,529,734	12,547,763

ANNUAL IMPORTS FROM EUROPE INTO BOMBAY OF PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS FROM 1ST JANUARY 1885 TO 31ST DECEMBER 1894.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1885.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1886.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1887.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1888.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1889.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1890.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1891.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1892.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1893.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1894.
GREY GOODS.										
36 in. & under × 37/9 yds. Shirtings	Pcs. 9,48,665	Pcs. 32,05,280	Ps. 22,83,782	Pcs. 26,97,543	Pcs. 22,49,526	Pcs. 24,38,190	Pcs. 20,59,260	Pcs. 13,23,978	Pcs. 18,02,879	Pcs. 18,23,643
37/9 „ do. do. 5½ lbs. & under ...	„ 18,887	„ 1,687	„	„	„ 1,220	„ 600	„ 120	„ 3,747	„ 6,480	„ 1,748
„ „ do. do. 6½ lbs. do. ...	„ 1,00,653	„ 51,259	„ 890	„ 8,214	„ 51,699	„ 12,991	„ 38,317	„ 43,550	„ 90,805	„ 79,228
„ „ do. do. 7 lbs. do. ...	„ 3,20,735	„ 3,49,722	„ 1,68,102	„ 2,09,723	„ 2,57,453	„ 2,37,098	„ 2,94,599	„ 2,21,296	„ 2,89,028	„ 2,94,931
„ „ do. do. 7½ lbs. do. ...	„ 87,814	„ 47,547	„ 31,119	„ 61,311	„ 97,817	„ 94,726	„ 84,425	„ 82,605	„ 1 ,18,950	„ 72,739
„ „ do. do. 8 lbs. do. ...	„ 2,10,309	„ 84,581	„ 1,85,076	„ 2,47,751	„ 3,97,405	„ 5,27,770	„ 5,05,391	„ 5,36,225	„ 4,76,383	„ 4,87,822
„ „ do. do. 8½ lbs. do. ...	„ 4,01,786	„ 1,84,533								
„ „ do. do. above 8½ lbs. ...	„ 14,61,640	„ 5,19,064	„ 1,78,229	„ 1,94,087	„ 2,08,140	„ 2,02,522	„ 2,50,937	„ 2,01,750	„ 1,95,982	„ 1,85,471
40/5 „ do. do. 6 lbs. & under ...	„ 559	„ 9,662	„ 12,970	„ 15,159	„ 10,889	„ 3,417	„	„	„ 2,150	„ .....
„ „ do. do. 7 lbs. do. ...	„ 96,313	„ 90,358	„ 1,07,048	„ 65,578	„ 78,320	„ 41,362	„ 50,349	„ 17,002	„ 6,262	„ 12,332
„ „ do. do. 8 lbs. do. ...	„ 3,27,603	„ 4,08,077	„ 2,87,347	„ 2,56,185	„ 3,52,621	„ 2,13,458	„ 2,20,005	„ 1,73,016	„ 2,29,892	„ 2,68,205
„ „ do. do. 9 lbs. do. ...	„ 4,96,279	„ 3,35,627	„ 5,40,319	„ 3,39,980	„ 2,69,066	„ 1,91,676	„ 1,59,104	„ 1,08,409	„ 1,71,876	„ 2,00,875
„ „ do. do. above 9 lbs. ...	„ 2,47,594	„ 2,41,537	„ 4,00,770	„ 4,64,301	„ 3,62,823	„ 4,90,512	„ 4,32,750	„ 2,35,697	„ 2,97,128	„ 3,99,545
50 „ do. do.	„ 3,65,271	„ 3,01,802								
54 „ do. do.	„ 27,140	„ 36,042	„ 4,74,820	„ 5,59,891	„ 6,26,622	„ 7,72,712	„ 6,73,957	„ 4,91,141	„ 5,06,856	„ 6,13,655
60 „ do. do.	„ 12,556	„ 17,570								
28@32 in. × 22 to 24 yards. T. Cloths 4 lbs. & under ...	„ 32,688	„ 9,990	„ 14,051	„ 3,879	„ 19,851	„ 2,350	„ 8,050	„ 5,400	„ 3,194	„ 888
„ „ do. do. 5 lbs.	„ 422	„ 272	„ 1,100	„ 1,050	„ 350	„ 239	„ 1,297	„ 650	„ 1,000	„ .....
„ „ do. do. 6 lbs.	„ 8,450	„ 16,109	„ 17,891	„ 12,233	„ 7,881	„ 14,361	„ 1,600	„ 2,149	„ 3,305	„ 1,980
„ „ do. do. 7 lbs.	„ 3,84,108	„ 4,08,439	„ 3,51,097	„ 3,66,123	„ 4,46,382	„ 4,89,769	„ 2,76,865	„ 3,52,949	„ 2,61,442	„ 2,08,118
32 „ do. do. above 7 lbs. ...	„ 54,540	„ 63,168	„ 74,264	„ 57,379	„ 40,632	„ 45,352	„ 23,103	„ 34,756	„ 22,587	„ 19,359
„ „ do. Madapollams 2½ lbs. & under ...	„ 69,629	„ 61,792								
„ „ do. do. 2¾ lbs.	„ 87,613	„ 72,993								
„ „ do. do. 3 lbs.	„ 3,77,163	„ 2,84,374	„ 9,48,696	„ 9,92,265	„ 10,36,242	„ 7,88,188	„ 5,65,538	„ 8,04,519	„ 6,78,356	„ 10,72,349
„ „ do. do. 3¼ lbs.	„ 71,680	„ 28,850								
32/6 „ do. do. above 3¼ lbs. ...	„ 44,172	„ 60,680								
50 „ do. do.	„ 2,91,278	„ 4,96,637								
22/24 in. × 30 yds. *Printers 3½ lbs. & under ...	„ 2,58,400	„ 2,13,117	„ 3,03,375	„ 1,71,898	„ 1,06,848	„ 2,91,177	„ 1,40,341	„ 1,35,413	„ 1,33,782	„ 3,84,764
„ „ „ do. above 3¼ lbs. ...	„ 17,345	„ 28,284								
34/9 in. × 18 × 20 yds. Jacconets, 2 lbs. 2 oz. & under ...	„ 8,03,484	„ 10,99,208	„ 8,00,325	„ 5,87,422	„ 10,94,116	„ 6,96,495	„ 4,64,722	„ 4,81,576	„ 3,81,562	„ 6,40,399
„ „ do. above 2 lbs. 2 oz. ...										
40/5 in. × 18/22 yds. do.	„ 7,14,233	„ 8,78,119	„ 7,82,724	„ 8,54,870	„ 9,30,727	„ 10,37,074	„ 10,46,071	„ 12,41,549	„ 11,24,001	„ 16,41,343
36/9 in. „ Mulls	„ 3,67,767	„ 3,24,779	„ 2,69,313	„ 2,31,486	„ 3,13,384	„ 7,37,214	„ 3,85,393	„ 3,72,748	„ 7,19,816	„ 8,50,243
40/5 in. „ do.	„ 4,27,484	„ 4,47,546	„ 4,32,950	„ 5,46,630	„ 3,33,954	„ 1,58,919	„ 64,418	„ 1,24,724	„ 1,51,542	„ 3,21,863
50 in. and wider do.	„ 9,560	„ 2,120								
Domestics	„ 3,073	„ 1,029	„ 550	„ 918	„ 6,179	„ 2,123	„ 1,266	„ 1,356	„ 1,018	„ 349
Long Cloths	„ 4,507	„ 1,250	„ 2,234	„	„	„ 1,990	„ 850	„ 197	„ 60	„ 1,697
Twills and Drills	„ 2,62,714	„ 2,80,634	„ 2,35,601	„ 3,06,320	„ 2,34,754	„ 2,74,252	„ 3,78,829	„ 2,40,194	„ 3,21,484	„ 3,39,873
Dimities or Spots	„ 2,150	„ 1,951	„ 250	„ 550	„	„ 219	„	„	„	„ .....
Chudders	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„ 51,106	„ 297	„ 2,414
Total for 12 Months... ...	Ps. 94,16,164	Ps. 1,06,65,689	Ps. 89,04,393	Ps. 92,52,776	Ps. 95,34,901	Ps. 97,86,756	Ps. 81,27,562	Ps. 72,87,701	Ps. 79,98,087	Ps. 99,25,833

* Printers of 60 yds. are entered in the equivalent of 30 yds. pieces, and similarly with T. Cloths of 48, 72, and 96 yards.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1885.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1886.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1887.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1888.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1889.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1890.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1891.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1892.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1893.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1894.
WHITE GOODS.										
28/36 in. × 39/42 yds. Shirtings and Longcloths ...	Pcs. 4,25,621	Pcs. 6,19,154	Pcs. 5,28,001	Pcs. 5,87,969	Pcs. 4,99,305	Pcs. 6,53,050	Pcs. 5,11,402	Pcs. 3,60,277	Pcs. 5,47,275	Pcs. 6,01,797
28/39 in. × 18/20 yds. Jacconets and Tanjibs ...	„ 12,38,885	„ 19,82,978	„ 5,58,865	„ 12,73,540	„ 10,29,155	„ 13,59,782	„ 9,18,430	„ 8,45,790	„ 7,91,996	„ 10,88,567
40 in. & wider „ do. Jacconets	„ 2,61,974	„ 4,68,942	„ 3,54,507	„ 7,58,645	„ 1,51,947	„ 1,11,128	„ 91,671	„ 36,939	„ 67,040	„ 1,03,140
Dimities or Figured Shirtings ...	„ 62,698	„ 85,353	„ 20,943	„ 36,398	„ 32,794	„ 38,145	„ 36,455	„ 36,269	„ 35,649	„ 53,087
26/39 in. × „ Mulls	„ 13,33,403	„ 21,15,528	„ 10,28,970	„ 16,51,915	„ 27,58,260	„ 26,31,577	„ 32,91,991	„ 34,18,904	„ 30,15,866	„ 45,59,694
40/45 in. × „ do.	„ 6,61,700	„ 11,65,877	„ 12,01,831	„ 15,52,802	„ 11,03,236	„ 3,76,007	„ 3,39,902	„ 3,14,178	„ 2,79,638	„ 5,94,947
46 „ and upwards do.	„ 1,99,887	„ 3,27,279	„ 3,48,359	„ 6,93,952	„ 5,31,390	„ 5,00,374	„ 5,96,764	„ 6,90,565	„ 4,24,836	„ 7,45,468
39 „ × 12 yds. Cambrics	„ 6,488	„ 5,909	„ 30,656	„ 42,377	„ 34,205	„ 18,078	„ 29,917	„ 30,657	„ 22,681	„ 31,263
45 „ × „ do.	„ 20,975	„ 25,209								
Twills and Drills	„ 13,999	„ 19,496	„ 21,244	„ 36,450	„ 32,166	„ 35,557	„ 41,161	„ 28,424	„ 55,131	„ 41,987
Total for 12 months ...	Ps. 43,25,530	Ps. 68,15,435	Ps. 40,93,376	Ps. 66,34,548	Ps. 61,72,448	Ps. 57,23,698	Ps. 58,57,693	Ps. 57,62,003	Ps. 52,40,112	Ps. 78,19,950
TURKEY RED GOODS.										
24 in. × 28 yds. Cambrics	Pcs. 2,65,769	Pcs. 3,59,391	Pcs. 3,74,742	Pcs. 3,06,236	Pcs. 4,89,597	Pcs. 6,89,181	Pcs. 2,70,547	Pcs. 3,28,547	Pcs. 4,33,286	Pcs. 5,36,977
32 „ × 24 yds. do.	„ 34,838	„ 19,085	„ 16,916	„ 52,451	„ 11,984	„ 70,029	„ 21,179	„ 11,512	„ 21,583	„ 29,765
All Widths and Lengths Shirtings	„ 1,47,678	„ 2,03,745	„ 2,99,967	„ 2,21,981	„ 2,22,072	„ 4,07,465	„ 2,00,236	„ 2,40,725	„ 2,64,912	„ 2,78,596
30 in. and over × 19/20 yds. Mulls	„ 1,75,377	„ 1,15,587	„ 1,08,463	„ 2,15,946	„ 1,23,674	„ 2,12,183	„ 99,911	„ 1,06,769	„ 1,09,460	„ 72,500
Do. do. Jacconets	„ 1,11,371	„ 60,309	„ 34,119	„ 75,866	„ 33,428	„ 58,949	„ 17,689	„ 41,728	„ 30,974	„ 35,146
All Widths and Lengths Twills and Dimities ...	„ 55,240	„ 62,836	„ 46,606	„ 92,644	„ 52,162	„ 82,974	„ 52,656	„ 66,261	„ 50,700	„ 44,939
33/39 in. × 9/12 yds. Lappets	„ 43,915	„ 19,149	„ 53,137	„ 36,567	„ 4,699	„ 25,057	„ 4,222	„ 10,533	„ 7,942	„ 12,429
30 in. and over × 19/20 yds. Mull Stripes	„ 16,097	„ 9,636	„ 20,164	„ 23,530	„ 14,269	„ 18,254	„ 14,542	„ 15,230	„ 11,878	„ 12,138
All Widths and Lengths Prints and Chintz... ...	„ 1,33,169	„ 2,69,889	„ 2,28,859	„ 2,64,457	„ 2,64,287	„ 3,17,866	„ 2,31,166	„ 2,30,841	„ 3,44,243	„ 4,52,980
30 in. & over × 20 yds. Printed Mulls and Jacconets	„ 2,02,328	„ 2,01,129	„ 1,75,072	„ 2,27,918	„ 2,42,679	„ 1,74,440	„ 82,073	„ 81,643	„ 1,28,512	„ 1,04,221
Scarfs and Sarries	„ 19,20,113	„ 25,26,637	„ 14,84,457	„ 14,15,274	„ 15,28,972	„ 18,29,772	„ 10,93,560	„ 12,26,621	„ 11,75,594	„ 7,40,603
Bandanas or Handkerchiefs ...	„ 1,10,481	„ 1,60,774	„ 89,968	„ 1,08,664	„ 1,07,536	„ 1,08,550	„ 82,589	„ 1,00,938	„ 94,584	„ 1,03,409
Total for 12 months ...	Ps. 32,16,276	Ps. 40,08,167	Ps. 29,32,470	Ps. 30,41,534	Ps. 30,95,359	Ps. 39,94,720	Ps. 21,70,360	Ps. 24,61,348	Ps. 26,73,668	Ps. 24,23,703
WOOLLENS.										
Army Cloths	Yds. 4,52,786	Yds. 5,02,127	Yds. 3,71,816	Yds. 3,83,875	Yds. 3,03,375	Yds. 3,28,478	Yds. 3,79,508	Yds. 2,89,355	Yds. 3,47,797	Yds. 1,89,192
Plain and Figured Lastings	„ 15,240	„ 20,736	„ 7,811	„ 8,511	„	„ 2,760	„ 927	„ .....†	„ .....†	„ .....†
Spanish Stripes or Ladies' Cloth	„ 4,54,848	„ 6,20,030	„ 3,42,147	„ 3,63,083	„ 5,62,306	„ 6,90,681	„ 5,81,203	„ 5,03,388	„ 7,67,768	„ 7,76,868
Flannels	„ 11,16,236	„ 14,58,623	„ 15,58,430	„ 15,84,227	„ 9,16,790	„ 12,73,748	„ 18,22,288	„ 12,01,549	„ 13,34,686	„ 16,96,624
Broad Cloth	„ 4,70,733	„ 6,15,742	„ 3,01,115	„ 2,48,927	„ 1,86,259	„ 2,74,554	„ 3,10,725	„ 2,71,650	„ 2,26,854	„ 2,88,728
Alpaca, Merino, Italian, &c.	„ 6,24,059	„ 7,81,572	„ 6,18,801	„ 6,33,113	„ 4,46,767	„ 8,79,354	„ 10,31,011	„ 7,87,400	„ 8,14,874	„ 7,15,100
Union Cloth	„ 8,52,641	„ 7,10,841	„ 6,98,758	„ 8,32,155	„ 4,28,988	„ 5,22,023	„ 5,01,958	„ 4,11,805	„ 5,40,799	„ 2,46,863
Long Ells	„ 11,520	„ 35,040	„ 8,640	„ 36,760	„ 39,508	„ 35,080	„ 14,930	„ 1,920	„ 14,020	„ 41,455
All other Sorts*	.....	.....	„ 14,67,356	„ 17,12,336	„ 15,62,131	„ 20,22,498	„ 26,26,406	„ 21,17,603	„ 34,51,577	„ 22,78,277
Total for 12 months ...	Yds.39,98,063	Yds.47,44,711	Yds.53,74,874	Yds.58,02,987	Yds.44,46,124	Yds.60,29,176	Yds.72,68,956	Yds.55,84,670	Yds.79,98,375	Yds.62,33,107

* Figures from the year 1885 to 1886 not recorded.

† Included with "All other Sorts."

Description of Goods.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1885.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1886.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1887.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1888.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1889.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1890.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1891.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1892.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1893.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1894.
FANCY GOODS.										
Dyed Shirtings	Pcs. 14,071	Pcs. 34,278	Pcs. 25,265	Pcs. 53,262	Pcs. 73,923	Pcs. 94,695	Pcs. 1,05,734	Pcs. 1,48,006	Pcs. 1,37,802	Pcs. 2,43,052
„ Madapollams or Cambrics	„ 43,056	„ 1,45,649	„ 99,717	„ 1,14,639	„ 1,57,275	„ 96,110	„ 1,66,164	„ 1,13,465	„ 1,11,112	„ 2,22,629
„ Mulls	„ 4,734	„ 50	„	„ 512	„ 309	„ 628	„ 200	„ 1,505	„ 3,554	„ .....
„ Jaconets	„ 59,050	„ 1,56,249	„ 1,09,978	„ 90,850	„ 1,81,934	„ 50,714	„ 41,299	„ 62,535	„ 34,947	„ 68,888
Prints, all widths and lengths	„ 21,42,512	„ 26,56,088	„ 14,96,381	„ 20,78,892	„ 19,65,620	„ 15,21,883	„ 15,98,257	„ 17,79,281	„ 16,68,789	„ 19,43,064
36/40 in. × 20 yards Printed Muslins and Jacconets ...	„ 39,394	„ 42,607	„ } 2,06,128	„ 4,59,056	„ 4,30,089	„ 3,60,022	„ 4,27,476	„ 5,69,362	„ 3,42,582	„ 5,94,043
Other Widths and Lengths Printed Muslins & Jacconets ...	„ 1,26,799	„ 1,64,966	„ }							
Lappets, White	„ 1,62,944	„ 1,95,345	„ 1,70,504	„ 2,38,718	„ 2,22,063	„ 1,19,435	„ 1,54,411	„ 1,49,194	„ 1,25,003	„ 1,63,281
„ Coloured	„ 58,449	„ 92,814	„ 61,924	„ 1,04,609	„ 1,03,019	„ 68,015	„ 63,901	„ 99,117	„ 50,103	„ 62,240
Lappet Scarfs	„ 14,053	„ 14,855	„ *50,982	„ *70,453	„ *46,778	„ *52,951	„ *69,851	„ *73,816	„ *58,814	„ *65,515
Dhoties, Grey	„ 29,18,626	„ 51,93,846	„ 35,04,703	„ 37,74,353	„ 54,93,915	„ 33,16,919	„ 32,65,173	„ 34,26,233	„ 33,48,861	„ 44,88,320
„ Bleached (including Scarfs)	„ 5,01,544	„ 10,45,922	„ }							
Sarries, Grey Bleached and Coloured	„ 3,44,914	„ 7,93,171	„ } 15,12,238	„ 20,93,733	„ 25,56,736	„ 23,03,528	„ 18,67,107	„ 22,10,172	„ 13,49,334	„ 18,48,604
Scarfs, Coloured	„ 1,14,413	„ 66,014	„ }							
Book Muslins	„ 48,166	„ 56,410	„ 79,414	„ 1,16,784	„ 1,21,999	„ 86,511	„ 1,12,648	„ 1,27,265	„ 1,40,348	„ 1,69,803
Gauze-Plain, Figured, Striped and Checked...	„ 4,36,385	„ 5,32,752	„ 1,77,986	„ 3,87,837	„ 3,37,076	„ 1,73,805	„ 1,84,234	„ 2,86,732	„ 2,08,777	„ 3,29,603
Doria and Mull Stripes	„ 5,85,561	„ 9,30,732	„ 7,48,907	„ 12,71,291	„ 12,47,752	„ 8,99,003	„ 10,53,324	„ 10,65,939	„ 11,17,939	„ 13,97,040
Cotton Ticks	„ 4,367	„ 2,421	„ 3,832	„ 2,777	„ 2,714	„ 2,143	„ 1,879	„ 3,204	„ 4,953	„ 2,764
Twills and Drills...	„ 37,693	„ 39,965	„ 58,352	„ 48,672	„ 52,494	„ 58,998	„ 66,427	„ 64,789	„ 79,562	„ 72,311
Imitation Linen Dhoties and Sarries... ...	„ 61,107	„ 66,817	„ 51,549	„ 64,029	„ 54,849	„ 63,659	„ 64,317	„ 43,027	„ 51,817	„ 46,782
Embd. Muslins, Jacconets, and Scarfs (White) ...	„ 61,893	„ 69,536	„ 1,13,298	„ 1,62,001	„ 1,27,827	„ 90,371	„ 1,30,890	„ 1,19,515	„ 1,39,171	„ 1,75,816
33/36 in. 4 to 5 yards Khunds	„	„ 1,47,945	„ 28,656	„ 31,458	„ 13,513	„ 29,424	„ 22,000	„ 8,058	„ 963	„ 1,768	„ .....
39 in. × 12 Nainsooks, Colored and Printed ...	„	„	„	„	„ 40,892	„ 15,004	„ 22,000	„ 11,889	„ 22,835	„ 17,199
Trouserings	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„ 44,928	„ 45,460	„ 33,111
Chequered Mulls	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„ 10,650	„ 12,889	„ 13,784
Harwards, Oxfords, Zephyrs, &c.	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„ 30,864
Satin	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„ 78,484
Total for 12 months ...	Ps. 77,77,731	Ps. 1,23,57,932	Ps. 84,99,762	Ps.1,11,63,831	Ps. 1,32,33,772	Ps. 94,03,816	Ps. 94,03,344	Ps. 1,04,06,687	Ps. 90,50,370	Ps.1,20,66,642
Nets Total for 12 months ...	yds.10,97,403	yds. 12,67,855	yds. 13,83,007	yds. 14,01,220	yds. 14,10,883	yds. 12,03,222	yds. 19,45,704	yds. 12,63,223	yds. 17,92,896	yds. 17,53,199
Handkerchiefs, White Do. ...	doz. 59,395	doz. 60,786	doz. 1,19,219	doz. 1,10,120	doz. 97,050	doz. 1,18,340	doz. 1,05,767	doz. 68,629	doz. 1,28,427	doz. 94,857
„ Printed Do. ...	„ 9,13,151	„ 8,84,698	„ 7,02,732	„ 8,31,701	„ 7,86,191	„ 9,33,764	„ 7,28,153	„ 6,27,217	„ 8,48,832	„ 7,30,297

* Including Lace Scarfs.

Description of Goods.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1885.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1886.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1887.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1888.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1889.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1890.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1891.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1892.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1893.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1894.
YARNS.										
Grey Mule, 10/24's say 20's	lbs. 6,610	lbs. 8,100	lbs. 27,800	lbs. 23,210	lbs. 3,640	lbs. 11,910	lbs. 12,848	lbs. ...	lbs. 400	lbs. 280
„ 26/32's „ 30's	„ 5,04,775	„ 5,46,106	„ 5,52,400	„ 12,78,372	„ 4,81,300	„ 5,73,418	„ 6,63,005	„ 5,76,377	„ 6,70,660	„ 6,52,005
„ 34/42's „ 40's	„ 16,96,020	„ 16,76,400	„ 12,44,820	„ 22,58,755	„ 19,88,495	„ 15,40,172	„ 25,39,848	„ 14,06,546	„ 6,68,999	„ 9,84,490
„ 44/52's „ 50's	„ 4,95,780	„ 4,56,260	„ 8,07,670	„ 10,13,871	„ 7,01,450	„ 6,68,710	„ 7,98,311	„ 6,77,173	„ 4,92,155	„ 5,60,289
„ 54/60's „ 60's	„ 3,79,858	„ 3,11,080	„ 4,10,065	„ 6,66,277	„ 8,07,170	„ 5,45,254	„ 7,36,876	„ 2,78,875	„ 2,97,031	„ 3,96,712
„ above 60's	„ 33,967	„ 11,198	„ 28,814	„ 38,970	„ 38,617	„ 47,477	„ 37,606	„ 56,812	„ 58,524	„ 99,332
Grey Water and Mock 16/24's say 20's	„ 34,600	„ 39,900	„ 12,930	„ 1,09,864	„ 27,100	„ 40,405	„ 12,000	„ 8,174	„ 8,100	„ 14,464
„ „ 26/32's „ 30's	„ 28,14,495	„ 32,12,550	„ 25,69,724	„ 38,43,576	„ 23,67,125	„ 34,38,258	„ 31,28,504	„ 27,45,081	„ 21,08,369	„ 34,88,370
„ „ 40's	„ 1,21,035	„ 1,91,032	„ 2,30,974	„ 5,37,440	„ 4,90,810	„ 6,25,508	„ 7,20,316	„ 5,46,745	„ 3,09,540	„ 5,54,708
„ „ above 40's	„ 1,335	„ 2,000	„ 1,510	„ 10,760	„ 14,190	„ 47,300	„ 61,195	„ 17,096	„ 4,530	„ 9,561
Total for 12 months (Grey Yarns)... ...	lbs. 60,88,975	lbs. 64,54,626	lbs. 58,95,207	lbs. 97,75,595	lbs. 69,19,897	lbs. 75,38,412	lbs. 87,09,509	lbs. 63,12,879	lbs. 46,08,308	lbs. 67,60,211
Bleached ... ... Total for 12 months ...	lbs. 1,87,883	lbs. 2,01,997	lbs. 2,10,190	lbs. 3,05,769	lbs. 2,65,528	lbs. 2,93,521	lbs. 3,51,728	lbs. 4,46,018	lbs. 4,99,883	lbs. 4,29,568
Turkey Red	lbs. 53,81,188	lbs. 61,53,932	lbs. 66,66,830	lbs. 62,32,297	lbs. 41,99,615	lbs. 53,38,697	lbs. 39,90,594	lbs. 33,34,644	lbs. 29,96,241	lbs. 19,70,988
Orange and Yellow	„ 9,66,383	„ 9,30,434	„ 8,76,622	„ 10,64,087	„ 9,26,716	„ 11,39,004	„ 10,65,665	„ 11,16,325	„ 8,66,828	„ 10,26,640
Green	„ 5,32,711	„ 6,09,478	„ 4,85,037	„ 5,65,673	„ 6,57,320	„ 6,04,760	„ 5,67,936	„ 5,69,250	„ 4,07,429	„ 4,91,980
Imperial Red	„ 39,675	„ 49,500	„ 40,900	„ 6,500	„ 15,650	„ 3,400	„ 11,600	„ 1,700	„	„ .....
Other Colours	„ 74,132	„ 68,391	„ 83,661	„ 7,695	„ 5,793	„ 23,653	„ 11,159	„ 19,634	„ 19,018	„ 11,414
Total for 12 months (Colored Yarns)...	lbs. 69,94,089	lbs. 78,11,730	lbs. 81,53,050	lbs. 78,76,252	lbs. 58,05,094	lbs. 71,09,514	lbs. 56,46,754	lbs. 50,41,533	lbs. 42,89,016	lbs. 35,01,022
Total all Yarns...	lbs. 1,32,70,947	lbs. 1,44,68,353	lbs. 1,42,58,447	lbs. 1,79,57,616	lbs. 1,29,90,519	lbs. 149,41,447	lbs. 1,47,07,991	lbs. 1,18,00,430	lbs. 93,97,207	lbs. 1,06,90,801
SUNDRY.										
Coals ... ... Total for 12 months...	Tons 5,53,423	Tons 4,91,329	Tons 5,47,298	Tons 5,79,278	Tons 5,57,571	Tons 5,30,316	Tons 5,63,488	Tons 4,90,469	Tons 4,67,153	Tons 5,53,964

EXPORTS OF INDIAN MANUFACTURED PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS,

BY STEAMERS, SHIPS, AND NATIVE CRAFT.

From 1st January to 31st December 1894.

As per Export General Manifests.

TO	Grey and White Piece-Goods.			Coloured Piece-Goods.		Total.		Twist.	
	Pckges.	Yards.	lbs.	Pckges.	Yards.	Pckges.	Yards.	Bales.	lbs.
CALCUTTA	9,460	1,32,55,796	36,58,193	28	28,280	9,488	1,32,84,076	32,587	1,28,99,540
MADRAS	286	2,90,110	1,07,474	34	57,050	320	3,47,160	724	2,46,500
MALABAR AND COROMANDEL COASTS (Calicut, Cochin, Tellicherry, Cannanore, Mangalore, Tuticorin, Beypore, Cocanada, Vizagapatam, &c.)	930	14,84,913	4,52,308	106	1,88,659	1,036	16,73,572	25,994	89,33,571
SCIND (Kurrachee)	21,201	3,61,63,714	79,68,171	103	2,05,050	21,304	3,63,68,764	6,739	23,56,595
KUTCH AND KATTYAWAR	1,636	30,50,456	7,21,112	152	2,44,810	1,788	32,94,766	5,233	17,61,216
BRITISH CONCAN & GUZERAT (Rutnagherry, Carwar, Vingorla, Compta, Hurnee, Caranja Panwell, Malwan, Surat, Broach, &c.)	783	16,45,206	3,99,569	769	11,55,392	1,552	28,00,598	718	2,52,373
FOREIGN CONCAN (Jafferabad, Shreevurdhan, Rajpoori, Jambli, Coombharoo, &c.)	24	52,338	12,025	36	64,814	60	1,16,652	2	480
MARMAGOA, GOA, DAMAUN AND DIU	248	4,14,974	1,03,102	201	2,77,548	449	6,92,522	9,553	29,44,182
BRITISH BURMAH (Rangoon and Moulmein.)	394	5,56,161	1,61,384	5	5,334	399	5,61,495	9,875	29,79,320
CEYLON (Colombo and Galle)	40	36,377	17,342	98	1,54 036	138	1,90,413	43	13,000
CHINA (Hongkong)	503	6,13,557	1,63,886	...	...	503	6,13,557	2,18,477	8,73,88,805
CHINA (Shanghai)	4,446	54,55,145	14,58,499	...	...	4,446	54,55,145	1,20,226	4,80,87,100
CHINA (Hanoi, Tientsin, &c.)	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	..	.....
JAPAN (Yokohama and Kobe)	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	10,743	42,97,000
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS (Penang and Singapore).	1,476	23,58,326	6,06,925	205	2,05,705	1,681	25,64,028	12,671	44,80,650
PERSIA (Bushire, Abbas, Mahmorah, &c.)	938	15,95,133	4,92,145	310	4,02,072	1,248	19,97,205	2,279	7,92,120
ARABIA (Muscat, Hoodeida, Jeddah, &c.)	2,517	36,35,554	10,70,246	269	4,44,742	2,786	41,30,296	1,450	4,88,731
TURKEY IN ASIA (Smyrna, Beyrout, Bagdad, Bussorah, &c.)	2,179	39,28,144	10,55,695	103	1,07,254	2,282	40,35,398	3,429	14,31,320
MEKRAN (Vermulla, Gwadhur, &c.)	22	27,055	7,080	...	...	22	27,055	...	50
ADEN	12,470	1,80,52,545	46,83,865	1,050	19,99,109	13,520	2,00,51,654	6,426	21,01,267
AFRICA—Mauritius	98	1,29,323	42,634	37	51,720	135	1,81,043	1	400
AFRICA—Zanzibar	12,683	1,80,19,103	31,01,323	176	2,14,118	12,859	1,82,3,3221	241	69,440
AFRICA—Mozambique	3,718	47,42,931	9,37,079	94	1,12,556	3,812	48,55,487	...	.....
AFRICA—Massowa	5,031	67,94,934	14,60,963	128	1,90,976	5,159	69,85,910	...	.....
AFRICA—Suakim	650	10,98,459	2,87,727	87	1,90,420	737	12,88,879	...	.....
AFRICA—Egypt	12	12,735	3,733	1	2,125	13	14,860	120	48,000
AFRICA—Natal	8	10,000	4,950	2	1,040	10	11,040	...	.....
AFRICA—Hullulla, Beira, &c.	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	.....
AFRICA—Madagascar	329	3,94,872	1,01,974	37	29,360	366	4,24,232	...	60
SUMATRA—(Padang)	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	5	2,000
JAVA—(Batavia, Cheribon, &c.)	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	571	2,28,400
SIAM—(Bangkok)	37	61,800	19,350	...	...	37	61,800	...	.....
LACADIVES AND MALDIVES	1	1,440	360	3	6,080	4	7,520	4	1,200
EAST INDIAN & PHILIPPINE ISLANDS (Manilla, Maccasar, &c.)	20	24,000	6,000	...	...	20	24,000	849	3,39,221
EUROPE	1	117	24	8	12,940	9	13,057	...	10
AUSTRALIA	10	5,000	4,500	15	10,285	25	15,285	...	.....
NORTH AMERICA	.....	.....	.....	...	400	...	400	...	.....
Total Exports from 1st January to 31st December 1894	82,151	11,89,60,215	2,91,05,588	4,057	63,60,875	86,208	12,53,21,090	4,68,995	18,21,23,551
Exported same time 1893	66,389	9,73,66,292	2,31,69,762	3,661	65,61,214	70,050	10,39,27,506	4,12,584	15,99,60,286
Do. do. 1892	67,805	9,97,54,263	2,30,83,693	3,210	68,37,067	70,515	10,65,91,330	4,87,773	19,07,05,898
Do do. 1891	58,980	8,85,23,452	2,09,57,195	2,679	55,40,421	61,659	9,40,63,873	4,65,399	18,16,45,149
Do. do. 1890	57,385	8,51,66,237	2,04,47,589	2,294	48,37,121	59,679	9,00,53,358	4,40,220	17,19,98,173
Do. do. 1889	50,470	7,81,40,482	1,81,76,366	2,699	48,37,045	53,169	8,29,77,527	3,84,729	15,04,97,237
Do. do. 1888	57,174	8,87,97,223	2,15,00,740	3,074	56,36,166	60,248	9,44,33,389	3,43,030	13,46,32,583
Do. do. 1887	49,399	7,94,00,234	1,85,91,205	2,029	43,21,099	51,428	8,43,21,333	2,99,581	11,70,74,663
Do. do. 1886	42,888	6,81,71,065	1,58,55,991	2,219	52,58,994	45,107	7,34,30,059	2,72,300	10,60,24,856
Do. do. 1885	43,372	7,11,84,789	1,61,52,396	2,820	59,88,074	46,692	7,71,72,813	2,23,722	8,66,98,377

EXPORTS OF EUROPE MANUFACTURED PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS,
BY STEAMERS, SHIPS, AND NATIVE CRAFT.

From 1st January to 31st December 1894.

As per Export General Manifests.

TO	Piece-Goods.								Total.		Twist.	
	Grey.		White.		Colored and Printed.		Country Dyed.					
	Pckgs.	Yards.	Pckgs.	Yards.	Pckgs.	Yards.	Pckgs.	Yards.	Pckgs.	Yards.	Pckgs.	Lbs.
CALCUTTA	1,081	22,50,858	567	13,01,297	269	7,01,164	...	.....	1,917	42,53,319	181	64,120
MADRAS	755	14,11,348	140	3,26,404	688	15,69,924	..	.....	1,583	33,07,676	66	25,600
MALABAR AND COROMANDEL COASTS (Calicut, Cochin, Tellicherry, Cannanore, Mangalore, Tuticorin, Beypore, Cocanada, Vizagapatam, &c.)	8,486	2,06,81,712	1,378	46,10,403	656	20,95,704	39	68,456	10,559	2,74,56,275	1,671	5,58,778
SCIND (Kurrachee)	7,695	2,07,39,008	10,540	3,07,15,020	5,810	1,69,16,329	32	61,981	24,077	6,84,32,338	1,931	6,25,978
KUTCH and KATTYAWAR	5,583	1,25,99,235	831	26,65,528	1,299	41,47,932	57	1,11,134	7,725	1,95,23,829	404	1,20,166
BRITISH CONCAN & GUZERAT (Ratnagherry, Carwar, Vingoria, Compta, Burnee, Caranja, Panwell, Malwan, Surat, Broach, &c.)	1,225	29,76,156	103	2,43,511	140	3,44,200	...	400	1,468	35,64,267	310	88,455
FOREIGN CONCAN (Jafferabad, Shreevurdhan, Rajpoori, Jambli, Coombharoo, &c.)	80	88,687	2	4,005	9	23,338	...	.....	91	1,16,030	10	1,445
MARMAGOA, GOA, DAMAUN, and DIU	1,056	21,97,243	153	3,24,856	385	8,66,872	12	7,387	1,606	33,96,358	2,897	8,37,886
BRITISH BURMAH (Rangoon and Moulmein.)	1,195	18,08,548	103	2,11,263	228	4,59,517	4	14,850	1,530	24,94,178	136	37,600
CEYLON (Colombo and Galle.)	424	5,75,122	178	4,44,538	369	9,70,982	8	14,440	979	20,05,082	12	3,170
CHINA (Hongkong)	...	... ..	18	18,440	56	84,822	...	.....	74	1,03,262	...	.....
CHINA (Shanghai)	15	32,000	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	15	32,000	...	.....
CHINA (Hanoi, Amoy, Tientsin, &c.)	...	.....	...	.. ...	49	50,638	...	.....	49	50,638	...	.....
COCHIN CHINA	...	.....	...	.....	1	240	...	.....	1	240	...	.....
JAPAN (Yokohama and Kobe)	...	.....	...	.....	1	750	...	.....	1	750	...	.....
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS (Penang and Singapore.)	38	46,440	470	10,23,467	1,785	47,82,514	2,658	51,90,017	4,951	1,10,42,438	23	7,400
PERSIA (Bushire, Abbas, Mahmorah, Linga &c.)	6,820	1,30,31,509	2,941	61,97,026	4,076	72,79,605	7,147	1,19,73,877	20,990	3,84,78,017	4,319	12,58,592
ARABIA (Muscat, Hoodeida, Jedda, Behrin, &c.)	899	17,28,488	514	13,16,156	642	16,77,279	1,339	34,79,261	3,394	82,01,181	359	1,04,923
TURKEY IN ASIA (Smyrna, Beyrout, Bagdad Bussorah, &c.)	725	14,92,176	136	2,97,570	264	5,94,702	3,407	40,52,337	4,532	64,36,785	193	57,200
MEKRAN (Vermalla, Gwadhur, &c.)	...	200	6	12,808	2	5,430	...	.....	8	18,438	17	5,490
ADEN	508	13,19,402	784	21,27,462	541	14,88,604	1,022	28,84,921	2,895	77,70,389	115	33,990
AFRICA—MADAGASCAR	97	1,92,724	74	1,52,114	162	3,91,786	185	3,41,447	518	10,78,021	...	.....
AFRICA—MAURITIUS	636	11,10,102	667	13,51,988	843	22,96,906	68	1,30,647	2,214	48,89,638	...	.....
AFRICA—ZANZIBAR	454	8,48,924	437	9,59,060	417	10,58,080	5,090	58,66,797	6,398	8,37,32,861	94	24,044
AFRICA—MOZAMBIQUE	413	8,55,267	93	1,78,132	174	3,50,552	1,821	21,82,422	2,501	35,66,418	...	.....
AFRICA—MASSOWA	191	3,75,490	105	2,79,806	54	1,22,956	53	97,790	403	8,76,042	29	8,700
AFRICA—SUAKIM	78	1,47,056	41	1,32,016	18	29,816	7	14,580	144	3,23,462	...	.....
AFRICA—EGYPT	2	358	6	3,068	5	5,895	...	.....	13	10,221	...	.....
AFRICA—NATAL	20	37,662	33	70,150	48	1,22,535	...	.....	101	2,29,747	...	.....
AFRICA—HULLULLA, BEIRA, &c.	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
SIAM—BANGKOK	...	.....	...	.....	3	9,400	11	23,500	14	32,900	...	.....
EAST INDIAN AND PHILIPPINE ISLANDS (Manilla, Maccasar, &c.)	...	.....	1	3,588	1	1,050	...	.....	2	4,638	...	.....
LACCADIVES AND MALDIVES	8	16,400	9	20,344	1	3,000	1	2,000	19	41,744	6	1,800
JAVA (Batavia, Cheribon, &c.)	...	.....	9	5,294	9	8,634	...	.....	18	13,928	...	.....
AUSTRALIA (Melbourne, Sydney, &c.)	...	.....	1	816	1	420	...	.....	2	1,236	...	.....
EUROPE	4	2,929	34	35,763	20	34,355	...	.....	58	73,047	130	33,000
Total Exports from 1st January to 31st December 1894	38,539	8,65,64,438	20,324	5,50,32,788	19,026	4,84,26,921	22,961	3,66,18,248	1,00,850	22,65,52,395	12,903	38,94,337
Exported same time 1893	35,480	8,44,07,948	18,185	4,93,91,082	17,946	4,79,15,622	18,664	3,22,68,665	90,275	21,39,83,267	10,065	31,34,196
Do. do. 1892	32,050	7,81,52,653	16,997	4,57,36,020	15,750	4,19,55,704	21,763	3,69,95,886	86,560	20,28,39,763	11,491	35,57,876
Do. do. 1891	32,943	8,35,86,188	13,465	4,98,68,694	14,286	3,89,50,884	21,048	3,57,19,244	86,737	20,81,25,010	18,169	40,60,501
Do. do. 1890	29,770	7,58,04,814	15,402	4,40,74,679	12,404	3,43,23,123	20,641	3,30,40,996	78,217	18,72,54,612	12,304	37,60,981
Do. do. 1889	31,035	7,84,69,190	15,603	4,59,33,614	13,979	3,89,51,772	22,390	3,57,17,377	83,007	19,90,72,453	13,031	39,53,895
Do. do. 1888	29,313	7,41,44,219	14,025	4,44,23,499	14,212	4,25,54,588	20,459	3,52,10,717	78,009	19,63,32,913	14,797	44,76,480
Do. do. 1887	30,554	8,32,86,556	13,847	4,57,74,728	13,826	4,22,68,611	21,624	3,50,80,353	79,851	20,63,50,248	10,156	31,54,742
Do. do. 1886	35,523	9,08,90,270	14,185	4,69,05,686	15,592	4,76,87,893	19,978	3,13,13,258	85,277	21,67,97,107	11,326	34,36,677
Do. do. 1885	35,254	9,07,00,928	13,156	4,01,99,378	15,563	4,42,89,607	18,288	2,89,57,807	82,261	20,41,47,720	11,156	34,56,421

EXPORTS OF INDIAN MANUFACTURED PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS BY RAILWAYS

From 1st January to 31st December 1894.

G. I. P. RAILWAY, NORTH-EAST LINE.

STATIONS.	PIECE-GOODS.		YARNS.		REMARKS.
	Bales.	Indian Maunds.	Bales.	Indian Maunds.	
TITWALA	1	3	...	...	
KHADAVLI	3	19	...	...	
JALAMB	...	...	...	...	
KHARDI	...	...	...	...	
ATGAON	...	...	...	...	
ASANGAON	2	15	...	...	
WASIND	...	...	...	...	
KASARA	...	...	...	...	
IGATPURI...	13	70	...	...	
DEOLALI	10	31	...	...	
GHOTI	5	21	...	...	
ASVALI	...	...	...	...	
NASIK ROAD	57	304	46	152	
ODHA	...	...	...	...	
KHERWARI	17	104	6	26	
NIPHAD	22	110	5	21	
LASALGAON	10	52	11	38	
MUNMAR	380	2,077	419	1,720	
NANDGAON	56	297	93	410	
MALKER	3	21	...	...	
CHALISGAON	8	45	1	4	
WAGLEE	3	14	...	...	
NAYDONGRI	...	...	...	...	
KAJGAON	16	87	28	131	
PACHORA	31	171	12	48	
MAHEJI	4	29	...	...	
MHASAWAD	12	65	25	108	
SIRSOLI	...	...	...	...	
JALGAON	16	96	6	17	
BHADLI	19	76	20	82	
BHUSAWAL	10	46	6	7	
WARANGAON	...	...	...	...	
NARGAON	...	...	...	...	
MALKAPUR	116	688	24	92	
NANDURA	466	2,156	...	...	
BORGAON	...	...	...	...	
SHEGAON	78	401	32	114	
KHAMGAON	92	551	9	32	
PARAS	...	...	59	220	
AKOLA	404	2,151	208	778	
MURTIZAPUR	143	809	27	114	
BISWA	...	...	...	...	
MANA	...	...	...	...	
KURAM	...	...	...	...	
BADNERA	1	2	3	17	
AMRAOTI	226	1,149	44	156	
CHANDUR	29	174	1	1	
DHAMANGAON	3	20	5	11	
DEGAON	...	...	...	...	
PULGAON	1	2	...	...	
WARDHA	27	129	3	6	
PAUNAR	...	...	...	...	
HINGANGHAT*	...	...	1	1	
WARORA*	6	24	54	157	
NAGRI	...	...	...	...	
BORI*	...	...	...	...	
SINDI	1	6	9	36	
NAGPUR	83	269	82	271	
SAUDA	8	47	46	190	
NIMBORA	1	5	...	...	
RAWER	...	...	...	...	
BURHANPUR	18	106	39	163	
CHANDNI	...	...	...	...	
DONGARGAON	59	226	...	...	
KHANDWA	37	200	31	90	
TALVADYA	...	...	...	...	
DHARAMKUNDI	...	...	...	...	
KHIRKIAN	1	4	...	...	
HARSUD	...	...	...	...	
Carried forward	2,489	12,872	1,355	5,213	

G. I. P. RAILWAY, NORTH-EAST LINE—*continued.*

STATIONS.	PIECE-GOODS.		YARNS.		REMARKS.
	Bales.	Indian Maunds.	Bales.	Indian Maunds.	
Brought forward...	2,489	12,872	1,355	5,213	
BIR	...	...	1	4	
HARDA	2	8	3	5	
TIMPARNI	1	4	...	...	
PAGDHAL	1	4	...	...	
BHIRINGI	2	11	...	...	
SIONI...	3	24	5	22	
ITARSI	2	6	3	6	
BAGRA	...	...	...	...	
SEMRI	1	5	...	...	
SOHAGPUR	38	156	12	39	
PIPARIA	5	25	...	...	
BANKHERI	2	10	...	...	
BABAI	...	...	...	...	
GODARWARA	9	40	39	165	
BOHANI	...	...	1	5	
KARELI.....	17	79	16	72	
NURSINGHPUR	7	40	3	9	
KARAK BEL	...	...	...	...	
CHINDWARA	5	17	...	...	
SHAHPURA	1	5	...	...	
SONEGAON	...	...	...	...	
JABALPUR	142	628	183	781	
Carried forward...	2,727	13,934	1,621	6,321	

G. I. P. RAILWAY, SOUTH-EAST LINE.

Brought forward...	2,727	13,934	1,621	6,321
COORLA AND KALYAN	1	7	4	21
BADLAPUR	1	2	...	...
WANGNI	...	...	...	...
NERAL	3	10	...	...
CHINCHOWLI	...	...	...	...
KHANDALA	...	...	...	...
LONAULI	6	29	1	3
KHARKALA	1	5	...	...
KARJAT	7	21	...	...
CAMPOLI	...	...	...	...
TALEGAON	48	301	52	164
CHINCHWAD	...	...	...	...
KIRKEE	6	22	...	...
POONA	236	1,285	171	492
LONI	...	...	...	...
URULI	3	16	...	...
YEOAT	...	...	...	...
KHEDGAON	...	...	...	...
PATAS	...	...	...	...
DHOND	2	7	...	...
DIKSAL	60	380	29	122
POMALWARI	22	131	...	...
JEUR	178	1,049	9	40
KEM	13	67	29	38
BARSI ROAD	626	3,549	278	1,008
MADHA AND MARHEH... ...	5	25	...	...
ANGAR	...	...	134	141
MOHOL	...	...	13	27
HADUPSAR	...	...	...	...
PAKNI	...	...	...	...
HOTGI	...	...	...	...
SHOLAPUR	20	91	4,623	4,995
KARABGAON	3	17	...	...
DUDNI	...	...	...	...
GHANGAPUR	...	...	...	...
KULBARGA	3	16	11	29
SHAHABAD	1	3	...	...
WADI...	...	...	...	...
NALWAR	...	...	...	...
YADAGIRI	1	4	9	25
SAIDAPUR ROAD	...	...	3	8
KRISHNA	1	3	1	2
RAICHUR	5	23	2	5
TOTAL EXPORTS FOR 1894...	3,979	20,997	6,990	13,441
Do. do. 1893...	1,522	7,451	6,914	10,521
Do. do. 1892...	1,035	5,135	11,834	17,117
Do. do. 1891...	4,205	21,409	5,800	17,051
Do. do. 1890...	9,937	54,510	8,410	32,821

TO STATIONS ON THE BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.

STATIONS.	Piece-Goods.		Yarns.		Remarks.
	Bales.	Indian Maunds.	Bales.	Indian Maunds.	
TAMSAR ROAD	1	7	6	21	
BHANDARA ROAD	...	...	...	...	
KAMPTEE	11	67	39	171	
BELASPUR	6	27	5	18	
GONDIA	2	10	4	14	
TILDA	...	...	2	10	
DONGARGARH	17	69	...	...	
RAJ NANDGAON	13	57	34	150	
HOWRAH	1	5	2	8	
DRUG	3	8	13	56	
RAIPUR	315	1,118	41	171	
BHATAPARA	36	131	1	5	
NIPANIA	...	...	...	...	
JARSAGAR	25	64	23	110	
CALCUTTA	14	31	...	...	
DARJEELING	1	3	...	...	
SAKTI	1	5	...	...	
RAIGARH	6	20	...	...	
CHAMPA	64	197	...	...	
PURULIA	1	3	...	...	
HATHBUND	5	16	1	5	
SAMBALPUR ROAD	1	8	11	48	
AKALTARA	2	4	...	...	
TOTAL EXPORTS FOR 1894...	525	1,850	182	787	
Do. do. 1893...	46	170	26	117	
Do. do. 1892...	36	153	138	569	
Do. do. 1891...	241	944	1,279	5,745	
Do. do. 1890...	766	3,184	950	4,307	

TO STATIONS ON THE INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.

HOSHANGABAD	61	264	19	86
HERANIA	2	16	...	...
GARAKOTA	...	...	...	...
BHOPAL	14	77	67	230
DEWANGANJ	2	10	...	...
BHILSA	2	11	...	...
DHOLPUR	...	...	3	16
GULABGANJ	...	...	...	...
BASODA	1	5	...	...
BAMORA	...	...	...	...
BINA	15	66	72	334
KARONDA	...	...	...	...
LALITPUR	155	763	190	915
TALBAHAT	14	57	44	201
BANDA	3	13	3	11
JHANSI	10	55	54	285
RATH	...	...	4	21
CALCUTTA	...	...	1	1
MAHOBA	3	14	8	38
KAIMGANJ	...	...	...	...
SEOHARA	12	54	39	143
DAMOH	...	...	32	147
AGRA FORT	29	131	11	54
SUMER	...	...	20	105
SHIKOHABAD	...	...	2	7
GWALIOR	21	105	6	26
KHORAI	6	28	7	33
KARWI	...	...	...	...
SAUGOR	57	298	317	1,549
LUCKNOW	11	55	15	43
ALIGARH	...	...	6	30
NANPARA	4	15	4	20
DHAMPUR	...	...	17	102
LUKHIMPUR	...	...	...	...
BAHRAICH	7	34	6	18
MAU RANIPUR	14	75	101	456
NAREOLI	...	...	...	...
CHANDAUSI	...	...	...	...
CAWNPORE (VIA ITARSI) ...	4,892	24,388	463	2,313
BARABANKI	6	25	3	7
MORAR ROAD	5	20	4	15
SEHORE	11	51	9	34
FYZABAD	...	...	7	15
DELHI	1	5	...	...
NOWGANJ	6	25	2	10
SHAHJANPUR	...	...	8	41
CHIRGAON	...	...	1	5
HARPALPUR	1	4	2	10
GARAKOTA	...	...	29	105
SERANG	...	...	7	37
TOTAL EXPORTS FOR 1894...	5,365	26,664	1,583	7,463
Do. do. 1893...	7,089	36,798	1,576	7,814
Do. do. 1892...	4,890	26,221	285	1,085
Do. do. 1891...	2,798	14,243	322	1,430
Do. do. 1890...	2,810	13,383	211	871

TO STATIONS ON THE MADRAS RAILWAY.

STATIONS.	PIECE-GOODS.		YARNS.		REMARKS.
	Bales.	Indian Maunds.	Bales.	Indian Maunds.	
ADONI	8	51	7	12	
ASPARI	...	...	...	...	
GUNTAKAL	...	...	...	...	
GOOTI	...	...	17	43	
TADPATRI	...	...	1	4	
MUDDANUR	...	...	...	...	
YERRAGUNTLA	...	...	...	...	
KOMBACONUM	...	...	...	...	
KAMALAPURAM	...	...	...	...	
CUDDAPAH	...	...	...	...	
KASGI	...	...	1	2	
MADRAS	35	154	16	59	
BELLARY	...	...	...	...	
KOLAR ROAD	...	...	...	...	
NELLORE	...	...	...	...	
KATPATI	...	...	...	...	
AMMAYANAYAKANUR	...	...	...	...	
METTUPALAIYAM	...	...	...	...	
VELLORE	...	...	...	...	
BANGALORE	...	...	...	...	
RAYALCHERU	...	...	...	...	
SEERUR	...	...	...	...	
SALEM	...	...	...	...	
CALICUT	...	...	...	...	
PONDICHERRY	...	...	...	...	
ST. THOMAS' MOUNT	...	...	...	...	
MADURA	...	...	...	...	
TINNEVELLY	...	...	...	...	
COIMBATORE	...	...	...	...	
ARCOT	...	...	...	...	
TRICHINOPOLY	...	...	...	...	
DINDIGUL	...	...	...	...	
MAILPATI	...	...	...	...	
ERODE	...	...	...	...	
TANJORI	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL EXPORTS for 1894	43	205	42	120	
Do. do. 1893	84	431	9	29	
Do. do. 1892	54	177	25	85	
Do. do. 1891	90	308	24	92	
Do. do. 1890	86	407	57	234	
Do. do. 1889	3	9	...	...	
Do. do. 1888	11	50	6	22	
Do. do. 1887	22	80	20	76	
Do. do. 1886	25	138	20	74	
Do. do. 1885	15	65	172	654	

TO STATIONS ON THE RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY *Via* G. I. P.

AJANTI	3	16	...	...	
NIMAR KHERI	...	...	...	...	
SANAWAD	93	374	13	54	
MORTAKKA	...	...	...	...	
BARWAHA	1	5	3	7	
MHOW	6	27	18	72	
INDORE	390	1,676	213	1,047	
PALIA	...	...	...	...	
NIMBAHERA	...	...	...	...	
FATEHABAD	...	...	...	...	
UJJAIN	70	334	17	76	
CHAMBAL	42	205	4	17	
BARNAGAR	9	46	2	8	
RUNIJA	1	6	10	44	
RUTLAM	50	244	23	93	
NAMLI	36	165	2	7	
JAORA	235	1,197	11	48	
DHODHAR	...	...	...	...	
DALAUDA	...	...	...	...	
MANDSAUR	3	11	...	...	
NIMBAHERA	...	...	...	...	
HARKIA KHAL	...	...	...	...	
NEEMUCH	14	68	...	...	
KESARPURA	...	...	...	...	
BEAWAR	...	...	...	...	
CHITOR	...	...	...	...	
NUSSEERABAD	...	...	...	...	
MALAKHERA	...	...	...	...	
HARKINKHAL	...	...	...	...	
BHIWANI	...	...	...	...	
BHILWARA	...	...	...	...	
NARAINA	...	...	...	...	
AJMIR	...	...	...	...	
JEYPORE	...	...	...	...	
KESHUNGURH	...	...	...	...	
PIPLIA	1	3	...	...	
TOTAL EXPORTS for 1894	954	4,377	316	1,473	
Do. do. 1893	826	3,563	330	1,379	
Do. do. 1892	857	3,975	325	950	
Do. do. 1891	1,405	6,215	589	2,289	
Do. do. 1890	2,315	10,055	427	1,592	
Do. do. 1889	77	300	8	31	
Do. do. 1888	12	73	25	74	
Do. do. 1887	127	679	92	342	
Do. do. 1886	394	1,847	110	427	
Do. do. 1885	817	3,940	138	549	

TO STATIONS ON THE EAST INDIA AND CONNECTED RAILWAYS *Via* G. I. P.

STATIONS.	PIECE-GOODS.		YARNS.		REMARKS.
	Bales.	Indian Maunds.	Bales.	Indian Maunds.	
KUTNEE	21	100	68	283	
MAIHAR	.....	.....	7	36	
UNCHEHRA	1	5	.....	.....	
SUTNA	9	41	21	105	
DEORI	.....	.....	.....	.....	
SEHORA ROAD	.....	.....	.....	.....	
MEJA ROAD	.....	.....	.....	.....	
MIRZAPUR	2	10	21	100	
AHRAURA ROAD	58	258	.....	.....	
MOGUL SERAI	.....	.....	.....	.....	
GHAZIPUR	1	1	.....	.....	
BUXAR	.....	.....	.....	.....	
DUMRAON...	.....	.....	1	1	
ARRAH	.....	.....	.....	.....	
DINAPUR	4	11	1	2	
GYA	.....	.....	.....	.....	
PATNA CITY	7	24	174	738	
SITAPUR	.....	.....	.....	.....	
MURARAI	.....	.....	.....	.....	
MAJHGAWAN	.....	.....	.....	.....	
DURBHANGA	.....	.....	.....	.....	
CALCUTTA	12	17	14	28	
ALLAHABAD	56	256	92	347	
SERATHOO...	.....	.....	5	23	
KHAGA	.....	.....	.....	.....	
FATEHPUR	.....	.....	.....	.....	
PURTABGANJ	.....	.....	.....	.....	
MAUHAR	.....	.....	.....	.....	
CAWNPORE (VIA JABALPUR) ...	107	269	1	5	
FIROZABAD	.....	.....	.....	.....	
JASRA	1	5	.....	.....	
BENARES	1	2	71	260	
JAUNPUR CITY...	.....	.....	43	209	
BARACKPUR	.....	.....	.....	.....	
AKBARPUR	.....	.....	6	30	
BURUMPUR	.....	.....	.....	.....	
BARABANKI	.....	.....	.....	.....	
FYZABAD	.....	.....	.....	.....	
LUCKNOW...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
GHUTKA	1	9	.....	.....	
BAREILLY...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
JAMALPUR	.....	.....	.....	.....	
PENDRA ROAD	.....	.....	.....	.....	
GHOOM	.....	.....	.....	.....	
THERIAGHAT	.....	.....	.....	.....	
TAHASIL DEORIA	.....	.....	.....	.....	
KARWI	.....	.....	.....	.....	
BUDAON	.....	.....	.....	.....	
CHUPRA	.....	.....	1	2	
MONGHEYR	.....	.....	1	2	
BHATAPURA	8	46	.....	.....	
USKA BAZAR	.....	.....	.....	.....	
LAKHIMPUR	.....	.....	.....	.....	
BHARWARI	1	4	6	29	
GORAKHPUR	.....	.....	.....	.....	
SAMASTIPUR	1	1	.....	.....	
SARSAUL	.....	.....	.....	.....	
KHAHTGODAM	.....	.....	.....	.....	
MOZAFFERPORE	.....	.....	.....	.....	
BETTIAH	4	14	.....	.....	
JAGADISHPUR	.....	.....	.....	.....	
SHAHGANJ	2	8	63	319	
NANPARA	.....	.....	.....	.....	
GOALUNDO	.....	.....	.....	.....	
SAHEBGUNGE	.....	.....	24	122	
FORBESGANJ	.....	.....	.....	.....	
MALIPUR	.....	.....	1	3	
BEHEA	.....	.....	.....	.....	
KANAUJ	.....	.....	2	6	
SHAJAHANPUR...	.....	.....	10	52	
SAMASTIPUR	.....	.....	.....	.....	
AZIMGARH...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
GARSOGRA	1	2	.....	.....	
BHAGALPUR	.....	.....	.....	.....	
UMARIA	1	4	2	4	
JUKEHI	.....	.....	.....	.....	
PENDRA ROAD	5	25	.....	.....	
BANKIPUR	1	1	.....	.....	
SEGOWLIE	5	10	.....	.....	
ETAWAH	.....	.....	.....	.....	
DARJILING	1	3	.....	.....	
PESHAWAR	.....	.....	.....	.....	
LUCKEESERAI	.....	.....	.....	.....	
TOTAL EXPORTS FOR 1894 ...	311	1,126	635	2,656	
Do. do. 1893 ...	272	1,095	696	2,683	
Do. do. 1892 ...	245	806	285	1,067	
Do. do. 1891 ...	3,227	16,951	546	2,098	
Do. do. 1890 ...	5,014	25,678	338	1,758	
Do. do. 1889 ...	931	4,510	12	61	
Do. do. 1888 ...	570	2,804	5	15	
Do. do. 1887 ...	502	2,422	25	96	
Do. do. 1886 ...	1,774	7,863	68	271	
Do. do. 1885 ...	4,074	18,076	182	720	

TO STATIONS ON THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

STATIONS.	PIECE-GOODS.		YARNS.		REMARKS.
	Bales.	Indian Maunds.	Bales.	Indian Maunds.	
INDI ROAD...	5	18	6	28	
LACHYAN ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
BIJAPUR ...	36	191	1	5	
JUMNAL ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
TELGI ...	1	5	.....	.....	
ALIMATI ...	5	33	7	31	
BAGGALKOT ...	13	76	14	51	
KATGERI ...	8	31	1	4	
BADAMI ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
ALUR ...	1	9	.....	.....	
MALLAPUR ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
GADAG ...	15	53	16	65	
UDGAON ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
BOMBAY ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
KURNOOL ROAD ...	13	52	11	45	
NANDYAL ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
KOPBAL ...	1	4	1	1	
HASPET ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
BELLARY ...	13	55	3	13	
ANNIGERI ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
HUBLI ...	37	160	17	85	
ALNAVAR ...	2	8	.....	.....	
DHARWAR...	.....	.....	2	5	
YALVIGI ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
GUDGERI ...	.....	.....	1	4	
KARAJGI ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
KUNDGOL ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
HAVERI ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
BYADGI ...	5	21	.....	.....	
RANIBENNUR ...	1	8	.....	.....	
HARIHAR ...	8	57	.....	.....	
DAVENGERE ...	2	8	.....	.....	
BEERURU ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
AJJAMPURA ...	1	6	.....	.....	
HOLALKHERI ...	3	11	6	22	
PHURSANGI ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
RAJEWADI...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
JEJURI ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
LONAND ...	28	157	15	71	
WATHAR ...	12	16	3	12	
SATARA ROAD ...	21	120	2	10	
KOREGAON ...	6	31	1	4	
RAHIMATPUR ...	47	304	31	131	
TARGAON ...	.....	.....	2	12	
WALHE ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
MASUR ...	5	31	5	25	
KARAD ...	46	229	18	79	
TAKARI ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
KUNDAL ROAD ...	20	115	23	105	
ASHATA ROAD ...	24	127	32	167	
SANGLI ROAD ...	4	18	55	249	
MIRAJ ...	1	5	21	96	
SHEDBAL ...	3	15	.....	.....	
CHIKODI ROAD ...	1	6	.....	.....	
GOKAK ROAD ...	14	55	50	216	
KUDCHI ...	19	105	26	117	
CASTLE ROCK ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
BELGAUM ...	82	435	19	68	
KARAJGI ...	6	25	.....	.....	
PACHHAPUR ...	1	4	.....	.....	
TADVAL ...	10	76	.....	.....	
KADUR ...	12	63	1	5	
NELLORE ...	.....	.....	1	4	
BANAVARA...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
ARSIKERE ...	11	43	5	22	
TIPTUR ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
TUMKAR ...	7	24	.....	.....	
BANGALORE ...	644	2,957	24	116	
MYSORE ...	170	780	3	12	
BIRUR ...	1	4	.....	.....	
SHENOLI ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
HATKANGAL ...	.....	.....	13	66	
BEERWAI ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
SHIRAL ROAD ...	.....	.....	1	4	
KHANAPUR ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
RAIBAG ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
BETAMCHERLA ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
GUNTUR ...	34	107	3	11	
SERINGAPATUM ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
BEZVADA ...	3	10	.....	.....	
SASVAD ...	1	7	.....	.....	
KOLHAPUR ...	47	235	157	718	
TOTAL EXPORTS FOR 1894...	1,450	6,860	597	2,599	
Do. do. 1893...	1088	4,662	307	1,334	
Do. do. 1892...	879	3,919	437	1,925	
Do. do. 1891...	1,033	4,350	1,059	4,390	
Do. do. 1890...	1,894	7,068	3,191	13,171	
Do. do. 1889...	55	265	196	823	
Do. do. 1888...	73	332	224	862	
Do. do. 1887...	297	1,836	388	1,466	
Do. do. 1886...	268	1,950	776	3,108	
Do. do. 1885...	79	382	467	1,839	

TO STATIONS ON THE DHOND AND MUNMAD STATE RAILWAY.

STATIONS.	PIECE-GOODS.		YARNS.		REMARKS.
	Bales.	Indian Maunds.	Bales.	Indian Maunds.	
PIMPRI	4	19	...	...	
BELWANDI	...	...	1	3	
VISAPUR	1	5	...	...	
SAROLA	...	...	...	...	
AHMEDNAGAR	116	630	20	79	
VAMBORI	6	36	...	...	
RAHURI	...	...	...	...	
LAKH	...	...	...	...	
BELAPUR	1	4	...	...	
CHITALI	27	152	...	...	
PUNTAMBA	...	...	...	...	
KOPARGAON ROAD	...	...	...	...	
YEOLA	298	1,604	15	49	
ANKAI	...	...	...	...	
SANWATSAR	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL EXPORTS FOR 1894 ...	453	2,450	36	131	
Do. do. 1893 ...	66	357	60	261	
Do. do. 1892 ...	52	239	83	320	
Do. do. 1891 ...	502	2,562	187	704	
Do. do. 1890 ...	1,309	7,047	772	3,112	
Do. do. 1889 ...	29	193	3	10	
Do. do. 1888 ...	30	160	20	65	
Do. do. 1887 ...	73	375	38	130	
Do. do. 1886 ...	156	769	123	454	
Do. do. 1885 ...	528	2,871	255	880	

TO STATIONS ON THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.

CHITTAPUR	...	...	...	...	
SERAM	...	...	...	...	
NAWANDGI	...	...	...	...	
TANDUR	...	...	4	13	
GANGAWARAM	...	...	...	...	
GOLLAGUDA...	...	...	...	...	
SHANKARPALLI	...	...	...	...	
LINGAMPALLI	...	...	3	12	
HYDERABAD	1	2	3	15	
SECUNDERABAD	...	...	2	9	
BHOWANGIR	...	...	...	...	
ALER	...	...	7	27	
WARANGAL	...	...	2	9	
GODAVERY	4	11	...	...	
JANGAON	...	...	...	...	
YELLANDU	...	...	...	...	
ELLORE	6	33	1	4	
KHAMMAMETT	...	...	...	...	
TALARU	1	1	...	...	
BONA KALU	...	...	...	...	
RAJAHMUNDRY	6	29	...	...	
TOTAL EXPORTS FOR 1894 ...	18	76	22	89	
Do. do. 1893 ...	17	54	5	19	
Do. do. 1892 ...	60	212	40	145	
Do. do. 1891 ...	85	381	75	248	
Do. do. 1890 ...	256	1,301	629	2,452	
Do. do. 1889 ...	15	44	18	45	
Do. do. 1888 ...	9	37	29	101	
Do. do. 1887 ...	57	262	10	33	
Do. do. 1886 ...	41	184	30	122	
Do. do. 1885 ...	38	165	319	1,246	

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.)

	STATIONS.	PIECE-GOODS.		YARNS.		REMARKS.
		Bales.	Indian Maunds.	Bales.	Indian Maunds.	
B. B. & C. I. Railway.	STATIONS between ANDHERI AND SURAT (excluding Surat)...	1,383	6,665	679	2,603	
	SURAT	1,712	8,656	517	2,215	
	STATIONS between SURAT AND BROACH (excluding Broach)	271	1,581	95	449	
	BROACH	367	2,199	178	759	
	STATIONS between BROACH AND BARODA (excluding Baroda)	312	1,998	28	104	
	BARODA	1,050	6,118	209	843	
	STATIONS between BARODA AND ANAND (excluding Anand)...	390	2,036	94	328	
	ANAND	79	542	19	56	
	STATIONS on the GODHRA BRANCH (excluding Godhra) ...	1,053	4,827	11	35	
	GODHRA	595	3,003	7	9	
	STATIONS between ANAND AND AHMEDABAD (excluding Nadiad and Ahmedabad)	359	1,916	8	28	
	NADIAD	959	4,732	287	1,143	
	AHMEDABAD	3,611	22,234	524	2,054	
	STATIONS between AHMEDABAD AND VIRAMGAM (excluding Viramgam)	93	585	10	51	
	VIRAMGAM	271	1,586	36	105	
	STATIONS on the PATRI BRANCH	133	756	9	46	
	STATIONS between VIRAMGAM and WADHWAN (excluding Wadhwan)	25	174	...	...	
	WADHWAN	273	1,791	29	111	
Foreign Railways *via* Sabarmati.	KHODIAR to PALANPUR (excluding Palanpur)	633	3,280	502	2,063	
	VIA PALANPUR	470	2,655	2	2	
	PALANPUR	154	825	3	9	
	MORI TO CHITRASANI	355	1,704	85	366	
	MARWAR RAILWAY JUNCTION AND VIA MARWAR RAILWAY JUNCTION	1,742	10,837	282	1,219	
	HARIPUR to ERINPURA ROAD	327	1,844	37	136	
	BEAWAR...	570	3,336	5	38	
	AJMERE	531	3,008	40	185	
	NUSSEERABAD to BARI	250	1,515	37	160	
	RUPAHELI to GANGRAR (excluding Bhelwara)	26	164	5	24	
	BHELWARA	484	2,966	64	291	
	CHINDERIA to KESARPURA (excluding Chitorgarh) ...	188	1,115	22	71	
	CHITORGARH	554	3,360	7	36	
	NEEMUCH	186	1,131	7	14	
	HARKIAKAL to DHODHAR (excluding Mandsaur)	52	380	14	52	
	MANDSAUR	359	3,418	22	60	
	JAORA to KHANDWA	...	...	...	...	
	VIA KHANDWA	...	...	...	...	
	TILAUNIA to AGRA (excluding Jeypore Achnera and Agra) ...	303	1,261	57	243	
	JEYPORE...	255	1,367	1	1	
	VIA KUCHAMAN ROAD	42	212	17	75	
	CAWNPORE	460	2,309	7	28	
	VIA CAWNPORE	19	73	7	22	
	STATIONS on the CAWNPORE-ACHNERA RAILWAY ...	189	870	216	1,121	
	AGRA FORT	120	476	46	221	
	VIA AGRA...	...	...	...	...	
	VIA HATHRAS	61	304	71	356	
	VIA AGRA CANTONMENT	1	9	...	...	
	STATIONS on the INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY	...	...	...	...	
	VIA FEROZEPORE	1,742	5,290	38	130	
	STATIONS on the REWARI-FEROZEPORE Section (excluding Bhiwani)...	34	154	5	39	
	BHIWANI...	747	3,582	22	117	
	STATIONS between REWARI AND DELHI (excluding Delhi)...	...	...	...	...	
	DELHI	11,904	57,486	52	218	
	VIA DELHI	150	439	13	66	
B. G. Ry. *via* Wadhwan.	LIMBDI	134	917	1	3	
	BHAVNAGAR	23	95	12	54	
	JETAPUR	21	111	...	...	
	DHORAJEE	62	287	5	12	
	OTHER STATIONS ON BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL-JUNAGAD-PORBANDER RAILWAY	411	2,656	10	36	
MORVI STATE RAILWAY		785	4,957	57	183	
VIA MIYAGAM		424	2,318	218	939	
,, ANAND		423	2,682	111	341	
,, BHATINDA		41	181	...	...	
,, GODHRA		1,882	12,085	473	1,873	
	TOTAL EXPORTS FOR 1894	40,050	2,13,058	5,313	21,743	
	Do. do. 1893	30,461	1,59,620	4,802	20,275	
	Do. do. 1892	27,807	1,53,958	3,815	13,002	
	Do. do. 1891	25,589	1,44,416	3,251	10,424	
	Do do. 1890	29,079	1,64,152	2,412	7,464	
	Do. do. 1889	32,006	1,84,251	2,236	6,790	
	Do. do. 1888	21,624	1,28,472	2,499	7,844	
	Do. do. 1887	26,503	1,55,864	3,172	9,731	
	Do do. 1886	39,592	2,16,062	3,852	11,736	
	Do. do. 1885	33,445	1,91,729	2,703	7,992	

SUMMARY OF EXPORTS BY ALL RAILWAYS.

	RAILWAYS.	Piece-Goods.		Yarns.	
		Bales.	Indian Maunds.	Bales,	Indian Maunds.
	G. I. P. RAILWAY (N. East Line)	2,727	13,934	1,621	6,321
	Do. (S. East Line)	1,252	7,063	5,369	7,120
To Stations on the	BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY	525	1,850	182	787
	INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY	5,365	26,664	1,583	7,463
	MADRAS RAILWAY	43	205	42	120
	RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY Via G. I. P. ...	954	4,377	316	1,473
	EAST INDIA RAILWAY	311	1,126	635	2,656
	SOUTHERN MAHRATHA RAILWAY	1,450	6,860	597	2,599
	DHOND & MUNMAD STATE RAILWAY	453	2,450	36	131
	NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY	18	76	22	89
	B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY, including Rajputana-Malwa Railway	40,050	2,13,058	5,313	21,743
	Total Exports for 1894	53,148	2,77,663	15,716	50,502
	Do. 1893	41,466	2,14,201	14,725	44,430
	Do. 1892	37,281	2,01,341	17,797	38,164
	Do. 1891	39,175	2,12,379	13,132	44,471
	Do. 1890	52,966	2,87,380	17,392	67,782
	Do. 1889	33,962	1,93,953	2,535	7,852
	Do. 1888	22,881	1,34,855	3,465	10,937
	Do. 1887	28,784	1,68,399	5,214	16,892
	Do. 1886	44,506	2,40,634	6,740	22,598
	Do. 1885	43,864	2,41,901	7,301	24,934

ANNUAL PROGRESS OF RAILWAYS IN INDIA SINCE THEIR COMMENCEMENT.

Year.	Total Miles.	Year.	Total Miles.	Year.	Total Miles.	Year.	Total Miles.
1854	71	1864	2,966$\frac{3}{4}$	1874	6,227$\frac{3}{4}$	1884-85	12,000$\frac{1}{2}$
1855	170	1865	3,372$\frac{3}{4}$	1875	6,519	1885-86	12,375$\frac{1}{4}$
1856	272$\frac{1}{4}$	1866	3,568$\frac{3}{4}$	1876	6,833	1886-87	13,386
1857	288$\frac{1}{4}$	1867	3,936$\frac{1}{2}$	1877	7,322$\frac{1}{4}$	1887-88	14,377
1858	428$\frac{1}{4}$	1868	4,016$\frac{1}{2}$	1878	8,212	1888-89	15,242$\frac{1}{4}$
1859	626$\frac{1}{4}$	1869	4,294$\frac{1}{2}$	1879	8,492$\frac{3}{4}$	1889-90	16,092$\frac{1}{2}$
1860	839$\frac{1}{4}$	1870	4,775	1880	9,308	1890-91	16,996
1861	1,587$\frac{3}{4}$	1871	5,077$\frac{1}{4}$	1881	9,892	1891-92	17,564
1862	2,353$\frac{3}{4}$	1872	5,370$\frac{1}{4}$	1882	10,145$\frac{1}{2}$	1892-93	18,042
1863	2,550	1873	5,695	1883-84	10,780$\frac{1}{4}$	1893-94	18,500

Statement showing the Exports of Indian Manufactured Piece-Goods and Yarns by Sea and Rail during the years 1885 to 1894.

Year.	Piece-Goods.		Total.	Yarns.				Total.		Remarks.
	By Sea.	By Rail.		By Sea.		By Rail.				
	Packages.	Packages.	Packages.	Packages.	lbs.	Packages.	lbs.	Packages.	lbs.	
1885	46,692	43,864	90,556	2,23,722	8,66,93,377	7,501	20,51,504	2,31,023	8,87,44,881	
1886	45,107	44,506	89,613	2,72,300	10,60,24,856	6,740	18,59,312	2,79,040	10,78,84,168	
1887	51,428	28,784	80,212	2,99,531	11,70,74,663	5,214	13,89,920	3,04,795	11,84,64,583	
1888	60,248	22,881	83,129	3,43,030	13,46,22,583	3,465	8,99,960	3,46,495	13,55,22,543	
1889	53,069	33,962	87,031	3,84,729	15,04,97,237	2,535	6,46,066	3,87,264	15,11,43,303	
1890	59,679	52,966	1,12,645	4,40,220	17,19,93,173	17,392	55,77,040	4,57,612	17,75,70,213	
1891	61,659	39,175	1,00,834	4,65,399	18,16,45,149	13,132	36,59,040	4,78,531	18,53,04,189	
1892	70,515	37,281	1,07,796	4,87,773	19,07,05,398	17,797	31,40,144	5,05,570	19,38,45,542	
1893	70,050	41,466	1,11,516	4,12,584	15,99,60,286	14,725	36,55,568	4,27,309	16,36,15,854	
1894	86,208	53,148	1,39,356	4,68,995	18,21,23,551	15,716	41,55,312	4,84,711	18,62,78,863	

Statement showing the arrivals of Cotton into Bombay by Sea and Rail during the years 1885 to 1894.

By	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Steamers and Country Craft	11,98,491	11,84,866	12,17,640	14,61,058	13,87,388	17,50,424	15,98,975	12,28,958	19,21,666	16,42,612
B. B. and C. I. Railway	14,16,726	19,36,965	17,05,269	14,97,691	19,31,054	22,61,913	17,38,311	18,09,577	16,56,811	14,00,810
G. I. P. Railway	13,57,407	25,08,324	27,96,166	22,71,852	36,85,587	34,94,773	34,44,511	33,91,473	26,06,566	27,81,828
Total Cwts...	39,72,624	56,30,155	57,19,075	52,30,601	70,04,029	75,07,110	67,81,797	64,30,008	61,88,043	58,25,250
Total F. P. Bales of 3½ Cwts. each...	11,35,035	16,08,616	16,34,021	14,94,458	20,01,151	21,44,889	19,37,656	18,37,145	17,68,012	16,64,367

Statement showing the Exports of Cotton to Europe, China, Calcutta, &c., from Bombay during the years 1885 to 1894.

To	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.
Europe	7,42,155	10,78,416	11,11,931	8,87,047	13,28,496	14,39,921	10,28,417	9,54,243	8,57,771	7,97,070
China	29,064	22,958	29,727	13,633	*16,417	*35,248	*1,12,189	*1,21,200	*1,04,495	*1,13,716
Calcutta and other Ports	35,623	30,821	32,171	33,456	28,907	37,342	49,812	49,985	58,130	49,845
Total Bales...	8,06,842	11,27,195	11,73,829	9,34,136	13,68,820	15,12,511	11,90,418	11,25,428	10,20,396	9,60,631

* For China and Japan.

EXPORTS OF BOMBAY MANUFACTURED PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS FROM BOMBAY PORT ONLY.

(*From Official Returns.*) 1893-94. (*Years ending 31st March.*)

EXPORTED TO	LENGTH AND WEIGHT.							VALUE.					
	Piece-Goods.		Yarns.	Percentage of		Total Weight.		Lakhs of Rupees.		Percentage of		Total Value in Lakhs of Rupees.	Percentage.
	Millions of			Goods.	Yarns.	Millions of	Percentage.			Goods.	Yarns.		
	Yards.	lbs.	lbs.	%	%	lbs.	%	Goods.	Yarns.	%	%		%
Foreign Ports	53·98	*12·46	125·47	27·23	78·71	137·93	67·23	68·76	465·08	27·62	77·72	533·84	63·00
Indian Ports	53·85	*12·43	31·51	27·16	19·64	43·74	21·32	67·34	122·99	27·05	20·55	190·34	22·46
Up-country by Rail	*90·44	20·87	2·62	45·61	1·65	23·49	11·45	112·84	10·29	45·33	1·73	123·13	14·54
Total Indian	144·29	33·30	33·93	72·77	21·29	67·23	32·77	180·18	133·28	72·38	22·28	313·47	37·00
GRAND TOTAL	198·27	45·76	159·40	100·00	100·00	205·16	100·00	248·94	598·36	100·00	100·00	847·31	100·00

1892-93.

Foreign Ports	62·54	*14·44	170·79	33·45	86·53	233·33	80·89	78·69	614·09	35·20	85·82	692·78	73·77
Indian Ports	47·54	*10·98	22·44	25·43	11·36	33·42	11·58	55·35	86·27	24·76	12·05	141·62	15·08
Up-country by Rail	*75·56	17·75	3·94	41·12	2·11	21·69	7·53	89·48	15·14	40·04	2·13	104·62	11·15
Total Indian	123·10	28·73	26·38	66·55	13·47	55·11	19·11	144·83	101·41	64·80	14·18	246·24	26·23
GRAND TOTAL	185·64	43·17	197·17	100·00	100·00	288·44	100·00	223·52	715·50	100·00	100·00	939·02	100·00

1891-92.

Foreign Ports	58·34	*13·47	155·35	32·10	84·02	168·82	74·42	73·00	555·55	32·97	83·94	628·55	70·53
Indian Ports	47·12	*10·88	24·70	25·93	13·36	35·58	15·68	56·66	95·55	25·59	14·26	152·21	17·08
Up-country by Rail	*76·31	17·61	4·83	41·97	2·62	22·44	9·90	91·70	18·68	41·44	2·80	110·38	12·39
Total Indian	123·43	28·49	29·53	67·90	15·98	58·02	25·58	148·36	114·23	67·03	17·06	262·59	29·47
GAND TOTAL	181·77	41·96	184·88	100·00	100·00	226·84	100·00	221·36	669·78	100·00	100·00	891·14	100·00

* Assuming 4·33 yards to be equal to 1 lb. and *vice versa*. The value of Goods despatched by Rail is based on the value of exports to Indian Ports.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES TO WHICH GREY COTTON PIECE-GOODS OF BOMBAY MANUFACTURE HAVE BEEN EXPORTED SINCE 1887-88.

(From Government Returns.) *(Years ending 31st March.)*

Description.	To	In Millions of Yards (0000's omitted.)						
		1893-94.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1887-88.
T-Cloths	Mozambique	3·11	2·71	3·13	1·84	1·86	1·90	1·84
	Zanzibar	4·31	4·01	3·39	2·54	2·09	1·79	1·59
	Aden	·82	·38	·30	·39	·25	·16	·20
	China-Hongkong ...	·65	·51	·06	.....	·02	·42	·04
	Do. Treaty Ports* ...	2·23	7·17	5·22	3·80	1·21	7·89	2·22
	Mekran and Sonmiani ...	·01	·30	·21	·11	·10	·10	·08
	Abyssinia	3·18	1·69	1·22	·97	·89	·38	·20
	Other Countries ...	2·08						
	Total ...	16·39	16·77	13·53	9·65	6·42	12·64	6·17
Sheetings	Abyssinia	1·84	·97	·62	1·63	1·37	·64	·55
	Mozambique	2·74	6·47	4·81	5·03	5·11	4·59	5·04
	Zanzibar	6·39	8·65	13·75	14·09	9·98	8·94	9·73
	Aden	2·38	1·82	·77	·92	1·32	1·97	1·42
	Arabia	·65	·73	·59	·57	·44	·72	·43
	China-Treaty Ports* ...	·06	·13	.....	·80	.....	1·28	·62
	Other Countries ...	·68	·82	1·34	·36	1·06	·91	
	Total ...	14·74	19·59	21·88	23·40	19·28	19·05	17·79
Domestics	Aden	4·66	5·61	5·51	5·95	9·20	7·98	11·81
	Arabia	·15	·43	·44	·54	·09	·20	·20
	Other Countries ...	·08	·04	·09	·02	·05	·09	·13
	Total ...	4·89	6·08	6·04	6·51	9·34	8·27	12·14
Drills and Jeans	Zanzibar	...	.....	·01	.....	·11	·04	·80
	Aden	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	·03
	Other Countries ...	·07	·19	·03	·05	·08	·06	·03
	Total ...	·07	·19	·04	·05	·19	·10	·86
Long Cloths	Abyssinia	1·45	1·87	·99	2·04	·48	·32	2·40
	Mozambique	·01	·07	·28	·11	·49	1·05	·97
	Zanzibar	·62	·57	·23	·44	·24	·54	·83
	Aden	2·23	2·10	3·47	3·98	2·78	3·67	5·66
	China-Treaty Ports* ...	1·52	3·20	1·10	·28	·02	4·65	1·86
	Arabia	1·51	1·54	1·19	·82	·43	·97	·72
	Persia	·42	·70	·35	·35	·51	·60	·46
	Straits	·11	·02	·02	·08	·09	·13	·15
	Turkey in Asia	1·94	1·65	2·27	1·19	1·47	1·33	1·36
	Egypt	1·10	·95	·74	1·04			
	Other Countries ...	·26	·07	·04	·02	·43	·24	·21
	Total ...	11·17	12·74	10·68	10·35	6·94	13·50	14·62
Chudders	Aden	·55	·22	·15	·11	·12	·13	·11
	Zanzibar	·88	1·04	1·13	·79	·80	·22	·30
	Other Countries ...	·58	·40	·33	·21	·21	·15	·15
	Total ...	2·01	1·66	1·61	1·11	1·13	·50	·56
Dhoties	Aden	·06	·16	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
	Other Countries ...	·27	·19	·02	·03	·03	·03	·14
	Total ...	·33	·35	·02	·03	·03	·03	·14
Other Sorts ...	Total ...	·01	·03	·16	·20	·19	·19	·11
	Grand Total ...	49·61	57·41	53·96	51·30	43·52	54·28	52·39

* Almost entirely to Shanghai.

DESCRIPTIONS OF GREY COTTON PIECE-GOODS OF BOMBAY MANUFACTURE EXPORTED TO FOREIGN PORTS SINCE 1887-88.

(*From Government Returns.*) (*Years ending 31st March.*)

Descriptions.	In Millions of Yards (0000's omitted).						
	1893-94.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1887-88.
T-Cloths	16·39	16·77	13·53	9·65	6·42	12·64	6·17
Sheetings	14·74	19·59	21·88	23·40	19·28	19·05	17·79
Domestics	4·89	6·08	6·04	6·51	9·34	8·27	12·14
Drills and Jeans	·07	·19	·04	·05	·19	·10	·86
Long cloths	11·17	12·74	10·68	10·35	6·94	13·50	14·62
Chudders	2·01	1·66	1·61	1·11	1·13	·50	·56
Dhooties	·33	·35	·02	·03	·03	·03	·14
Other sorts	·01	·03	·16	·20	·19	·19	·11
Total Millions of Yards...	49·61	57·41	58·96	51·30	43·52	54·28	52·39
Total Lakhs of Rs.....	57·59	65·62	61·12	58·90	48·06	63·76	59·45

EXPORTS OF BOMBAY SPUN TWIST BY SEA AND RAIL. REDUCED TO BALES OF 400 lbs. EACH.

January 1st to December 31st.	To China.	To Japan.	Total to China and Japan.	Total to other ports.	Total Exports by Sea.	Total Exports by Rail.	Total Exports by Sea and Rail.
1879	45,530	4,842	50,372	31,711	82,083	11,072	93,155
1880	63,194	4,527	67,721	38,825	106,546	14,092	120,638
1881	61,783	7,378	69,161	41,092	110,253	14,333	124,586
1882	81,434	9,854	91,288	41,502	132,790	14,400	147,190
1883	94,982	17,421	112,403	42,130	154,533	9,091	163,624
1884	127,318	13,846	141,164	48,226	189,390	6,049	195,439
1885	154,517	19,020	173,537	43,197	216,734	5,129	221,863
1886	199,407	20,543	219,950	45,103	265,053	4,649	269,702
1887	205,158	39,730	244,888	47,799	292,687	3,451	296,138
1888	234,071	52,697	286,768	49,789	336,557	2,250	338,807
1889	254,697	62,220	316,917	59,326	376,243	1,615	377,858
1890	325,060	37,722	362,782	67,201	429,983	13,942	443,925
1891	365,038	10,939	375,977	78,136	454,113	9,147	463,260
1892	385,771	21,445	407,216	69,547	476,763	7,850	484,613
1893	297,572	14,198	311,770	88,130	399,900	9,139	409,039
1894	338,703	10,743	349,446	105,863	455,309	10,388	465,697

QUALITIES OF YARNS OF BOMBAY MANUFACTURE EXPORTED TO FOREIGN PORTS SINCE 1886-87.

(From Government Returns.) *(Years ending 31st March.)*

Description.	In Millions of lbs. (0000's omitted).							
	1893-94.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1886-87.
Mule No. 15s. and under	35·74	55·99	44·11	41·26	31·87	23·61	28·82	26·52
„ „ 16s to 24s	88·37	113·70	109·78	115·72	99·11	98·90	79·37	62·14
„ „ 25s to 32s	·41	·20	·30	·72	·39	·09	·01	·02
„ „ 33s to 44s	·05	·02	·02	·04	·04	·03	...	·02
Total ...	124·57	169·91	154·21	157·74	131·41	122·63	108·20	88·70
Water No. 20s. and under...	·11	·08	·24	·23	·30	·09	·15	·21
„ „ 21s to 30s	·05	...	·29	·09	·02	...	...	...
„ „ 31s to 40s	·03	·01	·02	·02	...	...	...	...
Total ...	·19	·09	·55	·34	·32	·09	·15	·21
Colored Yarns Total ...	·70	·78	·59	·30	·29	·30	·16	·18
Total Yarns ...	125·46	170·78	155·35	158·38	132·02	123·02	108·51	89·09

FOREIGN COUNTRIES TO WHICH YARNS OF BOMBAY SPINNING HAVE BEEN EXPORTED SINCE 1886-87.

(From Government Returns.) *(Years ending 31st March.)*

Quality.	To	In Millions of lbs.							
		1893-94.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1886-87.
Mule No. 15s and under.	Aden	·99	·71	1·47	·128	1·14	·85	1·02	·86
	Japan	·03	·20	·01	·19	·06	1·20	·04	·17
	China (Hongkong) ...	24·87	43·95	33·14	30·45	28·24	19·27	26·22	25·30
	China (Treaty Ports*)...	9·61	10·91	9·17	9·10	2·25	2·10	1·44	·19
	Other Countries ...	·24	·22	·32	·24	·18	·10	·10	
	Total ...	35·74	55·99	44·11	41·26	31·87	23·61	28·82	26·52
16s to 24s	Aden	·41	·29	·52	·38	·45	·31	·24	·29
	Japan	5·64	6·82	6·67	11·50	22·18	21·42	17·20	9·08
	China (Hongkong) ...	42·31	53·71	50·09	47·98	51·84	57·68	45·09	38·14
	China (Treaty Ports*)...	35·54	50·32	47·18	52·80	22·30	17·23	15·47	13·85
	Straits	2·33	1·25	3·41	1·81	1·31	1·48	1·37	·78
	Other Countries ...	1·64	1·31	1·91	1·25	1·02	·78		
	Total ...	88·37	113·70	109·78	115·72	99·10	98·90	79·37	62·14
Above 24s.....	Total ...	·46	·22	·32	·76	·43	·12	·01	·04
	Total Mule ...	124·57	169·91	154·21	157·74	131·40	122·63	108·20	88·70
Water.....	„ Water ...	·19	·09	·55	·34	·33	·09	·15	·21
Colored	„ Colored ...	·70	·78	·59	·30	·29	·30	·16	·18
	Grand Total ...	125·46	170·78	155·35	158·38	132·02	123·02	108·51	89·09
	Value in Lakhs of Rs....	465·05	614·08	555·55	614·14	537·31	497·12	389·69	324·04

* Almost entirely to Shanghai.

COTTON.

RECEIPTS at, and Exports from Bombay Port, also Mill consumption in the Island of Bombay. In thousands of Bales (000's omitted).

Years ending 30th June.

Years ending 30th June.	Receipts	Exports to			Mill consumption.	Total.	Years ending 30th June.	Receipts	Exports to			Mill consumption.	Total.
		Europe.	Elsewhere.	Total.					Europe.	Elsewhere.	Total.		
1859	.....	490	152	642			1876	1,073	980	35	1,015	147	1,162
1860	.....	566	202	768	Maxm. Exports up to this year.		1877	1,141	920	38	958	161	1,119
							1878	961	800	46	846	204	1,050
1861	.....	835	61	896	American War.		1879	832	652	64	716	181	897
1862	.....	911	8	919	In 1863 and 1864		1880	1,171	874	34	908	220	1,128
1863	.....	867	3	870	Bombay Imported from Cotton China.		1881	1,244	874	60	934	273	1,207
1864	.....	1,065	1	1,066			1882	1,832	1,521	87	1,608	277	1,885
							1883	1,770	1,335	95	1,430	313	1,743
1865	.....	1,187	14	1,201	42	1,243	1884	1,759	1,295	100	1,395	348	1,743
1866	.....	1,277	5	1,282	46	1,328	1885	1,139	791	70	861	392	1,253
1867	.....	1,030	48	1,078	47	1,125	1886	1,480	1,009	61	1,070	391	1,461
1868	.....	1,225	56	1,281	48	1,329	1887	1,703	1,147	40	1,187	454	1,641
1869	.....	1,115	50	1,165	49	1,214	1888	1,472	893	58	951	500	1,451
1870	.....	967	39	1,006	50	1,056	1889	1,851	1,286	46	1,332	565	1,897
1871	1,085	1,002	48	1,050	52	1,102	1890	2,235	1,488	71	1,559	636	2,195
1872	1,151	1,079	34	1,113	53	1,166	1891	2,020	1,070	107	1,177	762	1,939
1873	978	917	34	951	67	1,018	1892	1,770	905	202	1,107	728	1,835
1874	1,311	1,192	25	1,217	83	1,300	1893	1,738	816	169	985	724	1,709
1875	1,345	1,285	20	1,305	135	1,440	1894	1,769	908	159	1,067	731	1,798

BOM

MILLOWNERS'

COTTON SPINNING AND

AND

IN COURSE OF ER

OF

30th JU

NAMES OF MILLS.	NAMES OF AGENTS OR OWNERS.	WHERE SITUATED.	CAPITAL.			NUMBER OF SPINDLES.			Number of Looms.	Total number of Hands employed in Mills (men, women, young persons, and children) during the week ending the 30th day of June, 1894.	Average number of Hands employed during the year.	REMARKS.
			Nominal amount of such Shares.	Amount paid on such Shares.	Debentures or Loans (if any).	Mule.	Throstle.	Total.				
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							
BOMBAY ISLAND.												
1. Alexandra Mill			—	—	—	13,824	19,968	33,792	432	2,400	2,296	
2. Ardeshir Dadabhoy Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	Ardeshir Dadabhoy & Co.	Parel Road, Chinch-pokli	75,000	150	150	9,984	21,792	31,776	—	1,000	1,170	* 1,200 of these are shares of Rs. 250 each, and 75 ordinary shares of Rs. 1,000 each.
3. Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited	Messrs. Wadias Tyrabjee & Co., Secretaries	Parel Road, Chinch-pokli	3,000	3,000	3,000	10,368	19,584	29,952	300	2,000	1,900	
4. Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited	Messrs. Wadias Tyrabjee & Co., Secretaries	Parel Road, Chinch-pokli	4,000	200	200	9,984	21,792	31,776	—	900	1,170	
5. Bombay Hosiery Manufacturing Company, Limited	Messrs. Finlay Muir & Co., Agents	Nalla Sopara, Bassein District	2,000	2,000	2,000	6,912	7,200	14,112	—	600	600	
6. Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	Messrs. Finlay Muir & Co., Agents	Mahim Causeway, Mahim	4,000	4,000	4,000	17,280	41,760	59,040	700	3,000	3,000	
7. Byculla Mills, Limited	Messrs. Finlay Muir & Co., Agents	Byculla Bridge, Bombay	2,000	2,000	2,000	10,368	9,072	19,440	—	1,000	1,000	
8. China Mills, Limited	Messrs. F. E. Dinshaw & Co., Managing Agents	Parel Road, Chinch-pokli	—	—	—	9,984	23,328	33,312	—	2,100	1,800	
9. Colaba Land and Mill Company, Limited	Messrs. Wadias Tyrabjee & Co., Secretaries	Colaba Causeway, Colaba	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,368	19,584	29,952	300	2,000	1,900	
10. Dawn Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Wadias Tyrabjee & Co., Secretaries	Parel Road, Chinch-pokli	—	—	—	20,736	43,776	64,512	672	3,000	3,000	* With the other Bombay Mills in which they are interested.
11. Dharamsey Purshotam Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	Messrs. Dharamsey Purshotam & Co., Agents	Kurla, Sion, Bombay	—	—	—	6,912	14,400	21,312	240	1,000	1,000	
12. Dinsha Cotton and Silk Manufacturing Company, Limited	Messrs. Dinshaw Cotton & Co., Agents	Parel Road, Chinch-pokli	—	—	—	13,824	30,240	44,064	—	2,000	2,000	
13. Dosha Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	Messrs. J. Cowasjee Jehangir & Co., Secretaries	Parel Road, Chinch-pokli	—	—	—	13,824	30,240	44,064	480	2,000	1,900	
14. Elphinstone Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Wadias Tyrabjee & Co., Secretaries	Lower Parel Road, Elphinstone	—	—	—	20,736	43,776	64,512	—	3,000	3,000	
15. Gold Mohur Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Wadias Tyrabjee & Co., Secretaries	Parel Road, Chinch-pokli	—	—	—	20,736	43,776	64,512	—	3,000	3,000	
16. Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	Messrs. Wadias Tyrabjee & Co., Secretaries	Parel Road, Chinch-pokli	—	—	—	20,736	43,776	64,512	—	3,000	3,000	
17. Hindoostan Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	Messrs. Wadias Tyrabjee & Co., Secretaries	Parel Road, Chinch-pokli	—	—	—	20,736	43,776	64,512	—	3,000	3,000	
18. Hope Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	Messrs. Wadias Tyrabjee & Co., Secretaries	Parel Road, Chinch-pokli	—	—	—	20,736	43,776	64,512	—	3,000	3,000	
19. Jacob Sassoon Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co. (Private Limited), Managing Agents	Tardeo Road, Bombay	—	—	—	41,472	—	41,472	504	2,000	2,000	
20. Jam Manufacturing Mills Company	Messrs. Wadias Tyrabjee & Co., Secretaries	Parel Road, Chinch-pokli	—	—	—	20,736	43,776	64,512	—	3,000	3,000	
21. Jubilee Manufacturing Company, Limited	Messrs. Jehangir Nowrojee & Co., Secretaries	Mahim Road, Mahim	3,000	3,000	3,000	9,984	21,792	31,776	360	2,000	1,900	
22. Kaiser-i-Hind Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	Messrs. Wadias Tyrabjee & Co., Secretaries	Parel Road, Chinch-pokli	—	—	—	20,736	43,776	64,512	—	3,000	3,000	
23. Kamani Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Kamani Brothers & Co., Agents	Kurla, Sion, Bombay	3,000	3,000	3,000	9,984	21,792	31,776	360	2,000	1,900	
24. Kastur Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Kastur Brothers & Co., Agents	Kurla, Sion, Bombay	3,000	3,000	3,000	9,984	21,792	31,776	360	2,000	1,900	
25. Kesar Cotton Mill Company, Limited	Messrs. Kesar & Co., Agents	Nagpada Road, Byculla	2,000	—	500	6,912	10,368	17,280	—	1,000	1,000	
26. Kesar Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	Messrs. Kesar & Co., Agents	Nagpada Road, Byculla	—	—	—	6,912	10,368	17,280	—	1,000	1,000	
27. Kesar Spinning and Weaving Co., Limited	Messrs. Kesar & Co., Agents	Nagpada Road, Byculla	—	—	—	6,912	10,368	17,280	—	1,000	1,000	
28. Kesar Steam Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Kesar & Co., Agents	Nagpada Road, Byculla	—	—	—	6,912	10,368	17,280	—	1,000	1,000	
29. Khatau Malji Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Khatau Khimjee & Co., Agents	Kurla, Sion, Bombay	3,000	3,000	3,000	9,984	21,792	31,776	360	2,000	1,900	
30. Kohinoor Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Tata Sons, Limited, Managing Agents	Kurla, Sion, Bombay	3,000	3,000	3,000	9,984	21,792	31,776	360	2,000	1,900	
31. Kohinoor Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	Messrs. Tata Sons, Limited, Managing Agents	Kurla, Sion, Bombay	—	—	—	20,736	43,776	64,512	—	3,000	3,000	
32. Lakshmi Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Khatau Khimjee & Co., Agents	Kurla, Sion, Bombay	3,000	3,000	3,000	9,984	21,792	31,776	360	2,000	1,900	
33. Lalbaug Cotton Mill Company, Limited	Messrs. Wadias Tyrabjee & Co., Secretaries	Parel Road, Chinch-pokli	—	—	—	20,736	43,776	64,512	—	3,000	3,000	
34. Manchester Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Wadias Tyrabjee & Co., Secretaries	Parel Road, Chinch-pokli	—	—	—	20,736	43,776	64,512	—	3,000	3,000	
35. Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	Messrs. Manockjee Nowrojee Petit, Sole Agent	Parel Road, Chinch-pokli	4,000	4,000	4,000	13,824	30,240	44,064	480	2,000	1,900	
36. Meghji Pethraj Mills	Messrs. Meghji Pethraj & Co., Agents	Parel Road, Chinch-pokli	—	—	—	13,824	30,240	44,064	480	2,000	1,900	
37. Morarji Gokuldas Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Morarji Gokuldas & Co., Agents	Kurla, Sion, Bombay	3,000	3,000	3,000	9,984	21,792	31,776	360	2,000	1,900	
38. Muir Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Finlay Muir & Co., Agents	Mahim Causeway, Mahim	—	—	—	13,824	30,240	44,064	480	2,000	1,900	
39. Oriental Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Khatau Khimjee & Co., Agents	Kurla, Sion, Bombay	3,000	3,000	3,000	9,984	21,792	31,776	360	2,000	1,900	
40. Pandoorang Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited	Messrs. Pandoorang Khimji & Co., Agents	Parel Road, Chinch-pokli	—	—	—	13,824	30,240	44,064	480	2,000	1,900	
41. Premier Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	Messrs. Premchand Roychand & Co., Agents	Parel Road, Chinch-pokli	—	—	—	20,736	43,776	64,512	—	3,000	3,000	
42. Prince Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Wadias Tyrabjee & Co., Secretaries	Parel Road, Chinch-pokli	—	—	—	20,736	43,776	64,512	—	3,000	3,000	
43. Proprietary Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Wadias Tyrabjee & Co., Secretaries	Parel Road, Chinch-pokli	—	—	—	20,736	43,776	64,512	—	3,000	3,000	
44. Ruby Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Wadias Tyrabjee & Co., Secretaries	Parel Road, Chinch-pokli	—	—	—	20,736	43,776	64,512	—	3,000	3,000	
45. Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co., Agents	Tardeo Road, Bombay	3,000	3,000	3,000	9,984	21,792	31,776	360	2,000	1,900	
46. Sasoon Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co. (Private Limited), Managing Agents	Tardeo Road, Bombay	—	—	—	41,472	—	41,472	504	2,000	2,000	
47. Shamrock Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	Messrs. Shamrock Brothers & Co., Agents	Parel Road, Chinch-pokli	—	—	—	13,824	30,240	44,064	480	2,000	1,900	
48. Standard Cotton Mill	Messrs. Graham Mackie & Co., Agents	Parel Road, Chinch-pokli	2,000	2,000	2,000	6,912	14,400	21,312	240	1,000	1,000	
49. Standard Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Graham Mackie & Co., Agents	Parel Road, Chinch-pokli	—	—	—	6,912	14,400	21,312	—	1,000	1,000	
50. Standard Weaving Company, Limited	Messrs. Graham Mackie & Co., Agents	Parel Road, Chinch-pokli	—	—	—	—	—	—	240	1,000	1,000	
51. Swadeshi Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Wadias Tyrabjee & Co., Secretaries	Parel Road, Chinch-pokli	—	—	—	20,736	43,776	64,512	—	3,000	3,000	
52. Tata Mills, Limited	Messrs. Tata Sons, Limited, Managing Agents	Kurla, Sion, Bombay	3,000	3,000	3,000	9,984	21,792	31,776	360	2,000	1,900	
53. Textile Manufacturing Company, Limited	Messrs. Wadias Tyrabjee & Co., Secretaries	Parel Road, Chinch-pokli	—	—	—	20,736	43,776	64,512	—	3,000	3,000	
54. Union Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	Messrs. Wadias Tyrabjee & Co., Secretaries	Parel Road, Chinch-pokli	—	—	—	20,736	43,776	64,512	—	3,000	3,000	
55. Victoria Mills, Limited	Messrs. Graham Mackie & Co., Agents	Parel Road, Chinch-pokli	—	—	—	13,824	30,240	44,064	480	2,000	1,900	
56. Waterfield Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Waterfield & Co., Agents	Parel Road, Chinch-pokli	—	—	—	13,824	30,240	44,064	480	2,000	1,900	
57. Western India Cotton Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Wadias Tyrabjee & Co., Secretaries	Parel Road, Chinch-pokli	—	—	—	20,736	43,776	64,512	—	3,000	3,000	
58. Western India Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Jehangir Nowrojee & Co., Secretaries	Mahim Road, Mahim	3,000	3,000	3,000	9,984	21,792	31,776	360	2,000	1,900	
59. Wilkinson, Heywood and Clark, Limited	Messrs. Wilkinson, Heywood and Clark, Limited	Parel Road, Chinch-pokli	—	—	—	13,824	30,240	44,064	480	2,000	1,900	
60. Wilkinson Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Wilkinson, Heywood and Clark, Limited	Parel Road, Chinch-pokli	—	—	—	13,824	30,240	44,064	480	2,000	1,900	
61. Wilkinson Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	Messrs. Wilkinson, Heywood and Clark, Limited	Parel Road, Chinch-pokli	—	—	—	13,824	30,240	44,064	480	2,000	1,900	
62. Wilkinson Weaving Company, Limited	Messrs. Wilkinson, Heywood and Clark, Limited	Parel Road, Chinch-pokli	—	—	—	—	—	—	480	2,000	1,900	
63. Wilson Mills, Limited	Messrs. Wilson Brothers & Co., Agents	Parel Road, Chinch-pokli	—	—	—	13,824	30,240	44,064	480	2,000	1,900	
64. Woollen Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Wadias Tyrabjee & Co., Secretaries	Parel Road, Chinch-pokli	—	—	—	20,736	43,776	64,512	—	3,000	3,000	
65. Woollen Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Wadias Tyrabjee & Co., Secretaries	Parel Road, Chinch-pokli	—	—	—	20,736	43,776	64,512	—	3,000	3,000	
66. Woollen Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Wadias Tyrabjee & Co., Secretaries	Parel Road, Chinch-pokli	—	—	—	20,736	43,776	64,512	—	3,000	3,000	
67. Woollen Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Wadias Tyrabjee & Co., Secretaries	Parel Road, Chinch-pokli	—	—	—	20,736	43,776	64,512	—	3,000	3,000	
68. Woollen Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Wadias Tyrabjee & Co., Secretaries	Parel Road, Chinch-pokli	—	—	—	20,736	43,776	64,512	—	3,000	3,000	
69. Woollen Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Wadias Tyrabjee & Co., Secretaries	Parel Road, Chinch-pokli	—	—	—	20,736	43,776	64,512	—	3,000	3,000	
70. Woollen Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Wadias Tyrabjee & Co., Secretaries	Parel Road, Chinch-pokli	—	—	—	20,736	43,776	64,512	—	3,000	3,000	
71. Woollen Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Wadias Tyrabjee & Co., Secretaries	Parel Road, Chinch-pokli	—	—	—	20,736	43,776	64,512	—	3,000	3,000	
72. Woollen Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Wadias Tyrabjee & Co., Secretaries	Parel Road, Chinch-pokli	—	—	—	20,736	43,776	64,512	—	3,000	3,000	
73. Woollen Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Wadias Tyrabjee & Co., Secretaries	Parel Road, Chinch-pokli	—	—	—	20,736	43,776	64,512	—	3,000	3,000	
74. Woollen Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Wadias Tyrabjee & Co., Secretaries	Parel Road, Chinch-pokli	—	—	—	20,736	43,776	64,512	—	3,000	3,000	
75. Woollen Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Wadias Tyrabjee & Co., Secretaries	Parel Road, Chinch-pokli	—	—	—	20,736	43,776	64,512	—	3,000	3,000	
76. Woollen Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Wadias Tyrabjee & Co., Secretaries	Parel Road, Chinch-pokli	—	—	—	20,736	43,776	64,512	—	3,000	3,000	
77. Woollen Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Wadias Tyrabjee & Co., Secretaries	Parel Road, Chinch-pokli	—	—	—	20,736	43,776	64,512	—	3,000	3,000	
78. Woollen Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Wadias Tyrabjee & Co., Secretaries	Parel Road, Chinch-pokli	—	—	—	20,736	43,776	64,512	—	3,000	3,000	
79. Woollen Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Wadias Tyrabjee & Co., Secretaries	Parel Road, Chinch-pokli	—	—	—	20,736	43,776	64,512	—	3,000	3,000	
80. Woollen Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Wadias Tyrabjee & Co., Secretaries	Parel Road, Chinch-pokli	—	—	—	20,736	43,776	64,512	—	3,000	3,000	
81. Woollen Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Wadias Tyrabjee & Co., Secretaries	Parel Road, Chinch-pokli	—	—	—	20,736	43,776	64,512	—	3,000	3,000	
82. Woollen Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Wadias Tyrabjee & Co., Secretaries	Parel Road, Chinch-pokli	—	—	—	20,736	43,776	64,512	—	3,000	3,000	
83. Woollen Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Wadias Tyrabjee & Co., Secretaries	Parel Road, Chinch-pokli	—	—	—	20,736	43,776	64,512	—	3,000	3,000	
84. Woollen Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Wadias Tyrabjee & Co., Secretaries	Parel Road, Chinch-pokli	—	—	—	20,736	43,776	64,512	—	3,000	3,000	
85. Woollen Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Wadias Tyrabjee & Co., Secretaries	Parel Road, Chinch-pokli	—	—	—	20,736	43,776	64,512	—	3,000	3,000	
86. Woollen Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Wadias Tyrabjee & Co., Secretaries	Parel Road, Chinch-pokli	—	—	—	20,736	43,776	64,512	—	3,000	3,000	
87. Woollen Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Wadias Tyrabjee & Co., Secretaries	Parel Road, Chinch-pokli	—	—	—	20,736	43,776	64,512	—	3,000	3,000	
88. Woollen Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Wadias Tyrabjee & Co., Secretaries	Parel Road, Chinch-pokli	—	—	—	20,736	43,776	64,512	—	3,000	3,000	
89. Woollen Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Wadias Tyrabjee & Co., Secretaries	Parel Road, Chinch-pokli	—	—	—	20,736	43,776	64,512	—	3,000	3,000	
90. Woollen Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Wadias Tyrabjee & Co., Secretaries	Parel Road, Chinch-pokli	—	—	—	20,736	43,776	64,512	—	3,000	3,000	
91. Woollen Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Wadias Tyrabjee & Co., Secretaries	Parel Road, Chinch-pokli	—	—	—	20,736	43,776	64,512	—	3,000	3,000	
92. Woollen Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Wadias Tyrabjee & Co., Secretaries	Parel Road, Chinch-pokli	—	—	—	20,736	43,776	64,512	—	3,000	3,000	
93. Woollen Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Wadias Tyrabjee & Co., Secretaries	Parel Road, Chinch-pokli	—	—	—	20,736	43,776	64,512	—	3,000	3,000	
94. Woollen Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Wadias Tyrabjee & Co., Secretaries	Parel Road, Chinch-pokli	—	—	—	20,736	43,776	64,512	—	3,000	3,000	
95. Woollen Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Wadias Tyrabjee & Co., Secretaries	Parel Road, Chinch-pokli	—	—	—	20,736	43,776	64,512	—	3,000	3,000	
96. Woollen Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Wadias Tyrabjee & Co., Secretaries	Parel Road, Chinch-pokli	—	—	—	20,736	43,776	64,512	—	3,000	3,000	
97. Woollen Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Wadias Tyrabjee & Co., Secretaries	Parel Road, Chinch-pokli	—	—	—	20,736	43,776	64,512	—	3,000	3,000	
98. Woollen Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Wadias Tyrabjee & Co., Secretaries	Parel Road, Chinch-pokli	—	—	—	20,736	43,776	64,512	—	3,000	3,000	
99. Woollen Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Wadias Tyrabjee & Co., Secretaries	Parel Road, Chinch-pokli	—	—	—	20,736	43,776	64,512	—	3,000	3,000	
100. Woollen Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Wadias Tyrabjee & Co., Secretaries	Parel Road, Chinch-pokli	—	—	—	20,736	43,776	64,512	—	3,000	3,000	
101. Woollen Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Wadias Tyrabjee & Co., Secretaries	Parel Road, Chinch-pokli	—	—	—	20,736	43,776	64,512	—	3,000	3,000	
102. Woollen Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Wadias Tyrabjee & Co., Secretaries	Parel Road, Chinch-pokli	—	—	—	20,736	43,776	64,512	—	3,000	3,000	
103. Woollen Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Wadias Tyrabjee & Co., Secretaries	Parel Road, Chinch-pokli	—	—	—	20,736	43,776	64,512	—	3,000	3,000	
104. Woollen Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Wadias Tyrabjee & Co., Secretaries	Parel Road, Chinch-pokli	—	—	—	20,736	43,776	64,512	—	3,000	3,000	
105. Woollen Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Wadias Tyrabjee & Co., Secretaries	Parel Road, Chinch-pokli	—	—	—	20,736	43,776	64,512	—	3,000	3,000	
106. Woollen Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Wadias Tyrabjee & Co., Secretaries	Parel Road, Chinch-pokli	—	—	—	20,736	43,776	64,512	—	3,000	3,000	
107. Woollen Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Wadias Tyrabjee & Co., Secretaries	Parel Road, Chinch-pokli	—	—	—	20,736	43,776	64,512	—	3,000	3,000	
108. Woollen Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Wadias Tyrabjee & Co., Secretaries	Parel Road, Chinch-pokli	—	—	—	20,736	43,776	64,512	—	3,000	3,000	
109. Woollen Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Wadias Tyrabjee & Co., Secretaries	Parel Road, Chinch-pokli	—	—	—	20,736	43,776	64,512	—	3,000	3,000	
110. Woollen Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Wadias Tyrabjee & Co., Secretaries	Parel Road, Chinch-pokli	—	—	—	20,736	43,776	64,512	—	3,000	3,000	
111. Woollen Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Wadias Tyrabjee & Co., Secretaries	Parel Road, Chinch-pokli	—	—	—	20,736	43,776	64,512	—	3,000	3,000	
112. Woollen Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Wadias Tyrabjee & Co., Secretaries	Parel Road, Chinch-pokli	—	—	—	20,736	43,776	64,512	—	3,000	3,000	
113. Woollen Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Wadias Tyrabjee & Co., Secretaries	Parel Road, Chinch-pokli	—	—	—	20,736	43,776	64,512	—	3,000	3,000	
114. Woollen Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Wadias Tyrabjee & Co., Secretaries	Parel Road, Chinch-pokli	—	—	—	20,736	43,776	64,512	—	3,000	3,000	
115. Woollen Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Wadias Tyrabjee & Co., Secretaries	Parel Road, Chinch-pokli	—	—	—	20,736	43,776	64,512	—	3,000	3,000	
116. Woollen Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Wadias Tyrabjee & Co., Secretaries	Parel Road, Chinch-pokli	—	—	—	20,736	43,776	64,512	—	3,000	3,000	
117. Woollen Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Wadias Tyrabjee & Co., Secretaries	Parel Road, Chinch-pokli	—	—	—	20,736	43,776	64,512	—	3,000	3,000	
118. Woollen Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Wadias Tyrabjee & Co., Secretaries	Parel Road, Chinch-pokli	—	—	—	20,736	43,776	64,512	—	3,000	3,000	
119. Woollen Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Wadias Tyrabjee & Co., Secretaries	Parel Road, Chinch-pokli	—	—	—	20,736	43,776	64,512	—	3,000	3,000	
120. Woollen Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Wadias Tyrabjee & Co., Secretaries	Parel Road, Chinch-pokli	—	—	—	20,736	43,776	64,512	—	3,000	3,000	
121. Woollen Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Wadias Tyrabjee & Co., Secretaries	Parel Road, Chinch-pokli	—	—	—	20,736	43,776	64,512	—	3,000	3,000	
122. Woollen Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Wadias Tyrabjee & Co., Secretaries	Parel Road, Chinch-pokli	—	—	—	20,736	43,776	64,512	—	3,000	3,000	
123. Woollen Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Wadias Tyrabjee & Co., Secretaries	Parel Road, Chinch-pokli	—	—	—	20,736	43,776	64,512	—	3,000	3,000	
124. Woollen Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Wadias Tyrabjee & Co., Secretaries	Parel Road, Chinch-pokli	—	—	—	20,736	43,776	64,512	—	3,000	3,000	
125. Woollen Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Wadias Tyrabjee & Co., Secretaries	Parel Road, Chinch-pokli	—	—	—	20,736	43,776	64,512	—	3,000	3,000	
126. Woollen Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Wadias Tyrabjee & Co., Secretaries	Parel Road, Chinch-pokli	—	—	—	20,736	43,776	64,512	—	3,000	3,000	
127. Woollen Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Wadias Tyrabjee & Co., Secretaries	Parel Road, Chinch-pokli	—	—	—	20,736	43,776	64,512	—	3,000	3,000	
128. Woollen Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Wadias Tyrabjee & Co., Secretaries	Parel Road, Chinch-pokli	—	—	—	20,736	43,776	64,512	—	3,000	3,000	
129. Woollen Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Wadias Tyrabjee & Co., Secretaries	Parel Road, Chinch-pokli	—	—	—	20,736	43,776	64,512	—	3,000	3,000	
130. Woollen Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Wadias Tyrabjee & Co., Secretaries	Parel Road, Chinch-pokli	—	—	—	20,736	43,776	64,512	—	3,000	3,000	
131. Woollen Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Wadias Tyrabjee & Co., Secretaries	Parel Road, Chinch-pokli	—	—	—	20,736	43,776	64,512	—	3,000	3,000	
132. Woollen Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Wadias Tyrabjee & Co., Secretaries	Parel Road, Chinch-pokli	—	—	—	20,736	43,776	64,512	—	3,000	3,000	
133. Woollen Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Wadias Tyrabjee & Co., Secretaries	Parel Road, Chinch-pokli	—	—	—	20,736	43,776	64,512	—	3,000	3,000	
134. Woollen Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Wadias Tyrabjee & Co., Secretaries	Parel Road, Chinch-pokli	—	—	—	20,736	43,776	64,512	—	3,000	3,000	
135. Woollen Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Wadias Tyrabjee & Co., Secretaries	Parel Road, Chinch-pokli	—	—	—	20,736	43,776	64,512	—	3,000	3,000	
136. Woollen Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Wadias Tyrabjee & Co., Secretaries	Parel Road, Chinch-pokli	—	—	—	20,736	43,776	64,512	—	3,000	3,000	
137. Woollen Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Wadias Tyrabjee & Co., Secretaries	Parel Road, Chinch-pokli	—	—	—	20,736	43,776	64,512	—	3,000	3,000	
138. Woollen Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Wadias Tyrabjee & Co., Secretaries	Parel Road, Chinch-pokli	—	—	—	20,736	43,776	64,512	—	3,000	3,000	
139. Woollen Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Wadias Tyrabjee & Co., Secretaries	Parel Road, Chinch-pokli	—	—	—	20,736	43,776	64,512	—	3,000	3,000	
140. Woollen Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Wadias Tyrabjee & Co., Secretaries	Parel Road, Chinch-pokli	—	—	—	20,736	43,776	64,512	—	3,000	3,000	
141. Woollen Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Wadias Tyrabjee & Co., Secretaries	Parel Road, Chinch-pokli	—	—	—	20,736	43,776	64,512	—	3,000	3,000	
142. Woollen Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Wadias Tyrabjee & Co., Secretaries	Parel Road, Chinch-pokli	—	—	—	20,736	43,776	64,512	—	3,000	3,000	
143. Woollen Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Wadias Tyrabjee & Co., Secretaries	Parel Road, Chinch-pokli	—	—	—	20,736	43,776	64,512	—	3,000	3,000	
144. Woollen Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Wadias Tyrabjee & Co., Secretaries	Parel Road, Chinch-pokli	—	—	—	20,736	43,776	64,512	—	3,000	3,000	
145. Woollen Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Wadias Tyrabjee & Co., Secretaries	Parel Road, Chinch-pokli	—	—	—	20,736	43,776	64,512	—	3,000	3,000	
146. Woollen Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Wadias Tyrabjee & Co., Secretaries	Parel Road, Chinch-pokli	—	—	—	20,736	43,776	64,512	—	3,000	3,000	
147. Woollen Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Wadias Tyrabjee & Co., Secretaries	Parel Road, Chinch-pokli	—	—	—	20,736	43,776	64,512	—	3,000	3,000	
148. Woollen Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Wadias Tyrabjee & Co., Secretaries	Parel Road, Chinch-pokli	—	—	—	20,736	43,776	64,512	—	3,000	3,000	
149. Woollen Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Wadias Tyrabjee & Co., Secretaries	Parel Road, Chinch-pokli	—	—	—	20,736	43,776	64,512	—	3,000	3,000	
150. Woollen Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Wadias Tyrabjee & Co., Secretaries	Parel Road, Chinch-pokli	—	—	—	20,736	43,776	64,512	—	3,000	3,000	
151. Woollen Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Wadias Tyrabjee & Co., Secretaries	Parel Road, Chinch-pokli	—	—	—	20,736	43,776	64,512	—	3,000	3,000	
152. Woollen Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Wadias Tyrabjee & Co., Secretaries	Parel Road, Chinch-pokli	—	—	—	20,736	43,776	64,512	—	3,000	3,000	
153. Woollen Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Wadias Tyrabjee & Co., Secretaries	Parel Road, Chinch-pokli	—	—	—	20,736	43,776	64,512	—	3,000	3,000	
154. Woollen Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Wadias Tyrabjee & Co., Secretaries	Parel Road, Chinch-pokli	—	—	—	20,736	43,776	64,512	—	3

BOMBAY
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

COTTON SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS WORKING
AND
IN COURSE OF ERECTION IN INDIA
ON
30th JUNE 1894.

NAMES OF MILLS.	NAMES OF AGENTS OR OWNERS.	WHERE SITUATED.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY (Other than those in the Island of Bombay.)		
1. Ahmedabad Spinning and Weaving Co., Limited	The Hon'ble Sir Sassoon Jacob David Sahib, C.I.E., Chairman, Bombay	Ahmedabad
2. Arvindra Spinning and Weaving Co., Limited	Messrs. Harguvandas Ambalidas & Co., Agents	Ahmedabad
3. Ahmedabad Shaving and Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	Mr. Mathuradas Manekchand, Secretary, Agent	Ahmedabad
4. Ahmedabad Sarangpur Cotton Mills Co., Limited	Mr. Jivanlal Dayaram, Manager	Ahmedabad
5. Ahmedabad Manufacturing and Calico Printing Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Kasturchand Premchand & Co., Agents	Ahmedabad
6. Bai Maherbai Mills	Mr. Raj Mahomed Bapu Ahmed Sahiyad, Agent	Ahmedabad
7. Bandra Spinning and Weaving Mills	Mr. Jehangir Nowrojee Readymoney, Agent	Bandra
8. Broach Spinning and Weaving Mills	Mr. Dadabhoy Cowasjee, Secretary	Broach
9. City of Ahmedabad Spinning and Mfg. Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Thakordas and Sambhai & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents	Ahmedabad
10. Dastur Bros. Spinning & Weaving Company, Ltd.	Mr. Dastoor Dadjiba, Secretary	Broach
11. Gokak Water Power and Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Mulchand, Nemchand & Co., Agents	Gokak Falls per Belgaum
12. Gujarat Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	Mr. Jamnadas Purshotamdas, Agent	Ahmedabad
13. Gujarat Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	Messrs. Amratlal Hathisingh & Co., Agents	Ahmedabad
14. Himabhai Spinning and Mfg. Co., Limited	Messrs. Kasturbhai Lalbhai & Co., Agents	Ahmedabad
15. Jubilee Mill Manufacturing Co., Limited	Messrs. Shivlal Motilal & Co., Agents	Ahmedabad
16. Kalyanji Mavji Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.	Mr. Kalyanji Mavji, Agent	Ahmedabad
17. Kesavlal Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Kesavlal Harilal & Co., Agents	Ahmedabad
18. Kesavlal Udyog Mandir Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	Messrs. Kesavlal Harilal & Co., Agents	Ahmedabad
19. Kohinoor Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Kasturbhai Lalbhai & Co., Agents	Ahmedabad
20. Lakshmi Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited	Messrs. Lalbhai Dalpatbhai & Co., Agents	Ahmedabad
21. Lakshmi Vilas Cotton Mills Co., Limited	Messrs. Lalbhai Dalpatbhai & Co., Agents	Ahmedabad
22. Maneklal Hathising Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Maneklal Hathisingh & Co., Agents	Ahmedabad
23. Manilal Nagindas Mills Co., Limited	Messrs. Manilal Nagindas & Co., Agents	Ahmedabad
24. Muljibhai Mulchand Spinning, Weaving and Mfg. Co., Ltd.	Mr. Jugjivan Purshotamdas, Secretary, Treasurer and Agent	Broach
25. Narayan Cotton and Silk Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Shivlal Motilal Mukhtyar Sahib, Agents	Viramgam
26. Navagam Spinning, Weaving & Mfg. Co., Ltd.	Mr. Ranchhodlal Amthalal, Agent	Navagam
27. Nowrosjee Wadia Mills Co., Limited	Messrs. Wadia & Co., Agents	Bombay
28. Petlad Spinning and Weaving Co., Limited	Messrs. Chunilal Harilal & Co., Agents	Petlad
29. Prabhat Cotton Mills Co., Limited	Messrs. Kasturbhai Lalbhai & Co., Agents	Ahmedabad
30. Rajkot Spinning and Weaving Co., Limited	Messrs. Rajkot Commercial Agency, Agents	Rajkot
31. Shri Ambica Mills Co., Limited	Messrs. Kasturbhai Lalbhai & Co., Agents	Ahmedabad
32. Shri Ranchhodlal Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Ranchhodlal Amthalal & Co., Agents	Ahmedabad
33. Shri Vijaya Cotton Mills Co., Limited	Messrs. Kasturbhai Lalbhai & Co., Agents	Ahmedabad
34. Sidhpur Mills Co., Limited	Messrs. Kasturbhai Lalbhai & Co., Agents	Sidhpur
35. Surat Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Tricumji & Co., Agents	Surat
36. Surat Textile Mills Co., Limited	Messrs. Tricumji & Co., Agents	Surat
37. Swadeshi Mahamai Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Tricumji & Co., Agents & Managers	Surat
38. Vasantvilas Manufacturing Co., Limited	Messrs. Vasantvilas Amratlal & Co., Agents	Ahmedabad
39. Vijaya Mills Co., Limited	Messrs. Vasantvilas Amratlal & Co., Agents	Ahmedabad
40. Wadia Cotton Mills Co., Limited	Messrs. Wadia & Co., Agents	Surat
KATHIAWAR.		
1. Kathiawar Mills, Limited	Messrs. Thakordas Khimchi & Co., Agents	Jetalsar
2. Jetpurgadhai Mills	Messrs. Ambashankar, Dossabhoy Jiva & Co., Agents	Jetalsar
3. Surat Manufacturing Company, Limited	Messrs. Jehangir Nowrojee & Co., Agents	Porbandar
CENTRAL PROVINCES.		
1. Central India Spinning, Weaving & Mfg. Co., Ltd.	Mr. Hormajee Gaindhary, Manager	Nagpore
2. Empress Mills (Formerly Vaidyeshwar Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited)	Mr. Dinshaw Framroze Kanga, Manager	Nagpore
3. Hingunghat Cotton, Oil and Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	Mr. Dinshaw Framroze Kanga, Manager	Hingunghat
4. Khandwa Cotton Mills Co., Limited	Messrs. Khandwa Cotton Mills Co., Agents	Khandwa
5. Nagpur Jam Mill Company, Limited	Mr. D. Cama, Secretary & Manager	Nagpore
6. Nagpur Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Company, Limited	Mr. Dinshaw Framroze Kanga, Manager	Nagpore
7. Wardha Mills Co., Limited	Mr. Dinshaw Framroze Kanga, Manager	Wardha
HYDERABAD (DECCAN TERRITORY).		
1. Hyderabad Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Limited	Mr. F. Nowrosji Kanga, M.P., Agent	Hyderabad
2. Hyderabad (Deccan) Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Limited	Messrs. Framjee, Nowrosji & Co., Agents, Bombay	Hyderabad
3. Hyderabad Trade Exchange Mills Co., Limited	Messrs. Framjee, Nowrosji & Co., Agents, Bombay	Exchange
BERTCH INDIA.		
1. G. S. Saraiya Mohanlal Gokuldas Spinning Mills	G. S. Saraiya Mohanlal Gokuldas	Sholapur
BERAR TERRITORY.		
1. Berar Cotton Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Kettlewell, Bulley & Co., Calcutta	Post Office Box No. 1 Calcutta
2. Bengal Mills Company, Limited (of Amraoti)	Messrs. Jardine, Fry & Co., Managing Agents	Amraoti
3. Bengal Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	Messrs. Thomas Skinner and Co., Managing Agents	Calcutta
4. Hanuman Cotton Mill (Late Colvin Cotton Mill Co., Limited)	Mr. Ram Dass Rup Ragia, Behadur (Proprietor)	Amraoti, Berar
5. Imperial Mills, Limited	Messrs. Kilburn & Co., Secretaries	Calcutta
6. Imperial Cotton Mill, Limited	Messrs. Kilburn & Co., Secretaries	Shevaraya, Amraoti
7. Khamgaon Cotton Mill Company, Limited	Messrs. Kettlewell, Bulley & Co., Agents	Khamgaon, Berar
8. Shri Hanuman Mills Co., Limited	Messrs. Mackenzie, Mackinnon & Co., Agents	Post Box No. 1, Calcutta
9. Shri Ambika Cotton Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Kettlewell, Bulley & Co., Agents	Shri Ambika Cotton Mills, Amraoti, Berar
10. Vidarbha Cotton Mills Co., Limited	Messrs. Kettlewell, Bulley & Co., Agents	Vidarbha Cotton Mills, Amraoti, Berar
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.		
BOMBAY.		
SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS.		
Apollo Cloth and Spinning Mills Company, Limited	Mr. Vasanji Ravji, Secretary	Bombay
Bombay Cotton Mills Company, Limited	Mr. M. Rickett, Managing Agent	Bombay
SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS.		
Asia Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Limited	Messrs. A. Allan & Co., Managing Agents	Sewri
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co., Managing Agents	Bombay
Byculla Mills Company	Messrs. J. & R. Thomas, Managers	Byculla
	Messrs. J. & R. Thomas, Secretaries	
	Messrs. J. & R. Thomas, Managing Agents	
Victoria Mills Company, Limited	Mr. J. Wood, Manager and Secretary	Sewri
WEAVING AND SPINNING.		
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	Messrs. A. Sahapurkar Moolchand & Co., Agents	Bombay
Carnac Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Ardaseer Cursetjee & Co., Agents	Bombay
Carnac Ice Company, Limited	Messrs. Ardaseer Cursetjee & Co., Secretaries	Bombay
Carnac Steam Navigation Company, Limited	Messrs. Ardaseer Cursetjee & Co., Agents & Secretaries	Bombay
Gold Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. J. & J. Dawson, Managers	Bombay
Kamani Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Kamani Brothers, Managers	Bombay
Kamani Steam Navigation Company, Limited	Messrs. Kamani Brothers, Managers	Bombay
Kastur Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. A. & T. Harvey, Managers	Bombay
Kastur Steam Navigation Company, Limited	Messrs. A. & T. Harvey, Managers	Bombay
Kastur Ice Company, Limited	Messrs. A. & T. Harvey, Managers	Bombay
Kastur Steam Navigation and Mfg. Co., Ltd.	Messrs. A. & T. Harvey, Managers	Bombay
Manchester Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co., Managing Agents	Bombay
Manchester Steam Navigation Company, Limited	Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co., Managing Agents	Bombay
Northern Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co., Managing Agents	Bombay
Standard Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co., Managing Agents	Bombay
SPINNING.		
Fazulbhoy Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	Messrs. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy & Co., Agents	Bombay
Hajee Essack Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Hajee Essack & Co., Secretaries	Bombay
Hajee Essack Steam Navigation Company, Limited	Messrs. Hajee Essack & Co., Secretaries	Bombay
Hajee Essack Ice Company, Limited	Messrs. Hajee Essack & Co., Secretaries	Bombay
Hajee Essack Steam Navigation and Mfg. Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Hajee Essack & Co., Secretaries	Bombay
Jacob Sassoon Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Sassoon J. David & Co., Managing Agents	Bombay
Jacob Sassoon Steam Navigation Company, Limited	Messrs. Sassoon J. David & Co., Managing Agents	Bombay
Jacob Sassoon Ice Company, Limited	Messrs. Sassoon J. David & Co., Managing Agents	Bombay
Jacob Sassoon Steam Navigation and Mfg. Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Sassoon J. David & Co., Managing Agents	Bombay
Jam Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Ardaseer Cursetjee & Co., Agents	Bombay
Jam Steam Navigation Company, Limited	Messrs. Ardaseer Cursetjee & Co., Agents & Secretaries	Bombay
Jam Ice Company, Limited	Messrs. Ardaseer Cursetjee & Co., Agents & Secretaries	Bombay
Jam Steam Navigation and Mfg. Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Ardaseer Cursetjee & Co., Agents & Secretaries	Bombay
Jubilee Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Ardaseer Cursetjee & Co., Agents & Secretaries	Bombay
Jubilee Steam Navigation Company, Limited	Messrs. Ardaseer Cursetjee & Co., Agents & Secretaries	Bombay
Jubilee Ice Company, Limited	Messrs. Ardaseer Cursetjee & Co., Agents & Secretaries	Bombay
Jubilee Steam Navigation and Mfg. Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Ardaseer Cursetjee & Co., Agents & Secretaries	Bombay
Manockjee Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Manockjee Nusserwanjee & Co., Agents	Bombay
Manockjee Steam Navigation Company, Limited	Messrs. Manockjee Nusserwanjee & Co., Agents	Bombay
Manockjee Ice Company, Limited	Messrs. Manockjee Nusserwanjee & Co., Agents	Bombay
Manockjee Steam Navigation and Mfg. Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Manockjee Nusserwanjee & Co., Agents	Bombay
Petit Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Ardaseer Cursetjee & Co., Agents & Secretaries	Bombay
Petit Steam Navigation Company, Limited	Messrs. Ardaseer Cursetjee & Co., Agents & Secretaries	Bombay
Petit Ice Company, Limited	Messrs. Ardaseer Cursetjee & Co., Agents & Secretaries	Bombay
Petit Steam Navigation and Mfg. Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Ardaseer Cursetjee & Co., Agents & Secretaries	Bombay
Sir Dorabji Tata Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Tata Sons & Co., Agents	Bombay
Sir Dorabji Tata Steam Navigation Company, Limited	Messrs. Tata Sons & Co., Agents	Bombay
Sir Dorabji Tata Ice Company, Limited	Messrs. Tata Sons & Co., Agents	Bombay
Sir Dorabji Tata Steam Navigation and Mfg. Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Tata Sons & Co., Agents	Bombay
Standard Jute Company, Limited	Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co., Managing Agents	Bombay
Standard Steam Navigation Company, Limited	Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co., Managing Agents	Bombay
Standard Ice Company, Limited	Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co., Managing Agents	Bombay
Standard Steam Navigation and Mfg. Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co., Managing Agents	Bombay
Tata Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Tata Sons & Co., Agents	Bombay
Tata Steam Navigation Company, Limited	Messrs. Tata Sons & Co., Agents	Bombay
Tata Ice Company, Limited	Messrs. Tata Sons & Co., Agents	Bombay
Tata Steam Navigation and Mfg. Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Tata Sons & Co., Agents	Bombay
WEAVING.		
Currimbhoy Weaving Company, Limited	Messrs. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy & Co., Agents	Bombay
Hamilton Weaving Company, Limited	Messrs. Hajee Essack & Co., Agents, Secretaries and Treasurers	Bombay
Ruby Spinning and Mfg. Co., Ltd. (Late Ruby Cotton Mill & Mfg. Co., Ltd.)	Messrs. Ardaseer Cursetjee & Co., Agents, Secretaries and Treasurers	Bombay
JUTE MILLS.		
Alliance Jute Mills Company, Limited	Mr. E. Gover, Administrator	Bombay
INDIA.		
The Victoria Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	Messrs. Parbhu, Nathoo & Company, Agents and Secretaries	Calcutta

† This has not begun to work, preparatory steps, where required, are now taken.

BAY ASSOCIATION.

WEAVING MILLS WORKING

ECTION IN INDIA

NE 1894.

NAMES OF MILLS	NAMES OF AGENTS OR OWNERS.	WHERE SITUATED.	Year of Commencement.	CAPITAL.			NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.			Total approximate Yearly Wages (including Bonus) paid to Operatives for the Year 1894.	Average Number of Days Worked during the Year.	REMARKS.
				Amount of Authorised Capital.	Amount paid on Shares.	Estimated Value of Block and Plant.	Male.	Female.	Total.			
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.						
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.												
Ahmedabad Spinning and Weaving Co., Limited	The Hon'ble Sir Mahomed Bashiruddin Khan Bahadur, C.I.E., Honorary Secretary	Ahmedabad	1861	20,00,000	20,00,000	22,00,000	1,200	1,200	2,400	3,00,000	300	
Arvindas Spinning and Weaving Co., Limited	Messrs. Mangaldas & Nathubhai & Co., Agents	Ahmedabad	1884	5,00,000	5,00,000	5,00,000	400	300	700	1,20,000	300	
Ahmedabad Weaving and Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	Mr. Bulkaridas Bombaidas, Secretary & Agent	Ahmedabad	1886	3,00,000	3,00,000	3,00,000	250	250	500	75,000	300	
Ahmedabad Advance Spinning, Weaving & Mfg. Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Premchand Roychand & Co., Managers	Ahmedabad	1887	10,00,000	10,00,000	10,00,000	600	600	1,200	1,80,000	300	
Ahmedabad Manufacturing and Calico Printing Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Premchand Roychand & Co., Agents	Ahmedabad	1888	10,00,000	10,00,000	10,00,000	600	600	1,200	1,80,000	300	
Ajit Mill	Mr. Raj Ratnavali Mulji Ambaji Kothari, Agent	Ahmedabad	1892	5,00,000	5,00,000	5,00,000	300	300	600	90,000	300	
Bharat Spinning and Weaving Mills	Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai, Agent	Ahmedabad	1892	5,00,000	5,00,000	5,00,000	300	300	600	90,000	300	
Dhanesh Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.	A. M. an Mahomed Hasanbhai Dhanesh, Secretary	Bareilly	1892	5,00,000	5,00,000	5,00,000	300	300	600	90,000	300	
Gujarat Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Premchand Roychand & Co., Agents	Broach	1888	10,00,000	10,00,000	10,00,000	600	600	1,200	1,80,000	300	
City of Ahmedabad Spinning and Mfg. Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Lallubhai and Sambhai & Co., Secretaries & Agents	Ahmedabad	1892	5,00,000	5,00,000	5,00,000	300	300	600	90,000	300	
Broach Cotton Spinning & Weaving Company, Ltd.	Mr. Khetshee Tricumjee, Secretary	Broach	1888	10,00,000	10,00,000	10,00,000	600	600	1,200	1,80,000	300	
Broach Water Power and Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Khetshi, Gokuldas & Co., Agents	Broach Pollypore Bunder	1892	4,00,000	4,00,000	4,00,000	250	250	500	75,000	300	
Carnac Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.	Mr. Lakshmidas Khimchhidas, Agent	Ahmedabad	1892	5,00,000	5,00,000	5,00,000	300	300	600	90,000	300	
Calico Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	Messrs. Premchand Roychand & Co., Agents	Ahmedabad	1888	10,00,000	10,00,000	10,00,000	600	600	1,200	1,80,000	300	
Dhanesh Spinning and Mfg. Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Lallubhai and Sambhai & Co., Agents	Ahmedabad	1892	5,00,000	5,00,000	5,00,000	300	300	600	90,000	300	
Delhi Cloth and General Mills Company, Limited	Mr. Gulabchand Dhanjibhai, Agent	Delhi	1892	5,00,000	5,00,000	5,00,000	300	300	600	90,000	300	
Dhanesh Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.	Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai, Agent	Ahmedabad	1892	5,00,000	5,00,000	5,00,000	300	300	600	90,000	300	
Dhanesh Industrial Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Premchand Roychand & Co., Agents	Ahmedabad	1892	5,00,000	5,00,000	5,00,000	300	300	600	90,000	300	
Dhanesh Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Premchand Roychand & Co., Agents	Ahmedabad	1892	5,00,000	5,00,000	5,00,000	300	300	600	90,000	300	
Dhanesh Mills Co., Ltd.	Mr. Gulabchand Dhanjibhai, Agent	Delhi

00133712

Digitized with financial assistance from

Government of Maharashtra

on 01 February, 2020